"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for the Middle Atlantic States are fair, with increasing cloudiness.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,229. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 82⅞; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7 5-16.

THE LEGISLATURE—Senator Page's bill limiting the height of dwelling houses in New York passed the Senate. Senator Brackett's bill relating to the Board of Railroad Commissioners has been amended so as to increase the number of Commissioners from three to five. Assemblyman Forrester introduced a bill to permit the erection of inclosed mercantile stands beneath elevated railroad stations. Mr. Murphy introduced a bill amending the Raines law so as to permit the licensing of restaurants at $300.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—The House, as a Committee of the Whole, listened to the reading of the Dingley Tariff bill, and made important amendments. In the Senate, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) again attacked the way in which the civil service law is being applied. A resolution was adopted to have the trans-Missouri decision, together with Justice White's dissenting opinion, printed as a Senate document.

FOREIGN.—Michael Davitt in a speech attacked the Home Office on account of the Ivory case. It is said Antonio Terry, who is seeking a divorce in Paris, will marry Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the American Actress.—Page 7.

**Page 1.**

Senator Platt was slightly wounded over the left eye by a hurrying page swinging the door of the Senate Chamber against him.

The state of the mud in Central Illinois has caused a complete stagnation in the grain trade there. It is nearly a month since any corn has been brought in.

Advices to The Times-Herald of Chicago announced that Nelson Morris has associated himself with a big Indiana syndicate for the cultivation of beet-root sugar.

Dr. Jameson testified before the Parliamentary South African Committee that his purpose in making the raid into the Transvaal was to preserve order during a political struggle.

The steamer Saratoga, on leaving Troy, bound for New York, crashed into the eastern pier of the Congress Street Bridge, carrying away the wheelhouse and part of the starboard side. Three persons were injured.

The powers have joined in the project to blockade the entire Greek coast. The insurgents lost 200 and the Turks 60 in the battle at Malaxa. International forces now occupy the town. Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux had a conference in Paris, and concluded to insist on having a neutral zone on the Greco-Turkish frontier.

**Page 2.**

Yale won in the debate last night at Cambridge, Mass., in which Harvard was the other participant.

The jury in the case of Louis Nolte, charged with perjury, disagreed last night. The trial lasted three weeks.

John P. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, was entertained by 200 of his friends at the Arena last night, and a gold badge was presented to him by District Attorney Olcott on behalf of admirers.

The alumni of Exeter Academy had their annual dinner and entertained, as a guest of special honor, the new Principal, Harlan P. Amen. He told them of the institution's needs, and addresses were made by George Walton Green, Theodore Roosevelt, W. B. Hornblower, and others.

**Page 3.**

Ferdinand Eidman was yesterday appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the New York District.

Lyman Epps, one of the negroes taken from the South to North Elba, N. Y., by John Brown, died March 24 in that village.

Three workmen were killed and several injured by an explosion at the Repauno Nitro-Glycerine Works, on the Delaware River.

The Assembly Cities' Committee has reported favorably the bills authorizing New York City to expend $12,500,000 for school buildings and sites.

Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee favor placing spectacle disks on the free list, and other changes are contemplated.

William J. Bryan will address the National Association of Democratic Clubs in Washington April 13. The Executive Committee of the association has been reorganized on a silver basis.

Lawrence Wallace, the alleged firebug of Fanwood, N. J., when araigned in court accused Arthur Sinclair, William H. Adams, and Charles Kelly of having set the fire for which he was arrested.

According to Attorney General White of Delaware, James M. Gordy, the accused murderer of his wife, Mrs. Mary Lewis Gordy of New York, is the greatest bigamist on record, having eight or nine wives living.

**Page 4.**

Speaker Reed advised against legislation to establish a Monetary Commission until the tariff bill has been passed, and his advice was accepted by the Indianapolis committee.

Saloon keepers of Washington, who keep bottled cocktails on their shelves for sale, must, in future, according to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, pay a rectifier's license of $100 a year.

**Page 5.**

Dr. Quayle has decided to decline the call to a Harlem church.

John R. Whitney's review of the International Sunday school lesson.

Revolt in the Methodist Church against the excessive power of the clergy, and a demand that laymen shall be represented in the conferences.

News of the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Boys' Brigade, Young Men's Christian Association, and other young people's associations. A proposition for a federation of all church societies.

The Methodist Social Union of this city will bring before the New York Conference at Sing Sing the second week in April a resolution to wipe out the present Third Avenue boundary which divides the city between two conferences. The union will propose that the city as at present constituted shall form a conference. Much opposition may be developed among the country ministers, who would lose much if they were left outside the conference.

**Page 7.**

A conference of sewing-school teachers was held yesterday in connection with the Needlework Exposition. Three papers were read and discussed.

Thirty-two young women, composing the Mount Holyoke College Glee and Banjo Club, gave a concert last night to raise funds for erecting new college buildings.

The sailor boys on the school ship St. Mary's passed their final examination of the year yesterday, and held their annual ball last night. They will take a vacation until the time for the annual cruise.

**Page 12.**

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association apportioned $50,000 among thirty-five hospitals. Mayor Strong presided.

Three men charged with burglary and a woman charged with receiving stolen property were held for examination yesterday. The police consider the arrests important.

Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, made a report on his efforts to find an antitoxine to the bubonic plague. The results give encouragement that an antitoxine can be found.

A mass meeting of engineers was held last night to protest against an Assembly bill. Mr. Platt sent his greetings, and Mayor Gleason of Long Island City talked some politics.

Mark Schlessinger of the Bureau of Incumbrances was rearrested yesterday, and his bail increased to $5,000. It was reported that Willie Scott, his alleged victim, was dying.

A test was made of the new Pintsch light on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road last night, and was regarded as very successful. It is promised that about 400 cars so furnished will be run on that line to-night.

Prayers, speeches, and a procession marked the farewell given to the 150 volunteers who will start for Greece this morning on La Champagne. There was a great crowd in the Greek quarter when the exercises were held.

The hearing of the case against Charles Barsotti, the banker accused of defrauding a depositor, was conducted in a private room of the court yesterday because of a fear that a crowd of angry Italians would do him harm.

The trouble between the Nassau and the Brooklyn Heights trolley companies was not renewed yesterday. The former has brought to light a twenty-year-old contract which permits it to use the Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn track.

Local Republican leaders, at a conference, decided to keep up a strong opposition to the Raines law amendments, and Mr. Lauterbach will start to-day for Washington to talk with Senator Platt and Chairman Hackett. A very bitter feeling against the State machine was manifested.

Invitations were sent to all the bodies and organizations and many prominent citizens who have voiced their disapproval of the Greater New York charter in its present shape to attend a conference, Tuesday night, at the City Club, to discuss the formation of a united opposition, to appear before the Mayor and Governor.

Steamship companies objecting that the Dock Commissioners are asking too much for the new piers to be constructed in the North River, the Commissioners have called a conference of Presidents of business men's associations and others to consider the subject. It will be held at City Hall March 31.

The various committees in charge of the Grant Monument parade and exercises have their plans nearly completed. It is announced that President McKinley will make an address. Several division commanders for the parade have been appointed. The Governor will be asked to make April 27 a day of thanksgiving.

The majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided to favor the selection of the eastern end of the block on Centre Street, between Chambers and Reade Streets, as a site for the new Hall of Records. The scheme involves the extension of Elm Street to City Hall Park. Mayor Strong spoke of the benefit of the public improvements started by Tweed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
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Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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## ACCIDENT TO THE SARATOGA.

### She Crashes Into a Pier of the Congress Street Bridge at Troy —Three Persons Injured.

TROY, N. Y., March 26.—The steamer Saratoga of the Citizens' Line, after leaving her moorings at 8 o'clock to-night for New York, was carried by the force of the current against the eastern pier of the Congress Street Bridge. The wheelhouse and part of the starboard side were carried away. About 100 passengers were aboard. Mrs. Cataziro Stroffolin, a steerage passenger, was thrown against a railing. She carried a six-month-old child. The child's skull was fractured and the woman's left side and head were badly cut and bruised. Leo Kempe of New York, the bartender, was severely cut about the face and hands. The woman and child were taken to the Troy Hospital.

The Saratoga's passengers were taken aboard the Belle Horton and returned to Troy, and the disabled steamer was towed to another dock.

The damage to the steamer is estimated at $30,000, and it will be several weeks before she will be put in commission.

The bridge was also damaged to a considerable extent.

## CONTEST OVER AN ESTATE.

### Singular Questions Are Involved in the Case of John Gunn.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—The widow of John Gunn and his only sister are struggling for the fortune which he left. The estate is $40,000 in cash and property in North Dakota worth $20,000. John Gunn came to Atlanta several months ago from North Dakota, and died a few days ago. Under the laws of North Dakota, the first $5,000 is given to the wife and the remainder goes to the wife and his brothers and sisters. The laws in Georgia are different, and it is upon Gunn's residence that the issue is now being made.

Gunn, at the time of his death, had a living sister, Mrs. Moore. Under the North Dakota laws, Mrs. Gunn would receive $5,000 of her husband's estate, and the remainder, which probably amounts to $55,000, would be equally divided between the widow and Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Gunn has employed counsel to fight the claim of Mrs. Moore, which will be based upon the contention that Gunn was a resident of North Dakota, on a visit to Georgia.

If Mrs. Gunn succeeds in establishing that Georgia was the residence of her husband, she will receive the entire fortune of $60,000. Should Mrs. Moore succeed in establishing her claim, she would be entitled, under the North Dakota laws, to more than $25,000. Mrs. Moore has employed counsel also.

## FOSTER FOR ANNEXATION.

### The Former Secretary of State Would Take in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Before the National Geographic Society to-night, John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, who, while holding that office four years ago negotiated a treaty of annexation with the representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, delivered a lecture on that country, in which he discussed the question of annexation to the United States.

The rapidly increasing Japanese immigration into Hawaii will soon result, he said, in their becoming the dominant political element.

"This consummation," he said, "can most surely be prevented by annexation to the United States, which would supply the prohibitive clauses of our immigration laws to the islands. It will thus be seen that the question of annexation is forcing itself upon the Government and people of the United States, and it cannot, with safety, be postponed.

"If, in view of our great and rapidly growing interests in the Pacific, it has become a political and military necessity that these islands should not pass into the control of any other nation, and if it is manifest that such a contingency now threatens them, it is, in my opinion, the plain duty of the United States to annex them to its territory.

"To my mind annexation presents no political or administrative difficulties. The islands should be admitted, not as a State, but as a part of the territory of the United States, to be organized in such manner as Congress in its wisdom may determine."

The sentiments of the lecturer were loudly applauded by the large audience, comprising many of the most prominent men in Washington.

## GREECE TO BE BLOCKADED

### The Powers Agree on the Project of Occupying the Entire Coast of That Country.

### FORMAL PROTEST FROM ATHENS

**Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux Have a Conference in Paris and Insist Upon a Neutral Zone at the Greco-Turkish Frontier.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna stating that all the powers have now accepted the project to blockade the entire Greek coast.

The blockade will begin with the ports of the Piraeus, Volo, Corinth, and Arta.

**POWERS PARTIAL TO TURKS.**

**Mohammedans Allowed to Maltreat The Christians.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Canea correspondent of The Times telegraphs that many complaints are heard of the partiality shown by the powers for the Turks.

Mohammedans have burned part of the village of Perivolia. Animals belonging to Turks are feeding upon the vines of Christians. The Church of St. John has just been desecrated by a crowd of Moslems.

All these things are being done under the eyes of the representatives of the powers, who make no effort to stay them. The Mohammedans think that now they have European backing they can do what they like.

The dispatch adds that the fleets at 2 o'clock this afternoon resumed their shelling of the Christian insurgents in the vicinity of Canea.

CANEA, March 26.—The Christian sympathizers here caustically comment upon the action of the powers in taking possession of the town of Malaxa on the ground that the foreign Admirals hold that its occupation by either Christians or Turks is dangerous to the Europeans in this city.

The fact of the dangerousness of the position, it is pointed out, only impressed the Admirals after the Christians had compelled the Turkish garrison to evacuate, and had captured the place. So long as the Turks held possession no danger was apparent to the Admirals, but once the Christians commanded the position the foreign naval officers waked to a very lively sense of the risk that was being run by their seamen and marines and the international troops ashore.

Malaxa is one of the places that command the landward approaches to Canea, and would furnish a strong strategic position in the event of an attack being made upon the town, but it is not generally believed, except by the more timorous Turks and perhaps the foreign Admirals, that the insurgents meditate any attack upon this city. It is alleged that if the Turks had been able to hold the place there would have been no action taken by the Admirals to seize it.

The practical wiping out of the Malaxa garrison on its retreat toward the coast towns has caused a feeling of uneasiness among the garrisons stationed in other forts. The insurgents pursued and destroyed the Turks under the fire of the warships, and this fact is weakening the feeling of security that was afforded the Turks by the interference of the foreign fleets in their favor.

**GREECE ENTERS A PROTEST.**

**Declares the Blockade Is Contrary to the Sentiments of Humanity.**

ATHENS, March 26.—The Government has handed to the representatives here of the several powers a note protesting against the blockade of Crete. The note declares that, in view of the bonds uniting the Greeks and the Christians of Crete, the blockade, which is depriving the island of the means of provisioning itself, is contrary to the sentiments of humanity inspiring the powers.

The President of the Boule, in behalf of that body, has sent to Mr. Gladstone a message of gratitude for the stand he has taken in behalf of Greece and the Cretan Christians. The message says, in part:

"All your glorious life has been full of combats for justice and liberty. Now that the Hellenic nation has risen to fight in favor of Crete, which is bedewed with blood, you come to uphold anew the rights of an oppressed race."

**INSIST ON A NEUTRAL ZONE.**

**Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux Have a Conference in Paris.**

PARIS, March 26.—Lord Salisbury, who is here on his way to Cimiez, where he will act as Minister in Attendance upon Queen Victoria, had a conference with M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day.

It is understood that the two Ministers concurred in the view that the proposed blockade of the Piraeus, the port of Athens, and the port of Volo, Thessaly, should be enforced if Greece refused to assent to the establishment of a neutral zone extending one mile on either side of the Greco-Turkish frontier.

Efforts were made after the departure of Lord Salisbury to learn from M. Hanotaux the topics that had been discussed by the two statesmen. When questioned on the subject, M. Hanotaux smilingly gave a diplomatic answer, saying that the British Prime Minister was a good French scholar, and had expressed his views in the clearest manner. M. Hanotaux, however, declined to state what these views were.

There is no doubt in the public mind that the question of the action to be taken by France and Great Britain in the Cretan imbroglio was thoroughly discussed, and that some definite understanding was arrived at.

**THE POWERS OCCUPY MALAXA.**

**When the Turks Left the International Forces Stepped In.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Government announces that the international forces in the island of Crete have occupied the town of Malaxa, which was the scene of fighting between the Turkish garrison and the Cretan insurgents yesterday, and subsequently taken by the latter, the garrison having found the place untenable.

The grounds for this action as stated are that the admirals commanding the joint fleet of the powers in Cretan waters regarded the occupation of the town by either Turks or Greeks as menacing to the Europeans occupying Canea.

**CONSTANTINE STILL AT ATHENS.**

**For Some Reason the Crown Prince Has Not Gone to Thessaly.**

ATHENS, March 26.—For some as yet unexplained reason Crown Prince Constantine, who, it was announced last night, would leave Athens at 4 o'clock this morning to assume command of the Greek forces in Thessaly, has not yet left this city.

It is now reported that he will go to the Piraeus, whence he will sail for Volo, in Thessaly, to-morrow evening.

**Losses in the Malaxa Battle.**

CANEA, March 26.—It is ascertained that in the fighting which took place between the Turkish garrison and the insurgents at Malaxa yesterday, the Turks lost 60 men and the insurgents 200.

## HAIR CUT OFF BY A BURGLAR.

**Experience of Mrs. Birdie Anderson, a St. Louis Widow.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—Mrs. Birdie Anderson, a young widow, living at 2029 Eugenia Street, was aroused last night by feeling a hand on her face.

A man was at the head of her bed. He had a pair of scissors in his hand, and already had succeeded in cutting away the oiled bag which confined her hair. He also had clipped away a great portion of her hair.

"Keep quiet, or I'll kill you," muttered the man, while he kept the scissors busily plying.

Mrs. Anderson screamed, and with an oath the fellow gathered the hair he had clipped and leaped through the window.

## AN INSURANCE VERDICT.

**Secured in Ohio Against the New York Mutual Life.**

COLUMBIANA, Ohio, March 26.—George J. Koch of New Waterford has secured a verdict in the Common Pleas Court here for $5,614.17 against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

About a year ago Koch received a verdict in the Court of Common Pleas for $5,405.50, but the case was appealed to the higher court, and on hearing was remanded.

An agent of the insurance company permitted Koch to take out a policy on another man's life. On the man's death the company refused to pay the money, and Koch brought suit, with the result stated.

## INSURANCE IN KANSAS.

**State Superintendent Talks of Barring Out All Foreign Companies.**

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.—Superintendent of Insurance McNall said to-day that he believed he had evidence to warrant him in barring out every foreign fire and life insurance company doing business in Kansas.

He says these companies are operating under a trust; that their representatives in Topeka fix all rates, and for a company to violate them is cause for the dismissal of the agent.

He is now investigating, and if the fire and life companies come under the provisions of the Kansas anti-trust law, he will revoke the licenses of all the companies.

## THE GREAT DRY DOCK AGAIN.

**Navy Department Not Yet in Control —The Battleship Iowa.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Navy Department is again in a dilemma about the great dry dock just completed at New York, the only one of sufficient dimensions to dock the first-class battleships.

Day before yesterday Secretary Long authorized its acceptance by the Government, subject to a few trifling details of work yet to be done by the contractor. Through some friction between officials and workmen these deficiencies still exist, and to complicate the matter the department is not able to secure from the contractor, who still has possession, the necessary permit to prepare the dock for the new battleship Iowa. It is essential that this vessel should be docked at the earliest possible moment, as her official trial trip is set for April 5, and her builders are under penalty for delay.

## THREE WORKMEN KILLED.

**Blown to Atoms by an Explosion at the Repauno Nitro-Glycerine Works.**

WOODBURY, N. J., March 26.—Three workmen were blown to atoms and several others were injured shortly after noon to-day by an explosion at the Repauno Nitro-Glycerine Works, on the Delaware River front, below Lincoln Park. The dead are:

STILES, THOMPSON, of Woodstown, N. J.
WRIGHT, CHARLES, of Paulsborough, N. J.
HAMILTON, DAVID, of Paulsborough, N. J.

The injured are:

DONNELLY, JOSEPH; cut about the face and body.
FISH, CHARLES; cut on the face and body.
FULMER, PETER, fireman; scalp wound, contusions of the face and body.
GARDINER, WILLIAM; face, hands, and body badly lacerated.
JEFFERSON, JOHN, engineer; contusions of head, face, and body.
LANGFORD, JOHN, foreman; hand and shoulder cut and bruised, probably internally injured.
MADARA, CHARLES; lacerated wounds on the face and body.
STETSER, WILSON; ear severed, face and hands cut.

About 8,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded.

The Repauno works are operated by the Duponts of powder-making fame.

**The McKenna's Triple Blessing.**

Mrs. John J. McKenna of 298 East Broadway, wife of Mr. McKenna of the Fourth Assembly District Purroy organization, and a member of the Calumet Club, gave birth Monday to triplets, two girls and a boy. The latter has been named Waring Francis Gibson McKenna, after Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring and his deputy, Capt. Gibson.

**Want No Woman Delegates.**

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The New Jersey Methodist Conference to-day took a vote on the question, "Whether women shall be admitted as delegates to the General Conference?" which resulted as follows: Number voting, 171; in favor, 68; against, 103. There was no debate.

## DR. JAMESON ON THE RAID

### He Claims that His Only Purpose Was to Preserve Order During a Political Struggle.

### RHODES APPROVED HIS PLAN.

**The Condition of the Foreigners in the Transvaal Was Said to be Intolerable, and a Revolution Seemed to be Inevitable.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Parliamentary South African Committee to-day resumed its inquiry into the Transvaal raid. Quite a number of the friends and admirers of Dr. Jameson, the leader of the famous raid, were present.

The examination of W. P. Schreiner, who was Attorney General of Cape Colony under the Premiership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was continued by Mr. Chamberlain, who by his questions showed that he was anxious to procure a vindication of his policy in connection with the Transvaal question. Mr. Schreiner's evidence was of little interest, and upon its conclusion Dr. Jameson was called.

Dr. Jameson was pale, but self-contained. He read a statement in which he said the design of the leaders of the reform movement in Johannesburg was to act alone to the end of obtaining a plebiscite and electing a President. His (Jameson's) force, he said, only intended to maintain order—nothing more. He referred to a number of conversations he had with Mr. Rhodes on the federation of South Africa, which is a pet scheme of the ex-Colonial Prime Minister. They had discussed the attitude of the Transvaal, and the obstacles it presented to the plan of federation. He then proceeded to give the details of conversations between himself, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, who was subsequently arrested at Johannesburg and sentenced to death for the part he had taken in the Johannesburg troubles. They discussed the grievances of the foreign residents of the Transvaal, and the onerous restrictions placed by the Boer Government upon the mining operations on the Rand. It was the opinion of Mr. Hammond that the conditions in the Transvaal, so far as foreigners were concerned, were insupportable, and that unless the Boer Government made some attempt to redress their grievances, the people of Johannesburg would revolt.

**Was Influenced by Mr. Hammond.**

Dr. Jameson said that he was impressed by the views and representations of Mr. Hammond, and subsequently went with him to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, where he learned that Mr. Hammond's views were correct. The result of his investigations led to the preparation of the forces of the British South Africa Company in order that if a revolt occurred at Johannesburg they would be in readiness to render aid. Last year he had visited Johannesburg and learned that the residents had finally determined to force matters to an issue. He was informed as to the plans that were to be followed.

The first proposal was for the people of Johannesburg to act alone, but the company's troops were to be in readiness on the border in case they were required. Later the leaders concluded there was no hope of success without the help of an armed force, and they decided that the only way to obtain reforms was to change the administration of the Transvaal, and that the safest mode of effecting this would be to have a sufficient force at Johannesburg to induce President Kruger to take a plebiscite of the whole population to decide who was to be President. They therefore invited Dr. Jameson's help, and it was arranged to take the company's force to Johannesburg to maintain order and bring pressure to bear upon the Transvaal while the redress of the grievance was enforced. It was also arranged that as soon as the revolt occurred in Johannesburg Dr. Jameson and his force were to start across the border for that city.

**Rhodes Agreed to the Plan.**

Dr. Jameson further said that he told Mr. Rhodes of the plan that had been arranged, and that Mr. Rhodes agreed to it.

The statement then proceeded to give the details of the actual raid into Boer territory. In this Dr. Jameson said he acted entirely upon his own responsibility. He received no instructions from any one.

In reply to a question by Mr. Henry Labouchere Dr. Jameson said that he had never been informed that the officers of the British Government supported his action. Further replying to a question he expressed the belief that the public has always held erroneous impressions regarding the raid. He said in effect that he knew now that the expedition into the Transvaal was a mistake, because it had not been successful. If he had succeeded he would have been forgiven.

His answers to the questions were given in a clear, firm voice, and without evasion.

## STAGNATION IN GRAIN.

**Mud Embargo Causes Serious Trouble in Central Illinois.**

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 26.—The embargo of the mud is complete in Central Illinois, and has caused complete stagnation in the grain trade. It is nearly a month since any corn has been brought in from McLean County and the territory adjacent. Although no corn has been coming in, this grain has been going from this section in a steady stream to New Orleans and the East.

The condition of the grain is giving the farmers serious trouble. Much of the corn stored in cribs has rotted on the cob and crumbles in the sheller.

**Train-Load of Kansas Corn.**

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.—A special train loaded with Kansas broom corn started for Syracuse, N. Y., to-day. There are twenty-one cars, and all are decorated with pictures showing the process through which broom corn goes from the field to the factory. Banners and cartoons adorn the cars. The route is via Chicago, and the trip is to be made by daylight.

**A Boom in the Carriage Business.**

AMESBURY, Mass., March 26.—The carriage business is on the increase, and large shipments have been made in the past few days. In last night's shipment was a private carriage for John Addison Porter, President McKinley's private secretary.

Poland Water, for the kidneys, prescribed universally. Circulars, 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

## WILL WORK TO AID THE POOR.

**Indiana Society Girls Will Farm on the Pingree Plan.**

LEBANON, Ind., March 26.—The young women of the different church societies of Lebanon are preparing to farm on the Pingree plan the coming season for the benefit of the poor.

One real estate firm has come to their assistance by donating the use of fifty vacant lots. Some of the most prominent society girls in Lebanon will be found wielding the hoe as soon as the weather will permit.

## DR. G. W. BRYANT REMOVED.

**Confesses to Have Robbed the City of Baltimore While in Office.**

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Mayor Hooper to-day removed from office Dr. George Wellington Bryant, colored, Superintendent of the middle district of the Street Cleaning Department.

Bryant confessed that he had systematically robbed both the city and the men in his employ. The amount of his shortage is not yet known, but is estimated that the city will temporarily lose about $2,000.

## BEET-ROOT SUGAR CULTURE.

**A Big Syndicate for the Industry Formed in Indiana.**

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Times-Herald this morning publishes the following: "Advices from New Carlisle, Ind., reached here yesterday that Nelson Morris of this city had associated himself with an Indiana syndicate, which has purchased a large tract of land in the Kankakee region for the development of the beet sugar industry.

"It is proposed to build an immense plant and reclaim thousands of acres of land in the vicinity to open a vast area for the industry."

## MR. PLATT'S FACE DISFIGURED.

**A Hurrying Page Swings a Door Against Him in the Senate Chamber.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Platt of New York started to enter the Senate Chamber this afternoon from the marble room corridor, and just as he placed his hand on one of the glass swinging doors a page from the inside hurried out. The heavy door swung outward with great force and struck Mr. Platt over the left eye.

The skin was broken, and the wound bled profusely for a moment. The result was a painful bruise that disfigured the forehead of the New York statesman for a short time.

## HUNTER TWO VOTES SHORT.

**Development in the Kentucky Contest for United States Senator.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 26.—The third joint Senatorial ballot, which was taken to-day, found Dr. W. G. Hunter two votes short, although only sixty-six were necessary to a choice, there being three pairs. The vote was: Hunter, 64; Blackburn, 46; Davis, 13; Boyle, 6; Stone, 1.

The Republicans who were paired had heretofore voted for Hunter. One was Senator Stage, who announced last night that he would not vote for Hunter again.

On motion of the Hunter side the joint session adjourned without taking another ballot.

The Republican State Central Committee denies the story that it has prepared an address condemning Gov. Bradley for his course in the Senatorial contest.

## HOMELESS COLORED PUPILS.

**Six Hundred in the Atlanta Schools Are Without Parents or Guardians.**

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—Of the 2,000 colored children attending the public schools of Atlanta, it has been ascertained that 600 are without parents or guardianship of any kind, merely drifting from place to place, and seemingly responsible to no authority.

The Board of Education passed a rule to lessen the evil of non-resident scholarship, by which it was imposed upon Supt. Slaton to secure the names of the parents or the guardians of all the pupils. There was plain enough sailing in the white schools, but a snag was struck in the colored schools. Considerably over one-fourth of the colored attendance was adrift.

The board concluded not to enforce the rule strictly against negroes, as they were so far removed from the normal condition of things that it would be impossible to hold them to the same accountability which is required of the whites.

**100,000 Men Find Work.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 26.—State Factory Inspector James Campbell says there are 100,000 more persons employed in Pennsylvania now than there were six months ago.

## THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen generally over districts east of the Mississippi, over the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and north and west of Montana. It has fallen at Rocky Mountain stations and in the southwest.

The barometer is highest over the Upper Mississippi Valley and lowest to the northeast of New England. The barometer is also relatively low to the north of Dakota, and an area of low pressure is apparently forming over the Southern Rocky Mountain region.

The temperature has risen decidedly over Kentucky and Tennessee, and thence westward to Northern Texas; it is slightly warmer in the Northwest and colder over the northern and central plateau regions. The temperature has remained stationary on the Atlantic coast.

The weather will continue fair on the Atlantic coast, with increasing cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States. Fair weather will also prevail generally throughout the Southern States and the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 39 | 33 | 36 |
| 6 A. M. | 39 | 31 | 34 |
| 9 A. M. | 40 | 36 | 38 |
| 12 M. | 48 | 39 | 42 |
| 4 P. M. | 51 | 40 | 43 |
| 6 P. M. | 50 | 39 | 41 |
| 9 P. M. | 43 | 35 | 39 |
| 12 P. M. | 30 | 35 | 35 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 38½ |
| Weather Bureau | 36 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 42 |
| Corresponding date last twenty years | 41 |

## SAILORS CRUELLY TREATED

### Arthur C. Smith's Story of a Former Voyage of the Ship T. F. Oakes.

### HE MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES.

**The Scanty Food, He Asserts, Forced the Sailors to Steal Wheat from the Cargo to Eat Uncooked —Men Beaten Without Reason—A Denial from Capt. Reed.**

Arthur C. Smith, a seaman on the schooner Goodwin Stoddard, arriving in this port last Wednesday from Fernandian, Fla., tells a story of cruelty and starvation which he says was inflicted upon the crew of the clipper ship T. F. Oakes by Capt. Reed on a voyage in 1893.

The Oakes arrived last week, after an unusually long passage from Hongkong, during which six of her crew died at sea, and twelve others contracted scurvy and had to be transferred to the marine hospital, on Staten Island, for treatment.

Smith, who was born in Oregon, stated yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, when seen at the offices of the Coast Seamen's Union, at 51 South Street, that he shipped in the Oakes at Astoria, Oregon, Oct. 14, 1893, for a voyage to Havre, France. The voyage lasted four months.

"It was my first experience at sea," said he, "and it came very near being my last. I had applied to a boarding-house keeper to get on a deep water ship, and he sent me to the Oakes as able seaman, notwithstanding the fact that I had never seen salt water. My advance money, amounting to $40, I never saw. Capt. Reed was master of the Oakes then, as now, and Mrs. Reed was with him, and I will say that from the first day out to the end of the voyage I had but one full meal, and that was on Thanksgiving Day, when we had a double allowance of meat and boiled duff.

**"Full and Plenty" Allowance.**

"When the vessel started out, we were put on what Capt. Reed called a 'full and plenty' allowance. This differs from the regular allowance prescribed by law, and, instead of being better, is a great deal worse. The legal scale calls for one pound of bread daily. This means hardtack, but Capt. Reed had the cook to bake a heavy, soggy bread, and gave us a pound of that. For breakfast and supper, we had what is called 'lobscouse,' consisting of meat and potatoes boiled in water and very thin. For dinner we had our regular one-third of a pound of bread and a piece of salt beef about one-fourth the size of an ordinary beefsteak. Twice a week we had pea soup, but this was such in name only, being nearly all water. At the end of the fourth week we were so weak that we begged the Captain to change our allowance to the regular legal scale. Mrs. Reed told us that too much meat would give us the scurvy, and the Captain said we were getting too fat.

"However, we got the regular provision list for a few weeks. The day's allowance of one pound and a half of salt beef was served out to each man at 12 o'clock; this included the bone, which made up fully one half the weight. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon our day's allowance of bread was served out, and we were usually so hungry that we ate the entire day's allowance on the spot.

"One night I was sent to swab some water from the floor in the boatswain's room, and when I came out he accused me of stealing his bread, and beat me, breaking my nose. Later in the day he came into the forecastle and assaulted me again, throwing me against the bulkhead and knocking me senseless. Next morning Capt. Reed only told the boatswain to be more careful.

"'Kick him, or push him,' he said, 'or hit him with the bight of a rope, but not on a part of his body where the marks can be seen.'

"When we reached Cape Horn, where the weather was bitter cold, the Captain again put us on his 'full and plenty' allowance, because he had several tons of potatoes which were rotting, and these could be boiled with a small piece of salt meat and served to us. I was so hungry that when sent abaft to grease a mast, I have eaten the grease, though it was half rotten. Once, while doing a job in the foreshold, I stole three potatoes and ate them. The boatswain reported me to Capt. Reed, who beat me over the head with a piece of water-soaked rope. I was so weak from starvation and abuse that I staggered when I walked. The Captain comforted me with 'Smith, you are getting loggy; you are too fat. I will have to shut down on your beef.'

**They Ate Raw Wheat.**

"The vessel was loaded with wheat, but we were watched to prevent us from stealing it. Still, we did steal it, and mixing it with our bread, would pound the mass up in a bag and get the cook to bake it. When he found that the wheat was stolen, he refused to bake it, and after that we ate it raw. I have often spent a half hour at night eating raw wheat to allay the pangs of hunger before I could go to sleep.

"Jahn Kaski, a Finn, who could speak very little English, was also singled out for abuse. He was struck in the side by the boatswain, the blow breaking his rib. Subsequently the officers made a practice of striking him in the same place to save labor; a great deal of pain could be inflicted with slight exertion. Capt. Reed never reprimanded an officer for assaulting the men. John Graham, who was boatswain when the Oakes left port, refused to strike the men without cause, and was disrated and sent to the forecastle. I, being a green hand, was kicked and beaten until I was covered with marks and bruises.

"When we arrived in Havre, Capt. Reed had me charged with $42 in the 'slop chest,' although I never drew $10 worth of clothing. There was $4.60 due me according to the statement of the Captain, and this I refused to accept.

"After leaving the Oakes I sailed two years in foreign vessels and received good food and treatment."

**Denied by the Captain.**

Capt. and Mrs. Reed, when asked about the statement of Smith, could not remember of ever having had him on board, and denied that trouble of any kind was experienced on the voyage mentioned. "I suppose half the sailors on South Street will have a yarn to tell now," said Mrs. Reed, "and the newspapers will believe them."

The Coast Seamen's Union has taken in hand the cases of the twelve members of the crew of the Oakes who are lying in the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. Morris C. Vallon of Bodine & Lee, attorneys for the union, visited the men yesterday and conferred with them as to their action

against Capt. Reed. Although all of the men are improving, they are not yet able to appear before the Shipping Commissioner.

"The men are not members of the Coast Seamen's Union," said Secretary Williams of that organization yesterday, "but we will undertake to obtain justice for them nevertheless. There has been a grave wrong committed, and, for the sake of American seamen, we want the world to know the facts in the case."

## YALE WINS IN THE DEBATE.

**First Victory of Its Kind She Has Won from Harvard.**

BOSTON, March 26.—Yale won in the debate with Harvard in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, this evening, it being the first time Yale has won against Cambridge since the joint debates were instituted. Gov. Roger Wolcott presided.

The topic for discussion was: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt definitely the single gold standard, even if Great Britain, France, and Germany should be willing to enter a bimetallic league."

The judges were Judge Edgar A. Aldrich of the United States Circuit Court, Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia. Each speaker had twelve minutes for his direct speech and five minutes for rebuttal.

S. R. Wrightington, '97, opened the debate for Harvard, took the affirmative side, and was followed by C. S. McFarland, '97, of Yale; G. H. Dorr, '97, of Harvard; I. U. Clark, '97, of Yale; Fletcher Dobyns, '98, of Harvard, and C. H. Studinski, '97, of Yale, in the order named.

After the debate there was a banquet at the Colonial Club.

## STAYED TO SAVE HER PARROT.

**Incidents at a Fire in Mrs. Besant's Dressmaking Establishment.**

Fire started early yesterday morning in the house 106 West Sixteenth Street, occupied by Mrs. William M. Besant as a dressmaking establishment, and nine persons and a parrot had a narrow escape. Mrs. Besant's son, Harry, fell asleep in his room on the second floor beside a burning lamp, and, waking suddenly, found the lamp upset and the curtains of his room ablaze. He shouted to the other members of the household and made a dash for the street.

Seven of the young women employed in the house got out safely, but without waiting to dress, and finding a policeman, told him of the fire, and that their employer was still in the house. He carried Mrs. Besant out, and meanwhile somebody sent in a fire alarm. Just as the hook and ladder truck was heard coming a young woman was seen at an upper window holding a parrot in her arms, and screaming for help. She was persuaded to wait till a ladder could be raised, and then parrot and girl were both safely brought to the street. The fire was soon extinguished, with about $2,000 loss.

## MYSTERY ABOUT SECURITIES.

**A Sale of Bay State Gas Stock and Bonds.**

Considerable mystery attends the sale of 5,000 shares of Bay State Gas Company stock and $100,000 of Bay State Gas Company income bonds, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, yesterday afternoon. Richard V. Harnett & Co. advertised them for sale as the property "of whom it may concern," but on Thursday night they were served with an injunction granted by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, and did not sell.

However, at the time specified a man said to be a lawyer climbed into Harnett & Co.'s stand and constituted himself the auctioneer. A member of the Stock Exchange bought from him both the stocks and bonds. He paid $5 a share for the stock.

Richard V. Harnett said last night he did not know at whose instance the injunction was granted. It comprehended a Mr. Chapman, the former owner, and his agents. "We were supposed to be Mr. Chapman's agents," said Mr. Harnett, "but in reality we were not. The bonds were assigned by him to another party on March 12, and it was for that party we were acting. The injunction forbade us to sell, and I suppose it was the attorney for the party that bought the stock on March 12 that sold it." Mr. Harnett would not say who the party was, and said he did not know the name of the lawyer.

**The Rev. Dr. Harris's Lecture.**

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of the Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, lectured last night on "Our Duties to the Poor." He said he would call this age of social responsibility rather than of machinery or electricity. "We should not foster pauperism," he said. Soup kitchens and such relief stations do more harm than good. Those that are maintained by the sensational press foster idleness and dissipation. It is because they are not undertaken in a true spirit of philanthropy, but only in the sordid expectation of increasing business as an advertising scheme that there is in them no helpful good."

**Convicted on the Eleventh Charge.**

Jesse C. Hansee, after having been acquitted on ten different charges of falsifying certified papers which were sent to the Pension Bureau, was convicted yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court before Judge Brown, and the particular charge was that he falsified papers in the case of the claim of Anna S. Hedges, widow of James H. Hedges of Company B, Second New York Artillery. Hansee was at one time Justice of the Peace at Hoboken, N. J., and at another time at Ellenville, N. Y.

**Won Declamation Prizes.**

Oscar Igstaedter won the first prize, Nansen's "Farthest North," and Isaac Sargent the second prize, Green's History of England, in the declamation contest of the Harlem evening pupils in Grammar School 103, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue. The contest was held on Thursday night, and the prizes awarded last night at a public meeting. Addresses were made by Commissioners Mack and McSweeney, and Assistant Superintendent Farrell.

**Columbia to Have a Crew.**

Dr. W. Otis, '82, Treasurer of the Columbia University Union, has finally dispelled all doubts as to the putting of a blue and white 'Varsity crew on the water this Spring by announcing that all the outstanding debts of the '94, '95, and '96 crews have been paid, leaving the present crew on a firm financial basis. The money for floating the present boat is coming in rapidly enough to assure a successful season. The crews, both freshman and 'Varsity, will go into quarters early next week at the Macy villa, on the new site of the university.

**He Blamed the Missionaries.**

At a Graeco-Turkish debate, at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, last night, Emil Reno Mabako, a Turkish resident of this city, contended that the Christian missionaries had striven to create animosity between the Armenians and the Turks and had fomented strife and discontent with conditions the Armenians had heretofore been satisfied with. He thought Turkey had as much right to control Crete as England had to control Ireland.

**Recitations in Scotch Dialect.**

About 500 persons attended the monthly entertainment held at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. The double quartet from the Rutgers College Glee Club gave some good music. Miss Catherine E. Oliver gave recitations interpreting Scottish character.

## ALUMNI OF EXETER DINE

They Gather to Greet and Hear the New Principal, Harlan P. Amen.

### HISTORIC SCHOOL PRAISED.

Addresses by George Walton Green, Prof. C. F. Dunbar, and W. B. Hornblower—Mr. Amen on the Institution's Needs—Mr. Roosevelt Talks of Police Education.

Around the tables in the smaller dining room of the Windsor Hotel, last evening, about seventy members of the Alumni Association of Phillips Exeter Academy, of Exeter, N. H., and a few of their friends, met and enjoyed their fifteenth annual dinner.

The dinner was attended with especial pleasure by the members, from the fact that a guest of honor was the new Principal of the academy, Harlan P. Amen, from whom the graduates expect great things for the institution, which is historic, having been founded in 1781 by John Phillips, who was also an associate founder of the Andover Academy.

**Mr. Green's Praise of the School.**

It was just 9 o'clock when the retiring President, George Walton Green, demanded attention for his brief address on the academy, its past, its present, and the hope that all of its alumni entertain for its future. He said that while, in the past, things have not been quite so well with Exeter, times have changed, and the place stands forth once more and "claims by right of traditions, past performances, and present worth to be the first and best school in the land. When Arnold of Rugby was called to the head mastership of that famous English school, this was his bottom principle: 'It is not so important that Rugby should be a school of 300 boys, or even of 50 boys. It is all important that it should be a school of Christian gentlemen.' I have heard Principal Amen lay down this rule of conduct in almost the same words, and it warmed the cockles of my heart to hear him, as it would have warmed yours had you been there."

Continuing, Mr. Green laid down the axiom that it is dangerous to a boy to be thrown among other boys with extravagant allowances of money at their command, and held that it is the policy of Exeter to inculcate in the students a desire for sound scholarship and to strengthen and build up character in the boy, and, in closing, called for a standing toast to the school.

**Principal Amen's Address.**

So he paved the way to his introduction of Principal Harlan P. Amen, who has been in charge of the institution for a year and a half. Mr. Amen, in his address, reviewed the progress the school has made both in numbers of students and in the enlarged sense of mutual support as between students and Faculty, which he claimed as results of the change in administrative government. The students now number 194, as against 164 a year ago. Preparing for college are 86, as against 50 a year ago. This he asserted to be a complete refutation of a venerable notion that boys at Exeter went for a year or for two years, and then returned to the farm.

Speaking of the needs of the school, he said it now needs about $200,000 for various suggested improvements. It needs money to protect the teachers from being led away by larger inducements. An alumni hall is wanted, "and," he said, "we have been assured that it will not be long before an alumni building will be a reality."

A club building for students and Faculty is another necessity, as also a library and reading room. In closing, he said that, as of old, Exeter was preserving its reputation for "dignified democracy."

As he sat down, he was treated to the college yell, delivered in good style.

Then President Green presented Prof. Charles F. Dunbar of Cambridge as President of the Board of Trustees, who said:

"For the first time, although I have addressed you many times before, I feel to-night that there is no thin ice that needs to be skated round," and continuing, expressed his confidence that the past work of the board was about to meet its reward in increased interest in the school.

**Mr. Hornblower's Speech.**

"Exeter is broadening," remarked President Green, as he rose to introduce the next speaker, William B. Hornblower, "for we have with us to-night a distinguished graduate of Princeton University. He did not get his graduation at Exeter." "So much the worse for him," remarked an alumnus at the foot of one of the tables. "Not a bit of it, gentlemen," broke in Mr. Green once more. "There are some men who would achieve greatness despite the fact that they were not graduated from Exeter Academy."

Mr. Hornblower dwelt upon concert of action, declaring that his being called in was simply a part of the general foreign missionary scheme which was to include New Jersey. "But," said he, "we are having little else than concerted action now. It is union. We have union of all sorts—the Citizens' Union, which I take this opportunity to invite you all to join. Mr. Platt has his notions of union—a union of New York, Brooklyn, and parts of Long Island, especially the odorous parts. I don't know but he may yet find it to be a boomerang, like the man who introduced a bill into Congress for a special purpose and was afterward advised by a friend that it was a boomerang after it had defeated him for re-election. 'Yes, I knew,' he replied, 'that it would be a boomerang, but I didn't know that I was such a good shot.'"

Then, continuing in serious vein, he held that "one great mission of our educational systems is to stamp out sectionalism." He concluded with the remark that "We are met to-night to bid godspeed to your new Principal. It requires a peculiar talent to be able to manage boys, and it will be a great triumph if he follows in the footsteps of his predecessors and succeeds in instilling a manly spirit into the boys of Exeter, which always characterized the school."

**Prof. Wentworth Cheered.**

In presenting Prof. Wentworth of Exeter, Mr. Green made a happy allusion to the days of his tutelage under that gentleman, and added that he had promised to release his old teacher from the burden of making a speech if he would consent to appear, but that he had no right to bind the alumni of Exeter to any such agreement.

Prof. Wentworth rose to reply in the midst of cheers. "I am not prepared," said he, whereat his auditors laughed uproariously. "Still, I cannot help telling you what real solid pleasure it affords me to meet you here once again, and remind you that all you are and all you hope to be you owe to Exeter Academy. Numbers do not constitute a great school, nor does a great amount of money, for Exeter was a great school in the last century, when she had only seventy pupils and lived on the income of $60,000.

"Good and great masters do not create a great school, nor do the pick of the brightest and best boys in the land. It is not until they stand in the relation of mutual confidence, respect, and affection that they can produce a great school. It was the genius of Dr. Abbott that first established this relation and left it as a precious legacy to his followers. I believe that none of this legacy has been wasted down to recent times."

**Talk by Mr. Roosevelt.**

Mr. Roosevelt was next presented. He said:

"I wish I could sometimes get credit for the discretion which forms the greater part of my nature. I have had to fight in the position in which I have been placed, but if you only knew the hundreds of times when I have had provocation and did not fight, you would give me a little sympathy.

"Learning is a good thing in a school, and the value of athletic achievement is only less, but neither is good except as it tends to develop character. It is character that makes not only a good man, but makes him ready to face the battle of life instead of sitting at home and wishing that things were better, which is not such a very difficult feat to accomplish. Getting out and doing things teaches one not only that men are more difficult to deal with than has been imagined before, but that a man himself does not always pan out quite the way he seemed likely to pan out. For much of


# Spring Humors

During the colder season impure humors accumulate in the blood, and eruptions, boils, and pimples break out in the Spring. Dizzy headaches, loss of appetite, and other troubles also appear. For all these a remedy is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, and cures Spring humors of every kind.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a number of years as a blood purifier and have always been benefited by its use. I regard it as the best blood purifier, and the best medicine to take through the Spring and Summer that can be obtained." Mrs. JESSIE A. MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists $1, six for $5. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


the reform in municipal government which we expect, we have got to depend on men of education, but only when they go out into the world and cease to live a life of cloistered seclusion.

"Before I close I want to say something about education in the Police Department. Politicians in this city dinner on almost everything, but they all unite in abhorring civil service. I have wrestled with one or two of them on the question whether a policeman ought to know anything or not before being appointed. Some of them admitted, with reluctance, that the ability to read and write was not necessarily a ground for disqualification. Others even confessed that the capacity for forming simple sums in arithmetic was not actually noxious.

"But the thing that wrung their vitals was the idea that we should demand a certain amount of knowledge of the history and government of this country. To be sure, these are the questions which we ask all immigrants who apply for naturalization, but that does not impress our critics. If instead of looking at the questions they would look at the answers of some of the candidates who did not pass, they would get a fair idea of the mental quality we aim to test in these examinations."

**The Guests.**

Among the members and guests present were James D. Arnold, C. R. Bangs, E. P. Bullard, Edmund L. Baylies, L. S. Bigelow, Joseph W. Carr, G. M. Cumming, Joseph L. Cilley, E. H. Cilley, John K. Cilley, Clinton H. Crane, Philip A. Crapo, Thomas C. Clark, Jr., C. F. Dean, William North Duane, John K. Enkins, Jr., William F. Forepaugh, William J. Farquhar, W. Fleming, Charles D. Folsom, J. B. Gerrish, Theodore Gilman, Jr., G. T. Goldthwaite, Herbert Green.

Harry Hubbard, John C. Heald, Ford Huntington, J. Craig Havemeyer, Eugene D. Hawkins, Ogden Harrison, F. G. Ireland, I. G. James, William F. Kip, C. G. Kidder, Benjamin C. Lockett, Arthur H. Lockett, George M. Leventritt, Thomas W. Lamont, Vernon Munroe, Theodore W. Moses, Charles MacVeagh, Edward B. Merrill, George H. Morse, H. R. Parrish, George A. Plimpton, S. L. Parrish, Francis R. Parker, Edward L. Parks, Charles Wolcott Parker.

W. W. Richards, W. H. Rand, Henry Smith, J. Herbert Senter, N. S. Smith, T. Sidney Smith, Edward M. Strothers, the Rev. A. D. Smith, Theodore Sutro, S. S. Smith, Arthur G. Thompson, Eugene Treadwell, W. C. Ver Planck, Augustus Van Wyck, John B. Walker, Chester James Willcomb, H. H. Whitman, J. Blake White, Samuel G. Wood, Dr. J. A. Fordyce, T. Suffern Taller, R. C. Taber, Lawrence Townsend, F. R. Adams, and Blanchard Wentworth.

The following officers were elected before the dinner: President—Frederick G. Ireland; Vice Presidents—Edmund L. Baylies, Lawrence E. Sexton, D. Hunter McAlpin, William H. Rand, Nathaniel S. Smith, and William S. Seamans; Secretary—Ethan Allen; Treasurer—Hector M. Hitchings; Executive Committee—Arthur H. Lockett, J. Craig Havemeyer, William J. Farquhar, Charles R. Bangs, and Charles MacVeagh.

## BANQUET FOR MR. WINDOLPH.

**Compliments and a Gold Badge for the Alderman.**

A banquet was given last night in honor of John P. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, at the Arena, Thirty-first Street, near Broadway.

Mayor Strong, who had been expected to respond to the toast "The City of New York," was not present, having been called away to Philadelphia in the afternoon. About 200 of Mr. Windolph's admirers and friends attended the dinner. R. A. Greacen was Chairman and Charles F. Bauerdorf acted as toastmaster.

Controller Fitch responded to the toast, "The City of New York." He was down on the programme to speak on "The Ladies," and he complained that a subject with which he was most familiar had been taken from him. He said that New York was the greatest city on this continent because it offered the greatest opportunities to all classes. It gave every man a chance.

He paid a high tribute to Mr. Windolph, saying that he was a politician, and was therefore deserving of the highest praise because of his interest in the city's affairs.

District Attorney Olcott made a speech, and in closing presented to Mr. Windolph a handsome gold badge of the design adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Windolph thanked his friends for the token of esteem and affection.

Justice David McAdam, William Plimley, Abraham Gruber, and C. A. P. Ketcham also spoke.

**Burned by an Exploding Lamp.**

Mrs. Jane Sherman, sixty-four years old, 516 West Fifty-third Street, was burned, probably fatally, last night by an exploding lamp. She was preparing supper for her husband, John, a machinist, who had returned from work late, and she was putting a kerosene lamp on the table when it exploded. Her husband, aided by Michael Clark, put out the flames, but not before Mrs. Sherman was severely burned about the head, arms, and body. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was thought that her injuries will prove fatal. Both of the men had their hands badly burned.

**Sheriff Sued for $20,000.**

Sheriff Heller of Hudson County (N. J.) has been sued for $20,000 because of an error in the service of a summons in a suit where $10,000 damages had been awarded to Carl Astor of 222 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City. The award was for injuries received by his little son, William Waldorf Astor. Carl Astor claims a relationship with the Astors of this city. He sells frankfurters at night in Exchange Place, Jersey City.

**Justice Dixon Improving.**

The condition of Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence, in Jersey City, was so much improved last night that his physicians now believe that he will recover.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—359 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; unoccupied dwelling; John Condit, owner; damage, $200.

2:10 A. M.—106 West Sixteenth Street; dwelling of Mrs. W. M. Besant; damage, $200.

9:10 A. M.—2,212 First Avenue; dwelling of Frank Cotillo; damage, $3,000.

9:50 A. M.—39 Hester Street; tenement of Meyer Soolick; damage trifling.

12:15 P. M.—150 Forsyth Street; Fannie Ogrie; no damage.

3:50 P. M.—122 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Max Cornfield; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—239 William Street; Frank Geschift; damage, $10.

7:40 P. M.—249 Stanton Street; Abraham Dreschier; damage, $2,000.

9:15 P. M.—58 Sullivan Street; Mrs. John Allen; damage, $10.

## THE NOLTE JURY DISAGREED.

**Vote Stood Six to Six—Jurymen Caused a Hard Chase After Some Photographs.**

The trial of Louis Nolte, charged with perjury, ended in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Frederick Nolte, a brother, died in 1891, leaving an insurance policy for $2,000. Frank Nolte, another brother, then produced a paper, purporting to be signed by Frederick, which transferred the policy to him. The widow brought suit on the ground that the signature was a forgery, and recovered the amount. Then Frank and Louis were indicted for perjury for the testimony they had given in the civil suit.

The jury went out shortly after 6 o'clock last night. At 9 o'clock it came into court and asked that the signatures of Frank Nolte and the photographs of the signature be given to them. These had been exhibits on the trial. It was then discovered that the photographs were in the possession of Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, one of Nolte's counsel. A clerk sent to Mr. Lynn's office came back in an hour with the report that the office was locked up and Mr. Lynn could not be found. When the jury came in at 10 o'clock the foreman asked for its discharge until to-day, as it could not agree on a verdict

Richard W. Deyrich of 562 Park Avenue, Juror No. 7, stood up and said: "It is absolutely necessary that we should have those photographs in order to reach a verdict. There is no use in our staying in that room unless we have them. You might as well let us go until to-morrow."

Leopold Reuther of 122 Chambers Street, Juror No. 11, then arose and said: "I do not see what the jurymen want the photographs for. They have the originals, which are better than the counterfeits. It is a piece of nonsense asking for the photographs."

The jury was again sent out and a clerk was dispatched to find Mr. Lynn. The latter, when found at his home in bed, said the photographs were in his office in the Stewart Building, and his partner, ex-Judge Callahan, had the office key. At Mr. Callahan's house the clerk was informed that Mr. Callahan was at the Manhattan Club, and at the Manhattan Club that he had gone to Brooklyn. The clerk reached court with this information at 11 o'clock, just as the jury again asked to be discharged.

The jury stood six to six, and there was no hope of agreement. It was discharged, and Nolte was allowed to go on his old bail of $2,500. He will probably be put on trial again next month. The trial just ended lasted for three weeks.

## ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

Each succeeding monthly art exhibition at the Lotos Club this season has had the merits of strength and individuality, and the March display of tonal paintings, ancient and modern, now in progress there, and which has been arranged by Henry T. Chapman, Jr., of the club's Art Committee, well sustains the reputation of its predecessors.

The plan of the exhibition is rather an ambitious one. The tonal painters of all schools, ancient and modern, are so numerous that it would be almost impossible to limit the number of examples to be shown in a really catholic display. A better title for the small but exceedingly choice little collection of pictures now at the Lotos Club would therefore be "An exhibition of representative and selected tonal paintings of ancient and modern schools."

The term tonality is used so glibly by many writers and lecturers on art topics that it is to be feared the general art public is not always entirely certain of its meaning. A study of any or all of the admirable and superior canvases Mr. Chapman has selected would soon make clear to the art student and lover that tone in the simplest sense means that harmonious adjustment and blending of values and color which gives sentiment, richness, and artistic value to a picture. There are tonal figure works, as well as landscapes, and to say that a picture lacks tone is to say that it is hard in color, unpleasant in effect, and devoid, as a rule, of true artistic quality. There are painters, however, such as the modern masters of the Barbizon school, as Wilson, Constable, and other masters of the early English school, as Velasquez of Spain, Van Dyke and Rubens of the old Dutch and Flemish schools; Mauve, Maris, and Israels of the modern Dutch school, and many American painters—Homer Martin, George Inness, Minor, Tryon, and A. P. Ryder—who have been, and are, such students and interpreters of tone in painting as to make them tonalists par excellence, and these men and a few minor fellows Mr. Chapman has admirably succeeded in representing in the present display.

Diaz, Dupré, and Michel have been chosen to represent the modern French tonalists. The Diaz is a characteristic, somewhat sombre forest glade, with the accustomed glint of light on the tree trunks; the Dupré is a study of a French peasant's cottage, with a fine effect of light from a stormy sky on the white walls, and the Michel is a "moonlight," with an exceedingly strong and fine sky. The early English school is represented by a Constable, an unusually fine example, deep and rich in color, with a superb sky and burst of light on a sombre landscape, and by a Wilson, an Italian landscape, deep and warm in tone. Velasquez, the great Spanish tonalist, is represented by a "Portrait of a Lady," rich in flesh color, and with splendid reds in a brocaded gown. There is a fine example of Watteau, with queer, stiff figures and rich warm reds, blues, and grays in the gowns. Van Dyke's "Portrait of Charles I.," with its fine flesh coloring, and Rubens's well-known sketch for the "Battle of the Amazons" will represent these masters. There is a large canvas by Bassano of the school of Titian, confused and crowded in composition, but aglow with color, and two fine examples, loaned by Durand-Ruel, of Huysmans de Malines.

Of the examples of Israels, J. and W. Maris, that of the last named, "Milking Time," is by far the best, delicate in color and abounding in sentiment, with a rarely beautiful sky. George Inness's familiar "Storm on the Delaware," that superb rendering of a Summer atmosphere surcharged with moisture, yet permeated by warm sunlight, and Homer Martin's "Landscape," a pool by the seaside, with the light of the sky reflected on the smooth surface, and a fine sweep of air, tower above their fellows. There are, however, a strong, fine landscape by Bogert, a Wyant, soft and delicious in color; a large Minor, "Passing Storm," with fine light effect from a stormy sky; a charming little Tryon, and good examples of Ranger, A. P. Ryder, and Julian Rix.

The exhibition will remain open until Wednesday next. Monday and Tuesday will be ladies' days.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., March 26.—Near Mount Gilead last night Amos Riggs shot and killed Young Boyd and his father, W. R. Boyd, because Young Boyd had run off with one of Riggs's daughters. Riggs is said to have shot the men from ambush.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 26.—It is reported that a European syndicate has offered $3,000,000 for the seven breweries located here. In case the deal fails to go through, is is said an English syndicate, represented by ex-Gov. Campbell and Joseph Dowling, will try to close the deal.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 26.—The upper Hudson River is blocked by a gorge of ice and logs three miles long and from twenty to forty feet high. This jam begins a mile above Stony Creek and extends quite a distance up the river. At this point the river is quite narrow.

PATERSON, N. J., March 26.—Miss Ottille Horung, thirty-seven years of age, daughter of Augustus Horung, a wealthy confectioner of this city, killed herself last night in her room at her father's house, 708 East Twenty-fourth Street. She was troubled with a spinal affection, and this made her melancholy. A month ago her brother William died, and the death affected her greatly. Last night she fastened a rubber tube to the gas jet, and, lying on her bed, put the free end in her mouth.

## IRON ORE MEN ORGANIZE.

**A Company That Will Control the Old Lake Superior Range.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—Iron ore men who are interested in the formation of an organization of mine owners of the old ore range of the Lake Superior territory, held a secret meeting here Wednesday night.

The new association will control the mines in the old range, and it is held by many that much advantage will result from such an organization now that the ore pool has collapsed.

The Carnegie and other Mesaba interests will thus be met with a solid front. The new association will be practically what the old Cleveland pool was before the entrance of outside interests.

## AT THE HOTELS.

Charles S. Francis of Troy is at the Normandie.

Norman B. Ream of Chicago is at the Windsor.

Ex-Senator Henry Russell of Albany is at the Grand Union.

Francis T. S. Darley of Philadelphia is at the Fifth Avenue.

R. D. Wilson of Boston and R. D. Huntington of Hartford are at the Buckingham.

Moorfield Storey of Boston and Hiram Tompkins of Saratoga are at the Manhattan.

The Rev. Walton W. Battershall and Andrew Hamilton of Albany are at the Hoffman.

J. R. Gladding of Providence and Frederick C. Rollman of Philadelphia are at the Savoy.

Herman Stump, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, is at the Cambridge.

R. H. Stewart and D. E. Hunter of Boston and John C. Wilson of Washington are at the Park Avenue.

Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont and Lieutenant Commander Kimball, United States Navy, are at the Holland.

Dr. F. W. Borden of Ottawa, W. B. Pillsbury of Ithaca, and De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont and State Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

Dwight Kenney of Cincinnati, John D. McDonald of Boston, and W. C. Brock of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

State Senators Clarence Lexow, George R. Malby, and B. M. Wilcox and Assemblyman George S. Horton are at the Metropole.

Judge W. K. Townsend of New Haven, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, and Miss Clara Barton are at the Waldorf.

Albert Jack of Chicago, E. L. Burwell and S. T. Snow of Boston, C. C. Puffer of Rochester, and Harold Kennedy of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

Samuel E. Reinhard of Baltimore, E. C. Barton and H. C. Laughlin of Philadelphia, and J. H. Tremper of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Marlborough.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. R. Scarr, cloaks, suits, and furs; 621 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Bizzell Brothers & Co., Goldsborough, N. C.; J. S. Bizzel, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; E. Lord, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Bradford, Thomas, & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, dress goods, 34 Greene Street; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Hardy, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Carroll, P. A., Carbondale, Penn.; dry goods; Everett House.

Chalifoux, J. L., Lowell, Mass.; clothing; Holland House.

Cincinnati Cloak & Suit Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. H. Livingstone, cloaks, 141 Wooster Street; Hotel Vendome.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Condon, ruchings; Holland House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Page, housefurnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Good, J. W., Williamsport, Penn.; millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dry goods; Belvidere House.

Heller, M. H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Heller, notions and furnishing goods, 101 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Hughes, T. J., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; T. J. Hughes, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. Stroth, dry goods, &c.; 57 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Whiteman, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Guest, housefurnishing goods, 8 Greene Street; Hoffman House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. H. Wright, woolens; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lovey, H., Easton, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. K. Ahman, hosiery; Stuart House.

Reeves, The Veeder, Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Mackinney, hosiery; M. P. Smart, fancy goods; Continental Hotel.

Reinhard, S. A., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Saul, clothing; Barrett House.

Seaman, P. L., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Sensheimer, Mrs. M., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Gyger, furniture and art novelties; Stuart House.

Weaver Brothers, Stroudsburg, Penn.; G. W. Weaver, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Weber, H. F., & Co., Lowville, N. Y.; H. F. Weber, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

MALDEN, Mass., March 26.—Fire to-day in the last factory of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company caused $45,000 loss.

NEENAH, Wis., March 26.—The two large mills of the Kreuger & Lachman Milling Company here were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 26.—Fire at 2:30 o'clock this morning destroyed Roger Ayotte's road house on the line between Methuen and Dracut. Loss, $10,000.

BRANFORD POINT, Conn., March 26.—A house belonging to Mrs. Charles Lester, at Branford Point, a barn, and a bowling alley were burned this morning. Loss, $7,500.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 26.—Fire, smoke, and water this morning practically ruined the wholesale and retail millinery stock of M. Riegelman & Co., valued at $150,000; insurance, $80,000.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

| | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises. | 5:51 | Sun sets. | 6:20 |
| Moon rises. | 3:11 | | |

**High Water—This Day.**

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook. 2:48 | Gov. Is'd. 3:30 | H. Gate. 5:19 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook. 3:48 | Gov. Is'd. 4:24 | H. Gate. 6:13 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 27.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Athos, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Cayes | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Campania, Queenst'n. | 10:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| City of Birmingham, Savannah | ..... | 5:00 P. M. |
| Creole, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Curacao, Maracaibo | ..... | 1:00 P. M. |
| El Norte, New Orl'ns. | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Hekla, Norway | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Irrawaddy, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago | 12:00 M. | ..... |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| La Champ'ne, Havre. | 2:00 A. M. | 5:00 A. M. |
| Leona, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Mississippi, London | ..... | 9:00 A. M. |
| Pretoria, Leeward and Windw'd Is'ds. | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Seguranca, Mexico and Cuba | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Seminole, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Veendam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finance, Colon | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Habana, Havana | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Iroquois, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| La Grande Duchesse, Savannah | ..... | 5:00 P. M. |
| Palatia, Hamburg | ..... | 4:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Bremen | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Britannic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| El Mar, N. Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| N. York, S'thampton. | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Seguranca, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Southwark, Antwerp. | 2:00 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. |

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Augusta, Savannah | ..... | 5:00 P. M. |
| Spaarndam, Rot'dam. | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 27.

Clive, Gibraltar, March 11.
La Touraine, Havre, March 20.
Lesseps, Havre, March 11.
Marsala, Hamburg, March 9.
Menemsha, Swansea, March 12.
New York, Southampton, March 20.
Prins Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, March 20.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 23.
St. Enoch, Rotterdam, March 4.
Stuttgart, Bremen, March 13.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 20.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.

Bellaura, St. Lucia, March 20.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, March 25.
Michigan, London, March 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 25.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 18.
Buffon, St. Lucia, March 21.
Caracas, La Guayra, March 23.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 24.
Madiana, St. Thomas, March 24.
Yumuri, Havana, March 25.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 27.
Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 16.
Bovic, Liverpool, March 20.
Concho, Galveston, March 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 24.
James Turple, Gibraltar, March 15.
Mohawk, London, March 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 17.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 27.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

Allianca, Colon, March 24.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 22.
Henriette H., Gibraltar, March 14.
Italia, Gibraltar, March 16.
Königin Luise, Bremen, March 22.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 24.
Merida, St. Lucia, March 23.
Orizaba, Havana, March 27.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Boston City, Sansea, March 18.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, March 18.
Flaxman, Pernambuco, March 16.
Lah

# MR. EIDMAN IS APPOINTED

## President McKinley Chooses the German Republican Leader for Internal Revenue Collector Here.

## WAS HARRISON'S CHOICE, TOO.

**A Few Other Nominations of More or Less Importance Forwarded to the Senate — Several Promotions in the Army.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York—FERDINAND EIDMAN of New York.

Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris—EDGAR THOMSON SCOTT of Pennsylvania.

United States Marshal Western District of North Carolina—JAMES M. MILLIKEN of North Carolina.

Receivers of Public Money—JAY ALLEN, at Grayling, Mich.; WILLIAM C. WHIPPS, at Kalispell, Mon.; JAMES KELLY, at Mangum, Oklahoma; ANTON H. CLASSEN, at Oklahoma.

Registers of Land Offices—OSCAR PALMER, at Grayling, Mich.; FRANK H. NASH, at Kalispell, Mon.; HENRY D. McKNIGHT, at Mangum, Oklahoma.

Army—Second Lieuts. JOHN H. WHOLLEY, Fourth Infantry, and PETER MURRAY, Third Infantry, to be First Lieutenants; Corporal JOHN J. BERNARD, First Cavalry, and Sergt. PAUL GIDDINGS, Eighth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenants.

### TREASURY APPLICATIONS.

**Men Who Aspire to Collectorships and Other Offices.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following applications for posts under the Treasury Department were made public this morning:

Auditor for Post Office Department—W. E. JOHNSON of Bonham, Texas.

Deputy Auditor, State Department—E. S. ROCKWELL of Dryden, N. Y.

Coiner in Mint, at San Francisco—EDWARD DINKELSPIEL of Suisun, Cal.

Collectors of Customs, at New Orleans—A. T. WIMBERLY of New Orleans; J. W. SONSON of Sonson, Texas, at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Surveyor of Customs, at Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. SETTLE of Memphis, Tenn.

Naval Officer, at Boston, Mass.—A. E. CLARKE of Manchester, N. H.

Shipping Commissioners—E. C. DUMAS of New Orleans, at New Orleans; P. A. BRUCE of Boston, at Boston; F. H. CONNELL of New York, at New York.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—W. H. MARTIN of Raleigh, N. C., at Raleigh, N. C.; J. E. ALLEN of Columbiana, Ohio, at Cleveland, Ohio.

### FERNINAND EIDMAN'S CAREER.

**Has Been Legislator, Coroner, Revenue Collector, and Candidate for Congress.**

Ferdinand Eidman is a native of Germany, and came to this city in 1854. He is about fifty-five years old, and for over a quarter of a century has lived in the old Tenth Assembly District. His present residence is at 77 Seventh Street.

He has been an active worker in Republican politics. His first political office was that of Member of the Assembly, he representing the Tenth Assembly District in 1870. The following year he was elected to the Senate, and in 1885 he ran for Coroner with John R. Nugent, and both were elected, notwithstanding the bitter fight made against them by Tammany. Mr. Eidman served as Coroner until 1889, when he was made Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District by President Harrison. He served until 1893, when Mr. Grosse was appointed by President Cleveland.

The next year Mr. Eidman ran for Congress, but was defeated by Mr. Sulzer. He ran for Congress again last year and was again defeated.

Mr. Eidman is a member of numerous German societies, and has a large following among the German Republicans of the east side.

### HACKETT HELPING PLATT.

**Expects to be in Washington Till It Is Mild Weather in New York.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Among Senator Platt's visitors to-day was Chairman Hackett, on his way north from Georgia. Mr. Hackett says his health has been much improved, but that he does not expect to leave Washington until the mild weather has become established at his home.

The inference is that he will save Mr. Platt some of the steps he does not feel so able to make as he did when he formerly was a member of the Senate.

Mr. Platt's friends are making the most of the agreement of the delegation upon Archie Baxter for Third Assistant Postmaster General. Members of the delegation who who do not share Mr. Platt's anxiety for the appointment of Mr. Baxter say they only consented to that selection because Mr. Platt distinctly asked that at least one appointment should be made which could be called his.

### THE TARIFF BILL FIRST.

**Administration Not Inclined Now to Make Consular Appointments.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—An interesting story comes from one of the Pennsylvania Senators. It suggests the inutility of further waiting about of candidates for Consular appointments. A man who has applied for one of two or three Consulates, and who has excellent backing, including that of both the Senators of his State, asked one of the Senators to present him to the President in order that his appointment might be hastened.

"No use," was the reply. "Better not think of getting that place for weeks. It may not be filled for three months. Until the tariff bill is out of the way, or, at least, until we can see that it is to be passed, no Consular appointments will be made. So we would better wait until a visit will be more timely."

### Mr. Bowen After the Spanish Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, called on President McKinley to-day in the interest of Herbert J. Bowen of Connecticut, United States Consul at Barcelona, whose friends want him appointed Minister to Spain. Admiral Erben presented letters of commendation from Senator Platt of Connecticut, Gen. Horace Porter, Col. John Hay, ex-Secretary Tracy, Chauncey M. Depew, Lispenard Stewart, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and others. Mr. Bowen is a Republican who was continued in office by President Cleveland.

# GORDY A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

**The Alleged Wife Murderer Said to Have Eight or Nine Wives Living.**

GEORGETOWN, Del., March 26.—Attorney General Robert C. White said last night that he had received several communications which convince him that James M. Gordy, the acused murderer of his wife, Mrs. Mary Lewis Gordy of New York, is the greatest bigamist on record. One woman writes to the Attorney General from New York, and says emphatically that she is Gordy's wife, and that she knows of two women, one in Newark, N. J., and another in Brooklyn, N. Y., whom Gordy married within two weeks after he deserted her, last December.

Another woman writes from Pittsburg, giving a description of Gordy and the business he conducted. She winds up by declaring that Gordy is her husband, and that he deserted her three weeks after their marriage last September. The Attorney General has received communications from Boston, New Haven, and Chicago which go to show that Gordy's marital ventures were not confined to any particular section of the country.

The authorities say that an investigation of Gordy's career will show that he has at least eight, and perhaps nine, wives now living. The authorities also say that they believe Gordy inveigled the women into his schemes by marriage under fictitious names. Information reached the Attorney General yesterday afternoon that Gordy is wanted in New Haven, Conn., for alleged nefarious operations.

# CLUBS ON A SILVER BASIS.

**Mr. Bryan Will Address the Democratic Association in Washington on the 13th of April.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The National Association of Democratic Clubs, of which Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania is Chairman, and Lawrence Gardner of Washington is Secretary, has issued a general call to each Democratic society in the United States, asking them to join the National Association of Democratic Clubs in the celebration of the one hundred and fifty-fourth birthday of Thomas Jefferson, on the 13th of April.

The Executive Committee of the clubs has been organized on a silver basis. President Black announces the completion of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, which will serve until the convention of Democratic clubs in 1900, as follows:

Benton McMillin, Tennessee; Stephen M. White, California; George H. Lambert, New Jersey; Edward Murphy, Jr., New York; E. Chambers Smith, North Carolina; Lloyd L. Jackson, Maryland; C. C. Richards, Utah; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; John R. McLean, Ohio; Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia; E. B. Howell, Georgia; William J. Stone, Missouri; H. D. Money, Mississippi; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; James C. Dahlman, Nebraska; J. S. Hogg, Texas, and J. C. Sibley, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Black especially calls attention to the fact that very little of the old committee survives in the new one, and says: "Each of the gentlemen named on this committee gave loyal support to the candidates and platform of the party in the last Presidential campaign. Therefore, it is to be presumed that they can be depended on in the future, thereby making this committee in great contrast with its predecessor, which had upon it a majority of members who not only contributed money, but worked to bring defeat to the party which had honored them. Among these were William L. Wilson, Henry Watterson, Don M. Dickinson, and John S. Black."

The President of the league further states that Mr. Bryan will be the guest of the league and the principal speaker at its banquet in this city on the 13th prox., and he convenes the Executive Committee to meet here on April 12 for organization.

# WALLACE ACCUSES COMPANIONS

**The Alleged Fanwood Firebug Makes a Sensational Statement.**

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 26.—Lawrence Wallace of Fanwood denied, during his examination before Justice Ira Hall of this city to-day, the charge of setting fire to the roadhouse of John Benner, in Netherwood.

He said that it was against his will that he was close to the fire. Wallace accused Arthur Sinclair, William H. Adams, and Charles Kelly with conspiring to have him in jail. He said that the reason they wanted him behind bars was because he knew too much about them. Wallace told the court that Sinclair was a former convict. Adams, Wallace told Judge Hall, was also an ex-convict. He said that Adams served four years for assaulting an aged woman named Mrs. Feeney of Fanwood. Wallace knew the circumstances, and Adams wanted him to inform him when Mrs. Feeny would make a complaint against him. Wallace said he refused to do this, and when Adams was arrested he stated that he would get square with Wallace.

Wallace said that on Thursday afternoon Sinclair kidnapped him and kept him a prisoner until midnight Friday. He said that he was drugged, and that the three men took kerosene and other inflammable material with them. He said further that it was Sinclair who gave the alarm to Officers Seeland and Frederickson to arrest him.

The Judge was surprised, as was also Prosecutor Marsh, at the statement made by Wallace, and the examination was put off until next Monday, pending an investigation. The three men deny the charges made by Wallace.

# THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Capt. J. Q. Adams is detailed for service as professor at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana.

Capt. A. M. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to duty at that post to relieve Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, Assistant Quartermaster, who, upon being relieved, will take station at Plattsburg, N. Y., in charge of construction of public buildings at Plattsburg Barracks.

First Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to West Point Military Academy for duty at that post, relieving Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon, who is transferred to Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, who is ordered to Willets Point.

Following the appointment of Capt. Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, as Commandant of Cadets at West Point, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Mills, Fifth Artillery, these subordinate officers are ordered to the Academy: June 15—First Lieut. John J. Pershing, Tenth Cavalry; Aug. 31—First Lieut. John H. Beacon, Third Infantry; Second Lieuts. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, Second Artillery; Charles H. Paine, Thirteenth Infantry; Jens Bugge, Third Infantry; George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery; Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry, and Matthew C. Smith, Second Cavalry. The following officers will be relieved by the foregoing details: June 15—First Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry; Aug. 31—First Lieuts. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery; William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry; Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry; Charles B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry; Daniel B. Devore, Twenty-third Infantry; Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery; Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Barrington K. West, Sixth Cavalry.

### Navy.

Herbert Campbell has been appointed an assistant gunner.

Chief Engineer W. C. Eaton is ordered from the Vermont to the Amphitrite.

Gunner F. L. Hoagland is detached from the Amphitrite and has three months' leave.

Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap is ordered to the New York as Fleet Engineer, relieving Chief Engineer C. Andrade, who has three months' leave.

Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson will be detached from the Indiana April 2 on three months' leave on being relieved by Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum, detached from the Amphitrite for that purpose.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Pickrell is transferred from inspection machinery at Cramps' yard to similar duty at Camden, N. J., relieving Passed Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead, who is ordered to the Raleigh in place of Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. Gow, ordered to the Marblehead, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr, ordered home on three months' leave.

Capt. C. J. Barclay will be detached from the Raleigh, the 28th inst., and command the Amphitrite. The orders of Capt. J. B. Coghlan to the Amphitrite have been revoked, and he is ordered from the Richmond to command the Raleigh. The change was necessitated by the fact that the Raleigh goes to the European station. Capt. Barclay desires to remain with the home squadron.

### Survivors of the St. Nazaire.

Dr. Maire and Engineer Sauts of the steamship Ville de St. Nazaire have made depositions regarding the foundering of the steamship to the French Consul, and will sail for France to-day on the steamship La Champagne. Capt. Berri is not yet in condition to visit the Consulate. The Consul said yesterday that the depositions would be sent to the French Government, and that their contents would not be made public here. Agent Forget of the French Line said that the company would issue no statement until the arrival of the steamship Yanariva at Glasgow. Mr. Forget believed that Captain Jagueneau of the lost steamship may be among the sixteen persons which the Yanariva picked up at sea.

# PROBABLE TARIFF CHANGES.

**Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee Favor Making Further Additions to the Free List.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have informally decided to remove from the dutiable list the glass disks used in the manufacture of spectacles and eyeglasses and place them on the free list, where they have been for a number of years.

One of the contemplated amendments will be a change in the paragraph relating to underwear valued at less than $1.50 a dozen. In the present bill the duty was fixed at 35 per cent., the same as the duty in the law of 1890. In the present law the duty is 50 per cent.

The committee learns that during the past few years there have been considerable increases in the class of wearing apparel imported from Switzerland, and it is not improbable that the duty will be changed to a compound rate which will equal the 50 per cent. rate of the present law.

### TARIFF FEELING IN CANADA.

**Resentment Shown in Parliament Against This Country.**

OTTAWA, March 26.—The feeling in Canada over the proposed tariff changes in the United States was illustrated again to-day in the speech of Mr. Russell of Halifax, who moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Russell said, and he was applauded by both sides of the house, that in future Canada ought to look to her own interests entirely in framing her tariff, and cease looking to the United States. The Americans, he said, were looking out for themselves, and Canada should follow suit. He did not believe in retaliation, but the Government should frame its tariff with the sole view of the interests of its own people, no matter how it might hit the United States. He favored the speedy return to a revenue tariff, although care would have to be taken not to injure the industries of the country.

Sir Charles Tupper contended that the National Policy, that of high protection, was what was wanted in Canada. The fear of a revenue tariff was threatening to close up certain industries.

### Hawaii Objects to the Tariff.

TACOMA, Washington, March 26.—In a letter received here from a Honolulu merchant, the following appears:

"The Custom House report of Hawaii for the past year, now in press, will show that of the total trade of the islands for the year 1896, 92.26 per cent. was with the United States, and of that 75.35 per cent. with the Pacific coast. Of the total Hawaiian trade, amounting to nearly $23,000,000, 62.53 per cent. was conducted in vessels of American register. Every merchant in this city is receiving correspondence from Canada looking to larger trade relations with that country, but with the existence of the reciprocity treaty you have the advantage of most of our goods coming in duty free, while from there are obliged to pay."

# GRAFTON'S FIGHTING EDITOR.

**President McKinley Decides that He Is Not to Remain Postmaster.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President McKinley has decided to remove Postmaster Steven W. Poe of Grafton, West Va., on account of his pugilistic tendencies. Charges were made against Mr. Poe by citizens of Grafton that just prior to the November elections he engaged in a prizefight under the regular ring rules, and in eight rounds by a scientific blow wput his opponent out, the Postmaster pocketing the proceeds of the bout. It was represented to the President that The Grafton Leader, edited by Mr. Poe, printed a full account of the fight.

It is expected that Mr. Poe's successor will soon be chosen, and that J. W. Holt, editor of The Grafton Sentinel, the Republican paper of that city, will be named as his successor.

# MAY NOT REMOVE FORMAN.

**President McKinley Confers with the Internal Revenue Commissioner.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A visit paid to President McKinley this morning by Commissioner Forman of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been considered significant in view of statements that he would be allowed to hold his office undisturbed as a recognition of the services of the Gold Democrats in the late campaign. Mr. Forman ran for Governor of Illinois on the Palmer and Buckner ticket, and shortly after the election was appointed to the Internal Revenue Commissionership by President Cleveland. He said to-day, after his call on Mr. McKinley, that he had no information that he would not be disturbed.

Another case where it is said the gold Democrats will be rewarded through the retention of one of their number in office, is that of Claude M. Johnson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

# SENATE COMMITTEE SCHEMES.

**Republicans Want Full Control if They Are to be Held Responsible.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The question of committee vacancies came up in the executive session of the Senate to-day. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) objected to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads considering Post Office nominations until the vacancies were filled. As the committee now stands, there is not a Democratic member on it. Mr. Allen said that this was not a fair representation for the whole Senate.

Republicans admitted that in some of the committees they appeared to have the best of it, but they insisted that they were unwilling to be charged with the responsibility of legislation unless the Senate gave them a majority of straight Republicans on all committees. This the Democrats had declined to do. The Democrats insisted that they should name Democrats for those whose terms had expired, and that the Republicans should keep the Republicans now on the committee as a part of the Republican representation.

In the discussion the Republican leaders insisted that they must have a clear majority or that all the elements opposed to the straight Republicans should combine and take the committees themselves. No conclusion was reached.

# NEGRO WITH A HISTORY DEAD.

**Lyman Epps Was Taken to Elba, N. Y., by John Brown.**

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 26.—The death of Lyman Epps occurred at his home at North Elba, Wednesday, March 24.

Mr. Epps was one of the negroes brought from the South by John Brown, the abolitionist, before the war, and he had lived on the little farm at North Elba, given him by Garret Smith, for the last forty years. He was a music teacher of rare natural ability, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a close friend and confidant of John Brown.

One of the interesting and characteristic features of the burial service of John Brown at the grave at North Elba on Dec. 8, 1859, was the singing of Mr. Epps and family. The hymn sung was "The Year of Jubilee," beginning "Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow."

At the public exercises at the time of the transfer of the John Brown farm to the State of New York, to be held forever as a public park, which took place at the old homestead at North Elba on July 21, 1896, Mr. Epps and family sang again, by request, "Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow." Mr. Epps then remarked "What a contrast between the sentiments of this great assembly to-day and the general sentiment of 1859!"

The funeral services were held at his late residence to-day, and the burial took place in the public cemetery at North Elba.

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## A Conference of Lawyers to Discuss the Trans-Missouri Decision and its Effects.

## TO BE HELD NEXT TUESDAY.

**The Case Which Was Before the Circuit Court of Appeals Here to be Carried to United States Supreme Court — What Some of the Railroad Presidents Say.**

In compliance with instructions from the Attorney General, arrangements have been made by United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane to send the case of the Federal Government against the Joint Traffic Association direct to the United States Supreme Court, on appeal from the decision rendered a few days ago by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, here. A certified copy of the case will be sent to the Department of Justice in Washington to-day.

District Attorney Macfarlane said yesterday that with the transmission of the records his connection with the matter would cease. He understood that the Attorney General would cause an application to be made to the Supreme Court to have the hearing on the appeal set down for some time in April. Should the case be allowed to keep its regular place on the calendar, it would probably not be reached inside of a year.

The President of each railroad in the Joint Traffic Association has been invited to send counsel to a general conference to be held in the law office of Carter & Ledyard, in Wall Street, next Tuesday. On that occasion the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case will be discussed in detail with a view to determining upon a course of action to be pursued in behalf of the Joint Traffic Association. The counsel of certain of the trunk lines think that the Joint Traffic agreement will have a fair fighting chance before the United States Supreme Court Judges. They propose to argue that the said agreement is not in "restraint of trade," but on the contrary is designed to facilitate trade to the advantage of the merchant and the shipper as well as of the railroad lines.

Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, says that he will call a meeting of that board as soon as the lawyers determine upon what is best to be done.

Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said yesterday that his company would not have any special counsel at the proposed legal conference next week. "We are perfectly satisfied to leave the legal end of this matter in the hands of Carter & Ledyard, the counsel of the Joint Traffic Association," he said. "I do not want any better representative in that respect than James C. Carter. It is purely a question of law. If the Supreme Court of the United States decides that the Joint Traffic Association is illegal, I don't see that there is anything to do but let each railroad company manage its own affairs. We have done that before, and I guess that we can do it again. I cannot say that I am sorry that this question has arisen. It may teach the railroad corporations to rely more upon their individual efforts.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, said that he regarded the situation as of grave importance. "It would be very unfortunate both for the railroads and for the shippers," said he, "if the United States Supreme Court should hold in the case of the Joint Traffic Association, that the railways must not get together for the purpose of agreeing upon reasonable and uniform rates for freight and passenger transportation." John B. Kerr, Vice President and general counsel of the Ontario and Western, will represent that road at the conference of lawyers next Tuesday.

### A CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO.

**Western Lawyers Disagree with Eastern Men Regarding the Decision.**

CHICAGO, March 26.—A conference of legal representatives of Chicago railroads was held to-day in the office of George R. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. B. F. Ayer, general counsel for the Illinois Central Company, presided, and there was a full attendance of lawyers from the important lines west, south, and north of Chicago. The conference was called on account of the Supreme Court's decision adverse to railroad traffic associations.

The prevailing sentiment of those present showed that the Western railroad lawyers are practically a unit in the opinion that the Eastern railroad lawyers and Joint Traffic Association magnates are wrong, from a legal standpoint, in assuming that the decision does not place the stamp of illegality on any other association except the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. The lawyers declared unanimously that the decision outlawed such associations as the Western Freight Association, and the result of the conference will be that such roads as have not already formally withdrawn from that organization will forthwith send notice to that effect. The relation of the decision to the passenger associations was not discussed sufficiently for a general opinion to be given out, and each road for the present will be guided by its own lawyers.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Sioux City and Northern, the latter road running between Minneapolis and O'Neill, Neb., sent notices of withdrawal to-day from all traffic associations. The Western Freight Association has practically ceased to exist, many employes have already been discharged for lack of work to do, and those of a higher grade are seeking positions elsewhere. Most of the officials have contracts which run to 1898, including Commissioner Midgeley, who is now in the Holy Land on a sick leave of absence.

The disagreement of transcontinental roads as to the payment of commissions is reported to have already led to independent action on the part of the Union Pacific, which may be the beginning of serious rate trouble in the absence of the Transcontinental Association agreement, except, on paper. The Union Pacific is said to have raised commissions over its lines from the Missouri River to Denver $2 and to California points $3. The Chicago-St. Paul passenger situation is also reported to be in a condition bordering on collapse on rates. The Supreme Court's decision has had the effect of abrogating the agreement of the Transcontinental Passenger Association to pool the business for the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in San Francisco next July, and there is danger now of a free-for-all bid for the business of each line, which might bring rates from Chicago and return down to $20.

### EDMUNDS ON THE DECISION.

**He Says It Affects Labor Organizations as Well as Railroads.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Ex-Senator Edmunds, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary when the law was passed which is known as the "Sherman Anti-Trust Law," said to-day the framers of the measure and the Congress that passed it intended to include railroads within its scope.

Commenting on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in upholding the law, and defining the limits of its operation, Mr. Edmunds said that in his opinion the court finding had brought within the law trades unions and all labor organizations. Such organizations must do nothing in restraint of trade in any way, or in restraint of the liberty of action among men engaged in earning their living.

### JUSTICE WHITE'S OPINION.

**Dissenting Finding of the Minority of the Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The dissenting opinion of Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, wherein the majority of the court decided Monday last that the anti-trust law of 1890 was valid and constitutional, and that the agreement of the association was in restraint of trade, and therefore in violation of its provisions, and in which Justices Field, Gray, and Shiras joined, has been made public in full. It is nearly as voluminous as the opinion of the court, delivered by Justice Peckham, and traverses the arguments and conclusions of that document in a vigorous way. Introducing the matter, Justice White says:

"The theory upon which the contract is held to be illegal is that, even though it be reasonable, and hence valid, under the general principles of law, it is yet void, because it conflicts with the act of Congress. Now, at the outset, it is necessary to understand the full import of this conclusion. As it is conceded that the contract does not unreasonably restrain trade, and that if it does not so unreasonably restrain it is valid under the general law, the decision, substantially, is that the act of Congress is a departure from the general principles of law, and by its terms destroys the right of individuals or corporations to enter into very many reasonable contracts."

The opinion discusses this question in the light of former decisions as to reasonable and unreasonable arguments in restraint of trade, and on that point the conclusion is reached: That "to define, there, the words 'in restraint of trade' as embracing every contract which in any degree produced that effect would be violative of reason, because it would include all those contracts which are the very essence of trade, and would be equivalent to saying that there should be no trade, and therefore nothing to restrain."

The principles of proper construction are reviewed by the Justice, and he says:

"If these obvious rules of interpretation be applied, it seems to me they render it impossible to construe the words 'every restraint of trade' used in the act in any other sense than as excluding reasonable contracts, as the fact that such contracts were not considered to be within the rule of contracts in restraint of trade was thoroughly established both in England and in this country at the time the act was adopted.

"It is, I submit, not to be doubted that the interpretation of the words 'every contract in restraint of trade,' so as to embrace within its purview every contract, however reasonable, would certainly work an enormous injustice and operate to the undue restraint of the liberties of the citizen. But there is no canon of interpretation which requires that the letter be followed, when by so doing an unreasonable result is accomplished. On the contrary, the rule is the other way, and exacts that the spirit which vivifies and not the letter which killeth is the proper guide by which to correctly interpret a statute.

"The remedy intended to be accomplished by the act of the Congress was to shield against the danger of contract or combination by the few against the interest of the many, and to the detriment of freedom. The construction now given, I think, strikes down the interest of the many to the advantage and benefit of the few. The interpretation of the statute, therefore, which holds that reasonable agreements are within its purview, makes it embrace every peaceable organization or combination of the laborer to benefit his condition, either by obtaining an increase of wages or diminution of the hours of labor. It follows that the construction which reads the rule of reason out of the statute embraces within its inhibition every contract or combination by which persons seek to peaceably better their condition."

Justice White also discusses the question, "Does the implication irresistibly arise that Congress intended in the act of 1890 to abrogate, in whole or in part, the provisions of the act of 1887, regulating inter-State commerce?" and concludes that the nature of the two enactments clearly demonstrates that there was no such intention.

"Manifestly this decision is utterly irreconcilable with the view that in the case of a railroad company every restraint imposed by contract upon its freedom of action is necessarily injurious to the public interests, and hence invalid. Indeed, the proposition that any restraint of its conduct which a railroad may create by contract is invalid, because such road is a public corporation, is demonstrated to be erroneous by the Inter-State Commerce act, which, in the provisions heretofore referred to, not only expressly authorizes, but in some instances commands agreements from which restraint of the action of the corporation necessarily arises."

### A BIG RAILROAD SUIT.

**The International Trust Against Several Western Roads.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day a hearing before Special Master Belford was begun in the case of the International Trust Company against the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company and others.

Several million dollars are involved in the suit, including Cleveland and Canton first mortgage bonds to the extent of $2,000,000; equipment trust and improvement bonds, $2,000,000; construction bonds amounting to $200,000 issued by the Waynesburg and Canton Railroad Company, and Cleveland, Chagrin Falls and Northern Railroad Company bonds, $200,000.

To-day's hearing was devoted principally to the matters of rolling stock and real estate. Judge Doyle of Toledo, representing the first mortgage bondholders under the International Trust Company; Judge S. E. Williamson, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Harry A. Garfield were the attorneys present.

### RATE CUTTING ON GRAIN ALLEGED.

**Chicago Board of Trade to Begin an Investigation of East-Bound Lines.**

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Chicago Board of Trade will, April 1, begin an investigation of alleged extensive railroad rate cutting on grain going East from this city, and it is reported that the special committee which has been appointed will have the assistance of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and United States Grand Jury.

Rate cutting is said to have been done for more than two months by half a dozen of the eastbound lines from Chicago. On corn for export the rate has been cut 2 to 3 cents per 100 pounds, on all other grains 5 cents, on domestic corn 5 cents, and 2½ to 5 cents on all other domestic grain. The roads are also accused of manipulating rates by absorbing transfer and switching charges.

Federal officials hope that the inquiry will disclose criminating evidence against the alleged beef trust and its railroad accomplices. The effect of the grain rate discrimination has been to concentrate the grain-shipping business here practically in the hands of three firms, and permitting two or three others to handle a small share of the business.

### Receiver Trumbull Comes to New York.

DENVER, Col., March 26.—Receiver Frank Trumbull of the Denver, Texas and Gulf system has gone to New York to consult with Gen. Granville M. Dodge and other bondholders of the road on the action to be taken in the present railroad crisis.

### Rail and Lake Line to the West.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 26.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company has concluded arrangements with the Great Lakes Steamship Company whereby a rail and lake line is established between Buffalo, Cleveland, and other Lake Erie ports and St. Paul and Minneapolis and other points, via Manitowoc, Wis.

### Railroad Men and Matters.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company expects to have a branch road of ten miles from Cherry Valley to Richfield Springs completed with the beginning of Summer outing.

John W. Patton, Chief Engineer and Supervisor of the Monongahela River Railroad, was killed at Clarksburg, West Va., on Thursday by the engine of a Baltimore and Ohio train, before which he stepped on leaving a Monongahela train.

The modified lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad to the Boston, Hartford and Erie was ratified yesterday by the stockholders of the New England Railroad Company. This gives the New England control of the business of the Norwich and Worcester and the boats running from Norwich and New London to New York.

**Flint's Fine Furniture.**

Latest Novelties. Choose while the stock is fresh and new.

### AT THE ELKWOOD TRAPS.

**Patten and Fulford Divided First Money in the Principal Event.**

ELKWOOD, N. J., March 26.—A fast lot of birds were produced for the fifteen-bird event, $15 entrance. It was expected that Marshall would compete, but he remained out. Walter Patten and Fulford divided first money with a clean score. Welch and Coldren killed fourteen each and divided second money. The scores of the others were as follows: Upson and Phil Daly, Jr., 13; Clayton, 12; Anthony and Applegate, 12; Ivins and Sumpter, 10.

In a five-dollar sweepstakes, miss and out, Ivins, Upson, Coldren, Patten, and Applegate killed 5 straight, and divided the purse. Fulford and Sumpter killed 3; Clayton, 2; Welch, 1; while Col. Anthony went out on the first bird.

Another five-dollar sweepstakes brought the same men to the traps. In this event Upson, Fulford, Anthony, Caldren, and Welch each killed 10 birds, and divided the money. Applegate was second with 8, Sumpter with 7, Jones with 2, Daly and Patten 1 each.

### RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

**Fine Weather, Fast Track, and Large Attendance—Three Favorites Win.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Fine weather, a fast track, and 5,000 people marked to-day's sport. Three favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Long Brook, 94 pounds, (Clay,) 5 to 1, won by a length; Rover, 91, (Dorsey,) 4 to 1, second; Waterman, 94, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Aureola, Jim Maddox, Ben Waddell, Wild Tartar, Gladiola, Little Tom, Fiction, and Flora Ballard also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Seelbach, 96 pounds, (Clay,) 5 to 1, and Belle of Killarney, 100, (Hirsch,) 5 to 1, ran a dead heat; Ivory, 90, (Jaeger,) 8 to 1, third, by half a length. Time—1:42½. Elkin, Princess Bonnie, Burns, and Senator Penrose also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Jim Hogg, 100 pounds, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, won by half a length; Paros, 111, (Caywood,) 4 to 5, second, by a head; Prytannia, 94, (W. Dean,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:50¾. Mrs. Bradshaw, Davezac, Mermaid, and Terra Archer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Sim W., 105 pounds, (Caywood,) 5 to 2, won by half a length; R. Q. Ban, 93, (Campbell,) 7 to 2, second, by a head; Ettarre, 94, (A. Barnett,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Lord Fairfax, Helen, Wren, Rouble, Stockholm, Broadhead, Lillian F., and Aim also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. J. M. B., 91 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5, won by a head; Stella E., 88, (Sanger,) 8 to 1, second, by four lengths; Mitt Boyd'in, 89, (Coley,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:30¾. Fenston, Rolandis, Barney, Adler, Jim Kelly also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eight furlongs; selling. Carrie Lyle, 103 pounds, (Scherrer,) even, won by two lengths; Julie D'Or, 94, (Dean,) 25 to 1, second, by a length; Flora Colville, 100, (Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Gracie C., K. C., Olly Gamin, Favorita, Mike Kelly, Bird Catcher, Maggie Harris, Sagway, Ludwig also ran.

### Racing at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The racing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile, two-year-olds. Morellito, 114 pounds, (Snyder,) 20 to 1, won by a head; Barney Scribner, 111, (Clawson,) 25 to 1, coupled with Michael, second by half a length; Michael, 108, (Coady,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Charles Le Bel, Front Deboeuf, The Professor, Imperious, and Colonel Dan also ran. Rey El Salto, Plushington, Thyne, and Little Dobbins were left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth, selling. Veragua, 103 pounds, (Jones,) 8 to 1, won by four lengths; Peter the Second, 116, (Coady,) 8 to 1, second by four lengths; Devault, 100, (J. Shields,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:57½. Huntsman, Japonica, Charles A., and Little Cripple also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Manchester, 117 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Candor, 112, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, second by half a length; Perhaps, 111, (Bozeman,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Bonnie Doubt, Jack Richelieu, Harry Lewis, Sea Spray, Veva, Doubtful, Model, Towerst, Oakley, Favory, Pecksniff, and Jake Raus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Montgomery, 111 pounds, (Slaughter,) 13 to 10, won by a length; Amelia Fonso, 100, (H. Martin,) 15 to 1, second by five lengths; Lizzie H., 109, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Molalaska, Two Cheers, Daylight, Major Cook, San Marco, Potentate, Cissie B., and Derfargilla also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. The Romana, 100 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 9 to 10, won by half a length; Lincoln II., 102, (Thompson,) 6 to 5, second by one and a half lengths; Doyle, 103, (H. Martin,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Trappean and Olive also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, purse. Mainstay, 123 pounds, (Shaw,) 75 to 1, won by a length; Sallie Olicquot, 103, (Clawson,) 6 to 1, second by half a length; Cadient, 110, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Santa Bella, Logan, La France, Mahogany, and Lady Diamond also ran.

### New Jersey Yacht Club Election.

The New Jersey Yacht Club has elected the following officers for the year: Commodore—Alfred Wenzel; Vice Commodore—William Sherman; Treasurer—Frank S. Ketcham; Financial Secretary—Bernard A. Deetjen; Corresponding Secretary—Edward V. Ketcham; Recording Secretary—Frank Springling; Measurer—Henry Nelson; Trust

# WANAMAKER'S PERSONAL DAY SATURDAY

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Women seek Bonnets, Wraps, Jackets, Costumes, Gloves, and men seek Clothing, Neckwear, Shirts. To supply all such wants is a great part of our mission.

A sort of public matinee is held here each Saturday. The store is interesting. All floors, from the basement to the Furniture store on the fourth story, are bright with things that repay thought, attention, time.

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## CONTINENTAL, $50
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First-class, up-to-date Bicycles. Strong, handsome, easy running. Eleven thousand riders know their worth.

**Basement.**

**WOMEN'S SPRING WRAPS** Spring here — Sunday but a few hours distant—facts that may suggest the need of a Spring Jacket or Cape. See this stock. $5 to $65.
OFFICERS' MESS COATS. Handsomely braided. $12 to $50.
**Second floor, Broadway.**

**WOMEN'S MOCHA GLOVES** Our grandmothers called them "Castor Beaver." $2 and clumsy in those days. Now, finely finished and ONE DOLLAR. Tans, grays, and white. Ideal for driving and cycling.
**North of Rotunda.**

**WOMEN'S SHOES** Oxford Ties at $1.50, $2, and $3. Each a leader in its class for cheapness.
**Second floor, Tenth street.**

**CHILDREN'S MILLINERY** A feature of our Millinery store. Trimmed Hats here from the best Paris milliners and our own workrooms in Paris and New York.
**Second floor, Tenth street.**

**MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS** Made of all-wool covert cloths. $8.50 to $22.50. Can't make a mistake in choosing any one of them, All perfectly tailored in the newest styles.
**Second floor.**

**MEN'S SPRING SUITS** Of fancy cheviots. Single-breasted Sack Coats, some with double-breasted Vests, $12, $13.50, and $15. Models of style and tailoring.
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**MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS** All-wool fabrics. FIVE DOLLARS. Knickerbockers with golf bands at knees. Worth a half more.
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**BOYS' SUITS** For boys 7 to 16 years. A variety of new patterns of popular fabrics. $3 to $10. Stylish—durable.
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**CANDIES** Old-fashioned home-made Molasses Candy, 18c a pound. Mixed Chocolates, cream, jelly, nut and fruit centres, 20c a pound.
Easter Novelties, 3c to $5. Small jelly and cream Eggs for filling baskets and nests, 20c a pound.
**Basement, Tenth street.**

**ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS** Clever copies of nature's prettiest blooms. Violets, clover, carnations. poppies, roses, 25c; lilies of the valley, pansies, wild flowers, 50c.
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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

**Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th & 10th Sts.**


## THE LAW AS TO COCKTAILS.

**Those Selling Them Bottled Must Have Rectifiers' Licenses.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Hereafter saloonkeepers who keep bottles of cocktails on their shelves to sell to travelers and others will be obliged to pay a rectifier's license of $100 a year.

The basis for this decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was a complaint made against a local confectioner, who had been making cocktails and furnishing them to clubs in bottles. The confectioner appealed to Commissioner Forman, who has sustained the complaint, and directed the confectioner to take out a rectifier's license or discontinue the manufacture of the appetizing intoxicant.

At the Treasury Department it is learned that the ruling will not apply to cocktails manufactured in the presence of the purchaser and put up in bottles to be drunk elsewhere.

**Dutton's Sentence Nine Months.**

Simeon W. Dutton, convicted of obtaining by fraud the signature of Mrs. Marcella Costigan of Brooklyn, to a deed for certain property at Belleport, L. I., was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Goff to nine months' imprisonment.

# PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

## Unimportant Amendments Made to the Tariff Bill in the House After Much Talk.

## MR. SHERMAN RULES CLOSE.

**Mr. Smith's Silver Amendment Out of Order—Mr. Clark of Missouri Provokes Much Laughter—He and Mr. Bromwell Tilt over the Latter's Motion.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House to-day, under the five-minute rule, began consideration of the tariff bill for the purpose of amendment. The Clerk no sooner had begun to read the bill than a lively political contest was started, which lasted three hours.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Tex.) asked if it would be in order at this time to move to strike out the enacting clause, which, he stated, if adopted, would operate as a rejection of the bill.

The motion created temporary consternation in the Republican ranks, for there was not a quorum of the committee present, and it was apparent that a larger number of Democrats were in their seats than Republicans.

Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, suggested that the motion be held in abeyance until some progress had been made in the reading of the bill.

After some discussion as to whether the motion was in order, and while the Chair had retired to look up authority bearing upon the point, Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) said there was a precedent for the motion. In the Forty-eighth Congress a Representative from Ohio had moved to strike out the enacting clause of a tariff bill then pending.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.)—But the gentleman must remember that that was a motion by a Democrat to emasculate a Democratic measure. [Laughter.]

Chairman Sherman ruled that under the special order the motion by the gentleman from Texas was not then in order.

Mr. Lanham—Will the Chair kindly inform me at what stage of the proceedings it will be in order? When there shall be a full attendance of members?

Chairman Sherman—When the gentleman proposes the motion again the Chair will rule upon it. [Republican applause.]

**A Blow Aimed at Trusts.**

When the introductory paragraph had been read, Mr. Dockery offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury when he should be satisfied that any article on the dutiable list was being manufactured and its production and price controlled by a trust in the United States, then he should admit the article to the United States free of duty.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Dingley because the amendment related to the free list, and that had not yet been reached, and by Mr. Dalzell because Congress could not confer such power on the Secretary of the Treasury. These two points of order were discussed at length. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Ark.,) said that he feared that the objection of some members to the amendment was that they desired to protect trusts.

Mr. Tawney asked Mr. Richardson if he was so anxious for this legislation why he did not seek to incorporate it in the law of 1894.

Mr. Richardson replied that a study of the Wilson bill, in his opinion, would discover the existence of a provision very similar to the proposition of Mr. Dockery.

Mr. Tawney—That's still on the statute book then.

Mr. Richardson—But you propose to repeal it by this bill.

Mr. Dingley, Mr. Tawney, Mr. Payne, Mr. Dalzell, and others—Oh, no; not at all.

Mr. Richardson—Then what is the objection to putting it into this bill? I never heard more insincere objections made on this floor to a proper proposition. First you say it cannot be done at all, that Congress has no power to give the President or Secretary the power sought, and the next moment declare it to be the law already. [Democratic applause.]

**Other Revenues than the Nation's.**

Mr. Bailey argued that the amendment was in order, as did Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., La.,) who created much laughter by declaring that the amendment was not only not germane to the bill, but absolutely destructive of its purposes. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) expressed surprise at the objections of the Republicans to a vote on this amendment, and added it was apparent to him that they were much more concerned about the falling off of the revenue of trusts than they were of those of the Government. [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said it was refreshing, absolutely refreshing, to witness the change of the attitude of the Democrats toward trusts.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.)—Does the gentleman know of any trust which did not support McKinley in the last campaign? [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor—I can name several, and the leaders, who did not support McKinley.

Many voices—Name them.

Mr. Grosvenor—The most gigantic trust of all, controlling a monopoly which God gave, and digging the article out of the bowels of the earth—the silver trust. [Democratic groans and loud Republican applause.]

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.)—Will the gentleman tell me where the gold trust stood in the campaign?

Mr. Grosvenor—Was there any miner of gold who asked that it be increased in value 100 per cent.?

Mr. Bell—No; and there is no miner of silver who asked that that be done. There is no silver trust, except in the imagination of a few gentlemen in the East. [Applause.]

Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) said the motive of the gentleman who offered the amendment and of those who have supported him was to make a little cheap political capital before the country. When the conference report on the anti-trust law was brought into the House in the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Bland raised the question of consideration. On that question Messrs. Bland, Dockery, Richardson, McMillin, Lanham, Holman, Robertson of Louisiana, and other Democratic leaders voted against consideration. They were either not sincere then, Mr. Tawney said, or they were not sincere now. [Applause.]

**Unfair Quotation.**

Mr. Richardson met this assertion by the charge of unfair quotation from the record. He quoted to show that Mr. Bland had raised the question of consideration, not because he was opposed to the Trust bill, because he stated that he was in favor of it, but to test the sense of the House as to whether or not it would take up the Silver bill. [Derisive laughter on Republican side and applause on Democratic side.]

An animated discussion then followed concerning the anti-trust law and its passage. Finally, Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) in his vigorous, breezy fashion, paid his respects to the Democrats for introducing this political discussion. He said he had hoped that all this sort of froth would have been blown off in the time allowed for general discussion, and that the five-minute debate would be devoted to an honest consideration of its provisions. But already more than two hours had been wasted in this political farce.

This speech had the desired effect, and, after Mr. Dingley had briefly discussed the point of order he had taken, Chairman Sherman ruled that the amendment was not in order. Amendments proposed by Messrs. McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) and Robinson, (Dem., Ind.,) intended, as was Mr. Dockery's, to put articles controlled by trusts on the free list or to reduce the duty, were also ruled out on the same ground.

Mr. Smith (Dem., Ariz.,) offered an amendment directing Collectors of Customs to receive silver bullion of 412½ grains weight for $1 of duties. [Applause.]

Mr. Dingley made the point that that was not only out of order, but further proposed to reduce duties 50 per cent. The point was sustained.

**Duty on Carbonate of Ammonia.**

The duty on carbonate of ammonia was increased from 1¼ to 1½ cents a pound, the Committee on Ways and Means assenting to the change.

The duty on argols, crude tartar, or wine lees, was changed to 1 cent a pound on all testing less than 40 per cent. tartrate of potash and to 1½ cents a pound on all testing over 40 per cent. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) said that the reason these articles were taken from the free list was that the Government might secure $424,000 of revenue from their importation.

The duty on sulphuric ether was changed from 25 to 40 cents a pound, the same as in the present law.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) to increase the tax on glycerine, for the benefit of the soap manufacturers in his district, was opposed by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.) This was the text of a humorous denunciatory speech by Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) which the House greatly enjoyed. He said that when Republicans fell out Democrats might get their dues. "Let me give you a suggestion," he said, addressing the Republicans. "While you are putting ashes on the free list, see to it that sackcloth accompanies it, for I tell you you will need it if you pass this bill." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Clark then directed his remarks to Mr. Gannon, who, he said, was like a jack-in-the-box, whenever it was proposed to reduce appropriations. The gentleman, Mr. Clark went on, further defended the action of the House by saying that Cleveland's Democratic Administration was extravagant. "Now, I want, once for all," Mr. Clark said, with great earnestness and amid much laughter, "to unload this Democratic old-man-of-the-sea. From the 6th of March, 1893, when he appointed to the highest place in his Administration a sorehead Republican, he was your friend, and not ours. He was not a Democrat." [Democratic applause.]

**Was Jefferson a Democrat?**

Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio)—Does the gentleman believe Jefferson was a Democrat?

Mr. Clark, (emphatically)—He was, and don't you forget it.

Mr. Bromwell—Well, the gentleman seems to be forgetting it, for he was a protectionist.

Mr. Clark—Thomas Jefferson was not a protectionist—that is a historical lie. And I'll tell you of another—that James Monroe was a Federalist. Every book written by Massachusetts Yankees for the last 110 years has perpetuated that untruth. And there will never be any truth in the histories of the country until the Yankees quit writing them and the Southern people begin, [Laughter and applause.]

"Expenses could be reduced, Mr. Clark said, by cutting off the appropriation of $8,000,000 for fortifications. If every dollar that has been carried since Julius Caesar led his legions up the Nile was put into the work, it would not fortify our 4,000 miles of seacoast. The money is wasted. Why, Mr. Chairman, no country has any more idea of fighting the United States than I have this minute of challenging Robert Fitzsimmons, Esq., to a fistic combat." [Here the gavel fell, and Mr. Clark took his seat attended with loud applause.]

Mr. Bromwell's amendment was rejected.

Efforts by Br. Burton (Rep., Ohio,) to equalize the duties on linseed and poppyseed oils—in the bill 32 and 10 cents a gallon, respectively—on the ground that the difference would lead to frauds on the revenue, and by Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) to reduce the duty on 9 per cent. opium from $1 to 50 cents a pound, were futile. On motion by Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) the duty on the products of lead—orange mineral, red lead, and white lead—was increased from 2½ to 3 cents a pound, to maintain the difference established by the McKinley bill between the duty on pig lead and that of its products, a cent a pound. The Democrats objected strenuously to these changes and compelled a vote by tellers, resulting—Yeas, 91; Nays, 55.

At 5:15 the committee rose, and on motion by Mr. Dingley, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

## IN THE NATIONAL SENATE.

**Mr. Gallinger Criticises the Civil Service Law—The Trans-Missouri Decision to be Published at a Senate Document.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the open session of the Senate to-day, which lasted only an hour, the Civil Service Commission was subjected to another attack by Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)

Mr. Gallinger, referring to his statement last Wednesday as to applicants for places in the Government Printing Office being required to hop on one foot a distance of twelve feet, said that that statement had been challenged in some quarters by penny-a-liners in the press and by one gentleman connected with the Civil Service Commission. He held in his hand a printed form of a circular issued by the Civil Service Commission, giving points of examination of applicants for trades occupations in the Government service, and stating the hopping test as one of the requirements. It also required the applicant to state whether he had had any disease during the past five years; whether any brother or sister had died within that time, and, if so, from what disease, and to give his exact weight and height.

"Does the circular state," Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) asked, facetiously, "whether it is to be a standing hop or a running hop?"

"I do not think," Mr. Gallinger replied, "that the Senator and I will differentiate on this very important matter."

In reply to a remark of Mr. Gray's, (Dem., Del.,) Mr. Gallinger asserted that Gen. Sheridan would never have had an opportunity to become a great military leader if the Civil Service Commission had had a chance at him. He could not even have got a place in the Government Printing Office.

After further remarks in the same vein, the circular was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The importance attached to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association was evidenced by the adoption of a resolution to have the decision and Justice White's dissenting opinion printed as a Senate document, in sufficient number of copies to satisfy the general public demand for it.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered and adopted as to the future disposition of the Union Pacific Railway property, and as to the arrest and imprisonment of two American sailors in Cuba.

At 4 P. M. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

## NO MONETARY COMMISSION.

**Speaker Reed's Advice to Wait Until a Tariff Is Made Is Accepted.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Executive Committee, which was created at the Monetary Convention held at Indianapolis in January to secure the appointment of a commission to revise the currency system called on Speaker Reed to-day. Among the number was H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, who was the Chairman of the Indianapolis Convention; ex-Gov. Stanard of St. Louis, George F. Peabody of New York, and John P. Irish of San Francisco. The committee called on the Speaker in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Indianapolis Convention directing them "to procure at the special session of Congress legislation calling for the appointment of a Monetary Commission by the President to consider the entire currency question and to report to Congress at the earliest possible day."

The committee set forth to Speaker Reed the necessity, not only of maintaining the present gold standard, but of insuring the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes, and the establishment of a banking system which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country, and at the same time afford a safe and elastic circulation. They stated that a Congressional commission or a commission of outsiders or a mixed commission of Senators, Representatives, and business men would be equally satisfactory to them. What they desired, primarily, was the appointment of a commission. The Speaker replied that Congress had been called together to pass a tariff bill and that it was obviously to the interests of the country that this bill should be passed at the earliest practicable moment. He expressed the opinion that it would be better if this bill were passed in May than if its passage were delayed until July next. Until final action had been taken on the bill, he did not deem it advisable to complicate matters by the formulation of any new legislation. The committee agreed that this was doubtless the better course to be pursued.


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# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

## Senator Page's Bill Limiting the Height of Dwelling Houses in New York Passed the Senate.

## ENLARGED RAILROAD BOARD.

**Forrester Introduces a Measure to Permit the Erection of Mercantile Stands Beneath Elevated Railway Stations—Bills Signed by the Governor.**

ALBANY, March 26.—These bills were passed in the Senate to-day:

Senator Coggeshall—Establishing the office of Deputy Treasurer in the City of Utica.

Senator Brush—Providing for the establishment of a botanic garden and arboretum in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Mr. Murphy—To permit the examination of dental students matriculated prior to Jan. 1, 1895.

Senator Page—Limiting the height of dwelling houses in New York City to seventy feet on streets seventy feet wide and eighty feet on streets exceeding seventy feet in width. The height of all other buildings is limited, so that the top of the buildings shall be within a line drawn from the opposite side of the street from a point thirty feet above the curb and inclining over the site of such building with a slope rising two feet for every one foot of such line.

Senator Parsons offered an amendment to Senator Brackett's bill, now in Committee of the Whole, which increases the number of Railroad Commissioners from three to five and reduces the salary from $8,000 to $5,000. The amendment, which was adopted, leaves the salary at $8,000, as at present.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Koehler—Making April 27 a legal holiday in Queens County, as well as in New York, Kings, and Westchester.

Senator Wilcox—Appropriating $18,000 for a hoist bridge over the Erie Canal at Main Street, in the village of Fort Byron.

Senator Grant—Authorizing savings banks to invest any part of their available funds for current expenses in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered property in this State.

Senator Wieman's bill, providing for the depression of the steam railroad tracks on Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn; Senator Ford's, providing for the extension of Riverside Drive to Boulevard Lafayette, in New York City, and Senator Raines's bill incorporating the City of Geneva were reported favorably.

There have been many warm discussions in the Senate Cities Committee between Mayor Gleason and other officials of Long Island City regarding a number of bills introduced by Senator Koehler providing for improvements and additional appropriations to run the City Government. A final hearing on these bills was given by the committee yesterday. This morning, in the Senate, the Cities Committee reported favorably seven of Senator Koehler's bills affecting Long Island City, as follows:

Authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Commissioner of Audit and Accounts; authorizing Long Island City to spend $500,000 for additional school accommodations; increasing from $40,000 to $75,000 the amount to be spent only for the maintenance of the Long Island City Fire Department; making additional provision for the Long Island City police force; regarding tax arrearages in Long Island City; amending the law regarding the construction of sewers in Long Island City to abate Newtown Creek nuisances; amending the law designating the Commissioner of Public Works in Long Island City, the two Aldermen at large and two persons to be appointed by the Mayor as the General Improvement Commission of Long Island City. These bills were all reported without amendment.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

## A BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

**Progress on a Large Number of Bills, Including Several Pertaining to Greater New York.**

ALBANY, March 26.—The following bills were progressed to third reading in the Assembly:

Mr. Wilson's—Authorizing Brooklyn to bond for $70,000 to make improvements at Wallabout Market.

Mr. Austin's—Providing for the acquiring of land about the approaches of the new East River Bridge.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing the acceptance of the new Criminal Court Building by the City of New York.

Mr. Austin's—Providing for the laying of additional water mains and the erection of additional pumping machines in the City of New York.

Mr. Armstrong's—Permitting the Order of Elks to acquire and own property under the joint corporations law.

Senator Ford's—Extending to May 1, 1899, the date for the New York Connecting Railroad Company to begin the construction of its road, and until May 1, 1904, to put it in operation.

The House then passed six of the bills on the order of third reading on the calendar, as follows:

Mr. Kelsey's—Relating to actions for damages against the village of Danville.

Mr. Soper—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on Fast Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, without the consent of the property owners.

Mr. Soper—Prohibiting the construction of railways on Prospect Place, Brooklyn, without the consent of property owners.

Mr. Eldridge—Providing that connecting lines must be constructed between two main lines of railroad under the control of one company.

Mr. Horton—Repealing the section of the real property law, compelling the using of long forms of covenants.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Ives—Providing that the manufacturers of paris green shall send to the Commissioner of Agriculture a statement of the brand of paris green to be sold, the number of pounds put up in packages, and the percentage of arsenic contained therein.

Mr. McKnight—Providing that the County Treasurer of Queens County shall publish a list of unpaid tax assessments in two weekly papers in each town, or, if this cannot be arranged, in adjoining towns.

Mr. Forrester—Incorporating the Public Vending and Information Company of New York. James Ridgeway, Philip Ronzine, and others are named as incorporators. The object of the corporation is the erection and maintenance of inclosed structures beneath elevated railway stations for the selling of articles and exposing notices and information for the public. The capital stock is named at $50,000.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the stenographers, clerks, and assistants of inferior criminal courts in New York shall be appointed for terms of four years.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the construction of a $125,000 stone or iron bridge over the Bronx River and the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad at Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, in New York City.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the acquisition of land for the widening and opening of Mott Avenue, New York.

Mr. Husted—Licensing insurance brokers at a fee of $100 in cities of the first class and $10 elsewhere in the State. All classes of insurances are included.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the distribution of public printing among the various papers in the boroughs of Greater New York.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the establishment of a public park in the Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the Department of Public Works of New York to expend $200,000 for the improvement of Mosholu Parkway between Bronx and Van Courtlandt Park.

Mr. Murphy—Amending the Raines excise law so as to permit the issuance of licenses to restaurants in New York and Brooklyn at a fee of $300. Restaurants are prohibited having any connection through door or otherwise with any liquor saloon.

Mr. Coughlin—Providing that stock corporations shall in their annual reports specify the amount of stock issued, amount of funded indebtedness, total income during the year, total expenditures for the year, amount of dividends paid on capital stock, amount of interest on funded debt, details of financial condition, and such other details as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the City Magistrate's court hours in New York City shall be from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., except on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, when morning sessions only shall be necessary.

The following bills were reported favorably:

L. E. Brown's, fixing the compensation of the New York Recorder, City Judge, and Judges of the Court of General Sessions the same as now paid to the New York Surrogate; Mr. Nixon's, appropriating $25,000 to mobilize the National Guard in New York City, on the occasion of the dedication of the Grant tomb April 27; Assemblyman Austin's, authorizing New York City to spend $10,000,000 for new school buildings, and $2,500,000 for four new high schools; Assemblyman Mathewson's, appointing a commission to spend $10,000,000 to construct a grand boulevard from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway; Assemblyman Kennedy's, providing for the construction of a free bridge between New York City and Queens County, over the East River and Blackwell's Island; Mr. Brown's, incorporating the Grace Institute in New York City, with the Hon. William R. Grace, Lillius G. Grace, and Joseph P. Grace as incorporators.

The Assembly adjourned until 8:30 o'clock Monday night.

## SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

**Legislative Measures Which Met with Executive Approval.**

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Senator Coggeshall—Authorizing Oneida County to make up the deficiency caused by the failure of the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome.

Senator Stranahan—Appropriating $30,000 for a canal bridge in Fulton, Oswego County.

Senator Ellsworth—Amending the code of civil procedure relative to possession of real property in reference to the foreclosure of mortgages.

Assemblyman Nixon—Appropriating $70,000 for the payment of the balance due newspapers in various parts of the State for the publication of the general laws of 1896.

Assemblyman Laimbeer—Amending the criminal code relative to the form of entries in Justices' criminal dockets.

Assemblyman Laimbeer—Amending the criminal code providing that a disorderly person committed on failure to give security may be discharged by the committing Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace or the County Judge by afterward giving security as originally required.

Assemblyman Nixon—Appropriating $25,000 for the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, to be expended in giving instruction throughout the State and in carrying on experiments.

Assemblyman Burr—Providing that cemetery associations in Westchester, Kings, Queens, Rockland, and Suffolk Counties must obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors in their respective counties to take lands.

Senator Higbie—Providing that certain insurance moneys collected in Patchogue, Suffolk County, shall go to the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

**United States Supreme Court.**

No. 239—The Wabash Railroad Company vs. the City of Defiance.—Argued.

No. 240—Morris L. Gladson vs. the State of Minnesota.—Argued.

Call for Monday: Nos. 242, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, and 253.

## STATE COURTS.

**Court of Appeals.**

Clara J. Brown vs. Sally Allen et al., appellants; in re petition of William H. Jones to revoke probate; Wilfred Linsley and S. G. Bogart, respondent, and Ann A. Linsley, appellant; T. H. Silkman, appellant, vs. Water Board of Yonkers; W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company vs. Martin Bergman, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Cora K. Bliven, appellant, vs. G. H. Robinson.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

George Einstein, appellant, vs. Climax Cycle Company, defendant; Ella M. Cohen Junior, attaching creditor; Horace H. Rapalyea vs. Malcolm Anderson, appellant; Samuel C. Townsend vs. Georgia M. Chapin, defendant; John C. Wilson, appellant; Augustina Pulska vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

In re will of Lewis R. Blair; in re grading Fifth Avenue to city lines, Brooklyn.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

In re account of Charles Brennerman. So much of the decree of the Surrogate's Court as adjudged that Mary Leonard, Frederick Leonard, Edward Leonard, and Josephine Leonard are entitled each to one undivided eighteenth equal part or share of the real property therein mentioned, and the possession thereof, ordered to be stricken therefrom, and the judgment appealed from modified to that extent, and as so modified, affirmed, without costs to either party in this court. Street,

John Redington, as administrator, vs. New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant, T. F. Bush for respondent.

People, &c., vs. Joseph Ledwon et al., appellants.—Argued by Henry W. Hill for appellants, James L. Quickenbush for respondent.

E. Katie Read, as administratrix, vs. Abner Mills, appellant.—Argued by E. Countryman for appellant, Daniel L. Finn for respondent.

In the matter of the application of Charles E. Bryant for writ of mandamus vs. George W. Palmer, Controller of Brooklyn, appellant.—Submitted.

In re Charles Goebel, respondent, vs. same.—Submitted.

In re John J. Moog, &c., respondents, vs. same.—Submitted.

The court has taken a recess until Monday, April 19. Monday, April 19, and May 3 will be motion days.

**New York Calendars—This Day.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Huggard, Barbara Ziefle, Caroline Herrmann.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

**Referees Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Moran vs. Garnhart—John Whalen. Manhattan Railway Company vs. Rich—George F. Aldrich. Matter of Kirtland, Andrews & Co.—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Cook vs. Cook—William H. Blain.

**Receivers Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—David M. Lewis vs. Alfred Cohen—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Kirtland, Andrews & Co.—Charles E. Ensign.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—J. Madison Wells vs. Johanna Di Lorenzo—Frank C. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Joseph M. Fischer vs. Clement L. Stephenson—Levi W. Naylor.


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## DEBATE ON ARBITRATION.

**Senator Thurston Wants to Have Questions of National Policy Eliminated.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The debate on the general treaty of arbitration is losing interest among Senators, and much less time than formerly is devoted to its consideration.

This afternoon Mr. Gray of Delaware spoke in opposition to the Chilton amendment, which for three days has been under discussion. Senator Gray favors the treaty as negotiated by Mr. Olney, but inasmuch as the committee amendments have been agreed to, he does not think that any further alteration in the text of the convention is necessary. The committee amendments, Mr. Gray holds, cover the same ground sought to be covered by Mr. Chilton.

Senator Thurston advocated the adoption of the amendments reported to the Senate during the last session, and particularly that made to the first article relative to the scope of the treaty which eliminated all questions relating to the foreign or domestic policy of either of the contracting parties.

During the course of the debate it was suggested that perhaps it would be best, after all, to return to the plan suggested by Lord Salisbury, and submit to arbitration only matters involving the question of pecuniary damages. This suggestion was declined by Secretary Olney.

**The President at a Cavalry Drill.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President McKinley was an interested witness of the cavalry evolutions at Fort Myer, Va., this afternoon. Quite a party left the White House for the fort. It included the President and Mrs. McKinley, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet, with the ladies of their families, and Secretary and Mrs. John Addison Porter.

**Killed While Duck Shooting.**

ITHACA, N. Y., March 26.—Jay Bower of Ludlowville, this county, was instantly killed this morning. He and a companion were hunting ducks, Bower being in advance of his friend. The hammer of the latter's gun caught in a thicket, causing the weapon to be discharged. The charge struck Bower full in the back, some of he lead going entirely through his body.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, against THE PEPPERELL COMPANY, Daniel A. McKinney, James C. Murray, Inez L. Hedges, Howard A. Stevens, Augustus H. Hall, Sarah J. Billings, William W. Heroy, James H. Heroy, Hobart Cleviand, Frank H. Dyckman, William D. Southard, George W. Robertson, William B. Southard, Jr., James H. Park, Burton G. Winton, George I. True, Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, and Peter C. Schenck, George Young, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 2nd, 1897.

MAX STERN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 44 Broadway, New York City.

To Peter C. Schenck, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated February 26, 1897.

MAX STERN,
f27-law6wS Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARRIET A. WHITMORE, plaintiff, against HENRY SOUTHGATE as trustee under the last will and testament of Charles L. R. Hutchinson, deceased, and individually; Rene C. Southgate, Griselle M. A. de Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, Joseph A. Hutchinson, Sarah E. Southgate, Richard K. Southgate, William G. Southgate, Hutchinson Southgate, individually and as trustee for Sarah E. Southgate, Marianne Southgate, The Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, &c., Charlotte Nelson, as administratrix, &c., of Hiram H. Southgate, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Griselle M. A. De Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, and Joseph A. Hutchinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York. EVARTS & MOFFAT,
mh20-law6wS Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN ROIG vs. JOSE TORRE.—Summons with Notice.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st, 1897.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Jose Torre: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1897, and filed on the 11th day of March, 1897, together with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the County Court House in the City and County of New York in said State.—Dated March eleventh, 1897.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against ELIJAH H. MAY and WALTER R. DILLS, lately doing business under the firm name of the Aluminum Novelty Company, at No. 335 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber the duly appointed assignee of the said Elijah H. May and Walter R. Dills, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 254 West 23d St., in the City, County, and State

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## A Proposition to Unite All the Methodist Churches in This City in One Conference.

## OLD LINES UNSATISFACTORY.

### New York Conference to be Asked to Consent to the Wiping Out of the Arbitrary City Line That Now Exists.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will meet in Sing Sing the second week in April, will be asked to consider the proposition to make one conference of the present City of New York. The question will be brought up on this resolution, passed by the Methodist Social Union of this city at its monthly meeting Thursday night, as follows:

"Resolved, That the interests of Methodism in New York City would be greatly promoted by including the whole of the city embraced within the corporation limits as defined in 1890, within one conference."

At present the city is divided between the New York Conference and the New York East Conference. The dividing line runs up Whitehall Street, Broadway, Park Row, the Bowery, and Third Avenue to the city limits. The East Conference line runs well along the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, goes into Connecticut, and takes in New Haven, Bridgeport, and other cities on this side of the Connecticut River. It also takes in Brooklyn and the whole of Long Island.

The New York Conference takes in the balance of this city, and the Poughkeepsie, Newburg, and Kingston Districts, which reach into Connecticut, on the east, and Pennsylvania on the west, and takes in parts of some of the lower counties of this State. Staten Island is included within the boundaries of the Newark Conference.

Before 1846 the New York Conference included the whole district now included in the two conferences affected by the proposed change. As the population of the region increased, however, the conference became unwieldy, and after much Church diplomacy and argument, a division was made. This division was in the nature of a compromise. Both country ends of the old conference insisted on having some part of the rich territory lying within New York City, and what was then considered an equitable partition of the region was made.

In the old days of Methodism the strongest churches in this city were on the east side of the line. The Forsyth Street, John Street, Seventh Street, Seventeenth Street, and other churches were known throughout the country, and there was a strong rivalry among ministers to secure the pastorates.

A great change has come since then, and there are few of the Methodist East Conference churches of this city that are not now compelled to call on the church at large for aid. Their strongest parishioners have generally gone away to the west side, and the down-town churches have been left in the midst of a population in which the principal labor is missionary work. It is the highest class of missionary work, but the charges are now not sought after.

#### Workers Wish for a Union.

The East Conference workers in this city are anxious to become united with their brethren of the west side, and the feeling is reciprocated, as it is believed that union will make the church work much more effective. It has been found here that the imaginary line dividing the conferences is one that makes much trouble. There is as little sympathy between the workers of the two church divisions on the island as there is between the workers of the island and the workers of New Jersey. They do not know one another, and the church discipline and customs discourage intercourse.

Recently a society belonging to one of the east side churches set out to give some entertainment for the benefit of the church. A suitable hall was found on the west side of Third Avenue and all arrangements for the affair were made, when those at the head of it were suddenly informed that they must hold it on the east side of Third Avenue or must dispense with the sanction of the conference leaders. Many other instances where the division line has proved a substantial obstacle to work in the city have been cited.

There are now only two Methodist organizations which cover the city as a whole. They are the Church Extension Society and the Methodist Social Union, which operate without regard to the boundary. Both of these have been desirous of wiping out the line, which has been called an "abomination" by officers of the organizations.

The Social Union agitated the matter in 1892, passing a resolution calling for a union of the churches of the city. This memorial was presented to the General Conference in Omaha in 1892, but was ruled out of order because it had not come through the New York Conference, and because proper notice of its purpose had not been given to the East Conference. The matter was allowed to drop then, and nothing was done last year. The proposition of the Social Union now is to secure the approval of the proposition by the New York Conference and to agitate the matter until something is done.

The next General Conference of the Methodist Church will not be held until 1900, but the book of discipline provides that two or more conferences may agree on a change of boundaries. They may appoint a joint committee of five from each, and this committee must deliberate on the proposed change. The agreement on any proposition must be by a majority of the members from each conference, and the proceedings must be indorsed by the Bishops of each conference. Thus it would be possible for the three conferences which govern the territory which will be embraced in the Greater New York to meet together and decide on some plan whereby a change of boundaries might be made before the General Conference of 1900.

#### Opposition to the Plan Expected.

At Sing Sing the debate is likely to take a wide range. The proposition to make one conference of the city will be opposed by the country end of the present division because of the fact that the richest churches will be taken away, and ministers who have ambitions which would lead them to the metropolis will find themselves seriously handicapped. The Presiding Elders also will probably make opposition. They have found country districts very good in the conference, as they offer a field for the cultivation of good preachers to fill the important charges, and excellent opportunities for the shifting of a minister who has been overweighted with responsibility in the city.

The country ministers will seriously object to the idea of shifting them from the richest conference in the land. Each conference has its fund for the care of ministers who become aged in the work, and of course the change from a rich to a poor division will not be relished.

Moreover, there will be a strong movement for the formation of one conference of the while of Greater New York. The system of Presiding Elders is such that the work could be looked after by one Bishop, and some of the leading churchmen say that it will be necessary for all religious organizations to find themselves in sympathy with every part of the new city in order to do effective work.

The Methodist Church is the only important Protestant Church which has this city arbitrarily divided. The whole of the city is included in the one Episcopal See, the Presbyterians have their association, as have the Baptists, and the Congregational ministers are organizing to take in Brooklyn as well.

## SUCCESSFUL Y. M. C. A. WORK.

### Active Methods Adopted at the West Side Branch.

Since the first of the year the membership of the west side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, has increased from 230 to 520. This remarkable growth has been caused chiefly by the activity of the managers in providing diversion and entertainment for the young men naturally attracted to their large and well-equipped building. Since the opening of this big structure, early in the Winter, something of an interesting character has been going on constantly. Gymnastic entertainments, lectures, social receptions, and concerts have alternated in rapid succession, and on each Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock a short service of song is held, at which a fifteen-minute address is delivered by some prominent clergyman or layman.

An entertainment in the large hall of this west side branch last evening introduced a double quartet from the Rutgers College Glee Club, and Miss Katharine E. Oliver, a very clever interpreter of Scottish character. A large number of familiar college songs were sung, and Miss Oliver read selections from Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" and from Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." G. W. Wilmot sang a tenor solo, "The Ferryman," and a quartet, composed of the Messrs. Wilmot, Riggs, Ryno, and Voorhees, rendered the "Pickaninny Lullaby."

One of the chief features of this west side branch is its gymnasium, which is one of the largest in New York. Here a few nights ago an athletic exhibition was given in which a well-trained club from Newark, N. J., assisted.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes on the International Series Selection for March 28.

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SUBJECT—Review of the series for the last quarter.

GOLDENTEXT—The word of God grew and multiplied—Acts xii.: 24.

During the last three months we have been studying the opening pages of a very unique history. It has not been the history of an individual, nor of a dynasty, nor of a nation. Neither has it been that of a political or religious party, or of a dogma, or of a science, or of a church, or even The Church, the collective body of believers. It has rather been the history of a faith—faith in the Lord Jesus Christ—of an humble and sure trust in Him, as the Saviour of men, as the only One appointed by God to bring men into right relations to Himself, and to their fellowmen, and to secure for them eternal life. Such a trust, or faith, was a new thing in the world at the time when our lessons began. But it was a seed which was to take root in the minds and hearts of men, and, springing up, was to become a great tree, whose leaves were to be "for the healing of the nations." (Rev. xxii.: 2.) The history of its growth, or acceptance, is very interesting and important. It has proved its Divine origin.

On the first page of this history, as we began its study, we found that at that time there were not more than about five hundred people (1 Cor. xv.: 6) among all the millions of earth's inhabitants who had this faith, and they had it in a very imperfect form. In the city of Jerusalem, where it first began to be received and understood, there were not more than "about an hundred and twenty." (Acts i.: 15.) When we closed our three months' study, it was the joy and hope of more than ten thousand, and they were found not only in Jerusalem, but scattered over nearly the whole of the then known world.

For fully thirty-three years Jesus of Nazareth had gone in and out among men, "doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the Devil: for God was with Him." (Acts x: 38.) In the form of a man He claimed to be the Son of God—one with the Father. (John x: 30.) Then He died upon the Cross—"the Just, for the unjust—that He might bring us to God. (1 Peter iii.: 18.) By His life and by His death He fulfilled the purpose of His coming into the world, which was "to redeem them that were under the law." Then, as we saw, He ascended into Heaven.

During His life on earth, He gathered a few men around Him—who were His disciples—who sat at His feet to learn—and who dearly loved Him. But they did not understand Him or His work. They supposed that He was simply, and only a man—a man, to be sure, far superior in power, and wisdom, and love, to every other man, but still only a man, who should set up an earthly throne, and "restore again the kingdom to Israel." (Acts i.: 6.) They had no idea whatever that He was to restore man to God. But before He ascended into Heaven, He assured them that when He should depart the Holy Ghost would come as never before, and abide with them always. And said He, "He will guide you into all truth; He shall glorify Me; for He shall receive of Mine, and shall shew it unto you." (John xvi., 14.) Thus the ascent of Jesus Christ was intimately connected with the descent of the Holy Ghost.

#### Power of the Holy Ghost.

Thus the Holy Ghost came to make effective in men God's great plan for their restoration and eternal salvation. God the Holy Ghost was to teach men what God the Son had done for men, and thus bring men into fellowship with Father—Son—and Holy Ghost—the one Triune God. It was to be done by faith in Jesus Christ. This teaching of the Holy Ghost we found was necessary even with those who had been with Jesus during all of His earthly ministry. They could not understand Him or His work, much less be efficient witnesses for Him, until they were "endued with power from on high" (Luke xxiv: 49), but He assured them, "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." (Acts i.: 8.)

So we find that soon after the ascension of Jesus the Holy Ghost came upon them with mighty power on "the day of Pentecost." Immediately He wrought a great change in them. They became new men. At once the Scriptures, with which they had been familiar all their lives, had a meaning which they had never seen before. At once they saw the life and death and resurrection of Jesus Christ in an entirely new light. At once they began to preach with all boldness and with incontestable logic, "that God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ"—that men should "repent and be baptized"—that turning away from all ungodliness, they should make a public and open profession of their faith in Him "for the remission of sins." "About three thousand" at once did so. (Acts ii.: 36-41.)

Thus this faith began to take hold of men and change them. The case of the lame man at the "Beautiful Gate" of the Temple was a striking illustration of this. For "above forty years" he had been lying there utterly helpless and indifferent. He had seen Jesus often. He had heard Him teach. He had even seen the miracles of healing He wrought on men just as helpless as himself. But he had never had any faith in Him, and he had never cried to Him for help. So opportunity after opportunity had slipped through his hands, and he grew to manhood as helpless as when a little child. But in these days when the Holy Ghost came among men, with all His quickening power, a new interest was awakened within him. He was told that in the name of Jesus he could "rise up and walk." So stretching out his hand to receive the blessing, "immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength, and he, leaping up, stood and walked, and entered into the Temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God." (Acts iii.: 7-8.) It was a spiritual as well as physical cure. The Apostle Peter explained it when he said, "By the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth doth this man stand here before you whole. Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under Heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." (Acts iv.: 10-12.)

#### Workings of the Spirit.

To embrace and to declare this truth required great courage and strong convictions. It was so contrary to human nature to believe that God would accept men because of what He had done for them, rather than for what they had done for Him, that a bitter opposition at once sprang up in many quarters against the new faith. The great ecclesiastical court of the nation—the Sanhedrin—took the lead in this opposition. The disciples were beaten and imprisoned, and forbidden "to speak at all" or "teach in the name of Jesus." (Acts iv.: 18.)

Still the new truth so comforting and strengthening to many a sin-burdened soul could not be repressed. The more earnestly the authorities tried to crush it, the deeper and more permanently it seemed to become rooted "and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly." (Acts vi.: 7.) The change in their lives and feelings became very attractive, they seemed so helpful and kind to one another. Many gave up all that they possessed because of their faith in Christ and for His people. But very naturally some were tempted to make a false profession. They did not yield Him their whole hearts and lives, they kept back part. They could not resist the old feeling that they must have something of their own to rest upon. Their faith was neither pure nor sincere. Others thought that God's gracious gifts could be bought for money and made one's own by purchase. But all such were clearly seen by the eye of God. They always are. And He brought them into judgment suddenly. Thus in the early days of its history this faith was established and purified.

Moreover it could not be confined to any one locality. Before His ascension Jesus had told His disciples that they were to be His witnesses "in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." (Acts i.: 8.) But there was so much to be done in Jerusalem, and the opportunities for doing it there were so great, that no disposition was felt, or effort made, to go anywhere else. The time had come, however, when His redemption must be made known far beyond the limits of Jerusalem and faith in Him demanded of all people.

Then the enmity against all those who walked in this "way" of faith became more and more pronounced, and a more deadly persecution arose. It began with the martyrdom of Stephen. But it did not end there. According to the divine command, "when they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another," (Matt. x.: 23,) all the disciples, "except the apostles" were scattered in every direction. (Acts viii.: 1.) But wherever they went they preached the faith for which they suffered. So the circle of its influence was greatly enlarged. It spread through Samaria and Judea. It reached as far as Antioch and Damascus on the north, and, through the conversion of the Ethiopian treasurer, as far south as Abyssinia. It reached into the islands of the Mediterranean, and to the coasts of Africa. So the efforts to destroy this faith only increased its power and enlarged its boundaries.

#### Awakening to Faith.

Bitter and blind through ignorance and unbelief, Saul of Tarsus, the leader of this persecution, carried it far beyond the limits of Jerusalem. But as he went the loving hand of God's grace was laid upon him. A great light from Heaven shined into his soul, and revealed Jesus Christ even to him. He saw Him as his divine Saviour. At once he put his trust in Him. His whole heart was given to Him and his whole life was consecrated to His service. From that moment he could say, "I have been crucified with Christ; yet I live; and yet no longer I, but Christ liveth in me; and that life which I now live in the flesh I live in faith—the faith which is in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself up for me." (Gal. ii.: 20, R. V.)

Thus during the three or four years covered by our three months' studies the one great thing which occupied the attention of the apostles and their disciples was to awaken this faith in Jesus Christ. Peter, and John, and Stephen, and Philip, and the Sanhedrin, and Saul were active agents to build it up or to destroy it, but in the record there has been no attempt to give any kind of history of any one or all of them. They are simply agents in the hand of God, who appear when they are wanted to fulfill a part, and then they disappear, and for the time we hear no more of them.

During this time also the apostles apparently made no effort to organize churches. They simply told the story of what Jesus had done, and asked men to believe it to their souls' comfort and salvation. As many as believed made a public avowal of their faith by baptism. But they were not gathered into separate congregations. They were still Jews, meeting with other Jews, "in the Temple" (Acts ii.: 46) and in the synagogues as before, but Jews who had a different thought of Jesus Christ. They were simply enrolled as believers, who used every opportunity at home and abroad—in the synagogues and on the highways—to tell others of Christ and His salvation. Every believer was a preacher. So this faith spread from one to another, and those who held it "continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers." (Acts ii.: 42.) It made a great change in their lives. It always does. Nothing has ever been known to produce such wonderful results in character and conduct—to change a Saul into a Paul—as a simple but sincere and loving faith in Jesus Christ.

#### Questions on the Lesson.

What has been the great subject of our studies during the last three months?

What was the growth of this faith during the time covered by these lessons?

What was the ground of this faith?

What did Jesus's disciples think of Him, and what did He promise them?

What was to be the work of the Holy Ghost, and why was it necessary?

When the Holy Ghost came at Pentecost what was the effect?

How was this illustrated in the case of the lame man?

How were those who held this faith treated?

What was the general character of the disciples?

What false professors arose and how were they dealt with?

What was the effect of the persecutions against the disciples?

Who was the leader in these persecutions, and how was he changed?

What was the great work of the Apostles?

What responsibility rested upon each disciple, and what was the result?

#### Dr. Quayle Will Not Come Here.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, is again looking for a pastor. The Rev. Dr. W. A. Quayle of the Independent Avenue Church of Kansas City, Mo., who recently accepted a call sent him by Calvary, has reconsidered his determination to leave his Western church, and will not come to Harlem. This change was brought about by the members of Dr. Quayle's congregation, who sent him a letter begging him to remain. In the letter that was received by Calvary Church telling them of Dr. Quayle's decision not to leave the West the writer states that if Calvary Church could retain Dr. Kendig, its present pastor, for another year, and then renew the call to Dr. Quayle, he would in all probability accept. Dr. Kendig, however, has fully decided to leave Calvary for a European trip for the benefit of his health. The Pastor's Committee, composed of R. C. Bramley, H. N. Curtis, and H. E. Bramley, are in quite a dilemma, and do not know exactly whom to extend a call to. Several ministers in the New York Conference District have been heard by the committee, but as Calvary Church is one of the largest of its denomination in the city, and has many philanthropists attached to it, a man of exceptional ability is required. If a pastor is not decided upon shortly Bishop Merrill, who will preside at the Spring Conference at Sing Sing, will have to choose one.

#### A New York Catholic Cottage.

The Rev. D. J. McMahon, rector of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in this city, is Chairman of a committee charged with the task of erecting a New York cottage on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School of America, near Plattsburg, N. Y. Plans are in preparation for a building that will cost about $5,000, and it is expected that the required sum will be subscribed by wealthy Roman Catholics of New York within the next few weeks. The work of construction will begin about April 1. It is the intention of the supporters of this project that the proposed cottage shall be the home of all New Yorkers visiting the Summer School in the future. Sleeping rooms sufficient to accommodate thirty or forty visitors will be provided, and there will be ample culinary arrangements.

Besides Father McMahon, the following clergymen have interested themselves in this matter: The Rev. C. H. Colton, rector of St. Stephen's; the Rev. E. J. Slattery, rector of the Church of St. Catharine of Genoa; the Rev. Father McMillan of the Paulists, and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, assistant rector of the Cathedral.

#### Primary Union Anniversary.

The fifteenth annual institute of the New York Primary Union is to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, this afternoon and evening. At the morning session, beginning at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Hattie E. Foster will extend a greeting, and addresses will be made by Mrs. Alice N. Downs on "Mothers' Meetings," by Miss Bertha Watson on "Work Outside the Primary Class," by Mrs. M. G. Kennedy on the "Easter Lesson," and by Mrs. S. W. Clark on "Inverted Question Box." In the afternoon at 2, the speakers and their subjects are: "Symbols: Their Use and Abuse," by Miss Anne W. Williams of the Philadelphia Normal School; "A Forbidden Theme," by Mrs. M. G. Kennedy, and "Child Conversion," by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur.

#### Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

To-morrow afternoon at 3:30 and to-morrow evening at 7:45 in the new Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, there will be held the Spring Conference of the Westchester County Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. A question box will be conducted by W. T. Hepper of The Churchman, and the "True Spirit of the Brotherhood" will be discussed by A. Y. Van Amringe of St. Thomas's, Mamaroneck, and William H. Reid of Christ Church, Tarrytown. The evening address, following a short service, will be given by Silas McBee, Second Vice President of the National Council of the Brotherhood.

## IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

### A FEDERATION OF ALL IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION.

### Christian Endeavorers Would Form a General Union for Young People's Organizations.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, a resolution was passed authorizing the issue of formal invitations by the International Christian Endeavor to form a federation of young people's societies. During the last few days the opinions of leading men in many of these societies have been obtained, and while in the case of the Methodists, Baptists, and Lutherans, the denominational feeling stands out strongly, the plan is heartily approved on all sides.

A part of this scheme of federation is the holding of an international congress in 1900, probably in this city. The invitation has not yet been issued by the Christian Endeavor Trustees, but it will be very soon. It will meet a cordial reception, for the action of the Board of Control of the Epworth League, at its meeting in this city in February, in authorizing its executive body to take steps looking to stronger fraternal relations with other young people's societies, is typical of the general feeling. Organizations that will receive the invitation, and undoubtedly join in the great congress, are the Baptist Young People's Union, the Epworth League, the Luther League, and others. It is not unlikely that the Young People's Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention may join the federation, for a committee is to meet in Chattanooga within a few days, representing the two Baptist young people bodies, North and South, to see if closer relations, perhaps organic union, cannot be brought about. The committee from the Northern Baptists is the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, the new General Secretary, and Prof. Ira M. Price of the University of Chicago. It was to have met in Nashville last week, but the place was changed to Chattanooga, and the date postponed owing to washouts on the railroads and the failure of the delegates to reach the meeting place. There is a general desire, stronger now than ever, in all denominations, to bury differences growing out of the war. In this desire the young people's societies are leading.

Details have just been perfected for the transportation of members of the Epworth League in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City to the International Epworth League Convention in Toronto. The plans are made thus early in order that league members may pay to the transportation manager the cost of the trip in installments. By this method a much larger number is enabled to attend. Two trips are planned, one to occupy ten and the other fourteen days. The former, called the New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey League, goes by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which provides a special train. The fare to Toronto and return is $10.60, and tickets are good for ten days. The party will be entertained in the homes of Toronto league members, at a cost of about $1 per day.

The other party is restricted to 200, and the expense, everything included, is $60. The trip of fourteen days includes the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lake George, and Saratoga.

#### Boys' Brigade Encampment.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade has just issued its announcements for its annual encampment at Asbury Park. The encampment is to be named "Camp Bradley," in honor of the Hon. James A. Bradley. About 800 boys were at the Cornwall Camp last year. Brigade boys are expected at Asbury Park from Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Newark, and this city, and the number will undoubtedly reach 1,200. The opening date has been set for July 3, and the camp will continue about eight weeks. The site is on Musquash Bay, four miles from Sea Girt. The cost to each boy is $3 per week, and every possible want for comfort and sport is supplied. A series of music and military drills has been arranged, part to occur at the camp and part at hotels along the Jersey coast. Religious services are held at these camps every morning and evening, prominent clergymen conducting them.

Choirmasters of many churches in the East have received requests from the committee having charge of the International Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies, in San Francisco, for lists of singers who expect to attend the convention. Such singers are invited to join a chorus of 2,000 voices, to be led by an orchestra of 100 pieces. On the evening preceding the opening of the convention there will be a concert in the form of a rehearsal of the music to be used during the sessions of the convention. It is known that at least 150 delegates will go from Massachusetts, 75 from Connecticut, 250 from New York, 200 from New Jersey, 300 from Ohio, and 400 from Pennsylvania.

#### Meetings of Endeavorer Societies.

The Second District of the Society of Christian Endeavorers will hold a group conference next Monday night, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The pastor, Dr. Howard Duffield, will make an address. Harold W. Buchanan, Vice President of the Local Union of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will conduct the consecration service; a talk on work among the juniors will be given by Miss Alice Decker. Mr. S. W. M. Yates will speak on missionary committee work, and Miss Bertha Lay will tell what is being done among the sailors at the Seamen's Bethel.

The annual Spring rally of the Junior Endeavorers will be held in the Marble Collegiate Church, Saturday afternoon, April 24. A banner will be presented to the society with the best attendance.

At a recent meeting of the Third Christian Endeavor District some interesting Church facts were given by William Keil, who has just made a canvass of the Protestant religious organizations in that district. The territory includes all the east side, from Thirty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. It was ascertained that there were sixty-three religious organizations, the Episcopal churches predominating, with fifteen. There are seventeen Christian Endeavor Societies, five Epworth Leagues, several St. Andrew's Brotherhood societies, and a number of young people's organizations under different names. Some churches have nothing of this character, and one pastor was reported to have said that he never considered young people's societies any benefit to his church. A new Christian Endeavor Society was added to the district membership—that of Dr. John Hall's mission chapel, at First Avenue and Sixty-third Street. The next meeting of the district will be held Saturday night, April 17, in the Zion Presbyterian Church, East Fortieth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

The society of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-ninth Street, has had the most successful missionary year in its history. For the year ending March 15, over $450 was raised for foreign and domestic missionary purposes, $300 of it going for the support of native girls' schools in India. It was all raised by personal subscription, being an average of nearly $6 a member. Last Sunday night a special contribution was taken for Dr. Harry Scudder, who is going out to India under the Reformed Board in August. Miss Letitia C. O'Neill has been the Missionary Committee Chairman.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the West End Presbyterian Church are to spend "A Night in the Orient" next Tuesday. Admission at the Chinese Gate, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 8 P. M., is 10 cents.

A Longfellow evening will be given by the Social Committee of the Endeavor Society in the Marble Collegiate Church next Tuesday evening. Dr. Burrell will read a paper on Longellow, and there will be a series of tableaus and selections read from his poems.

The King's Daughters Society of the Marble Collegiate Church will give one of its special entertainments Tuesday night, April 6, and Mrs. Terhune (Marion Harland) will address them on the subject, "The Pen Sisterhood." Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., is President of the society, which has about fifty members.

A young people's conference for the Presbytery of Brooklyn was organized this week. Its object is to promote fellowship in work, and its membership consists of delegates from all young people's organizations in the Presbyterian churches. The officers are: President—R. S. Ritchie, Ross Street Church; Vice President—W. E. Morehouse, Westminster Church; Secretaries—George R. Valentine, South Third Street Church, and Miss Floy Terry, Greene Avenue Church; Treasurer—Howard McWilliams, Lafayette Avenue Church.

The National Young People's Union of the Universalist Church will hold its eighth annual convention at Detroit, Mich., July 6-13, 1897. The organization contains 450 local societies, and has a membership of 16,000.

#### Epworth League Notes.

The Central New York Epworth League Conference will be held next Wednesday and Thursday in Geneva. Chancellor Day of Syracuse University is to make the opening address, and Bishop Andrews will deliver the closing sermon. Prof. J. M. Black will conduct the singing. A large attendance is expected from the societies in the Central New York district.

The New Jersey State Epworth League Convention has been postponed until next year. It was to have been held in May, but in conformity to the wish of the Board of Control, which expressed a desire that no State conventions be held which might have a tendency to detract from the attendance at the National convention in Toronto during July, the officers of the New Jersey State League have abandoned the idea of a State meeting for this year.

Anniversary day of the Epworth Leaguers comes on Sunday, May 16, and special efforts are being made by the officers to have the occasion appropriately celebrated by the societies throughout the country. A programme of exercises has been prepared, the principal theme being "A day with the Bible."

## LAYMEN WANT A CHANGE.

### Methodist Church Members Agitate for Organization to Secure a Voice in Church Legislation.

Methodists in this city will find much of interest in the proposition to organize a Layman's Association at Sing Sing April 9, during the meeting of the New York Conference. For many years there has been in the Methodist Church a strong movement for a more democratic government of the organization, and it is felt by both clergy and laity that the organization of the latter will eventually lead to the representation of laymen in all the conferences and a great change in the governmental system of the Church.

Perhaps the most unguarded discussion of this subject that has been had in this city—and which showed the undercurrent of feeling—was that had at the recent meeting of the Methodist Social Union, composed of representative members of the Church from the various parishes of this city. Addresses were made by men representing the advanced democratic thought in the Church from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and churches in the New York Conference.

"The lay members in our Church are not sufficiently prominent," said Arthur M. Burton, President of the Philadelphia Laymen's Association. "They are scattered about like the leaves in the forest. Perhaps you have heard of the sumac leaves which lay disregarded in Southern forests year after year. No one took the trouble to gather them. After the war, the people were compelled to find some unusual method of earning their living, and they gathered up these leaves and sent them North, where they were usd in tanning processes.

"It sems to me that our laymen are allowed to lie idle in the great forest until some time a minister in distress gathers them up. Then he finds they sustain him. But all too many waste and wither, and advantage to the Church is lost by a failure to use their energy. More than half the people in our Philadelphia churches do nothing to make the Church effective.

"I do not find the laymen of our Church awakened as they should be. We should have some organization which will arouse their strength and judgment. If we could get the laity to work and secure their councils in the conduct of the Church it would be far more effective."

#### Laymen Must Organize.

J. S. Rawlins, one of the most prominent Methodists in Baltimore, was somewhat more plainspoken and emphatic. "If we laymen organize we will get what we want," he said, "though ministers may differ from us as to the advisability of our actions. After all, we are the foundation on which the Church rests. You may call this movement a revolution, but it is for the benefit of the grand Methodist Church. People over our way are leaving that Church and are going to other sects, because they want more democracy in the government of their churches, and they find in others what they do not find in ours.

"The ministry now has the power in all Church matters, and is only displaying human nature in endeavoring to keep it. They will keep it until the laymen organize and show they wish to have the power. We must have union to accomplish anything. The ministers are organized. All over the land are to be found unions and associations. We have one in Baltimore whose behests we must walk up to as a horse walks to the collar. We must organize for our own interests, and when we do so we are organizing for the benefit of the Church.

"I want equal lay representation in the annual and the general conferences. The conference fixes the pastors of the Church, defines individual rights, enters into the family affairs of the layman. It is, in fact, the Church family circle. Laymen have the right to be represented in it.

"There is no reason why 17,000 men should govern 2,750,000 members of the Church. I have no war with the ministers. We love them, and stand by them, we follow them. But give us more democracy."

A. D. Lent of Highlands voiced the opinions of the committee which has drafted the constitution for the proposed organization of laymen of the New York Conference. This committee has been endeavoring to awaken a sentiment among the Church members, but it has been questioned as to its motives by some of the conservative ministers.

#### More Effective Work Needed.

"When we look about in this conference and see the possibilities of work to be done," he said, "and then note the results, we are forced to the conclusion that there is a great waste of energy. Our constitution calls only for the intelligent activity of the churchmen. Wise activity means success; inactivity means failure. Our Church life must depend upon the activity of the laymen. Think what a poor result we have shown in the past year—an increase of only 3½ per cent. in the membership.

"A minister asked me why we intended to organize, saying: 'You can never have a voice in the general conference. That is held chiefly for the interests of the clergy. If you became active you might change the whole system.' He was all too correct. The impression is gaining ground among the country people that the conference is for the minister first and the charge afterward.

"There is no doubt of a straining to-day between the clergy and the laity of the Methodist Church. There is work for us to do, then, in eliminating false impressions or in curing false conditions in the Church. Perhaps we must change the system. A system may be grand to-day and silly to-morrow. If the Church insists upon keeping to the system which suited it years ago, it will be absurd and uncomfortable.

"It was an old rule in the Church that if a minister was unmarried he should receive $100 per year. If he was married he would receive $200, with an allowance of $16 for each child under fifteen years of age and of $24 for each child over that age. How do you think Bishop Merrill would feel if we returned to those old rates? If you should make them apply to your clergymen in New York City don't you think we would have better preachers up the river?

"This old system is being used to kill our Church organization. If you think over it and ferret out its weak points for the next two years, you will see, however, that it is not suited to present conditions. The need of the Church now is energy. Lethargy is settling down on us, and it will be fatal unless we do something. We want life and intelligence, and we must organize at once for the work the laymen must do."

All the addresses were received with applause, and some of the points made against the ministry drew laughter as well. In the ensuing discussion only one voice was raised against the arguments made by the principal speakers.

#### St. Ann's and St. Matthew's.

No definite action has been taken as yet by the Vestry of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church or that of St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, on the mooted consolidation. St. Ann's Church, in West Eighteenth Street, was sold about two years ago, and those who are advocating the merging of the two congregations urge the installment of the Rev. F. H. Kranz, rector of St. Ann's, over the combined worshippers. Some objection is raised by the down-town congregation to dropping their name and assuming that of St. Matthew's. The latter has a revenue from pew rentals, while the pews at St. Ann's have always been free. This is one point of difference. The Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, rector of St. Matthew's, is in rather poor health, and is understood to favor the proposed step, which would largely relieve him of exacting duties. St. Matthew's has a debt amounting to about $47,000, which the advocates of joining forces would have St. Ann's Vestry discharge.

#### Interesting Musical Services.

There will be a musical service at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of New York Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D., pastor, to-morrow evening at 7:30. The musical selections will be: Organ prelude, Adagio in C, Piutti; ascription, "O Jesus, Thou Art Standing," Campbell; tenor solo, "My hope is in the everlasting," Stainer; response, "Lord's Prayer," Tyler; baritone solo, "Jerusalem," Parker; alto solo, "God shall wipe away all tears," Sullivan; anthem, "O day of Penitence," Gounod; offertory, (soprano solo,) "My Redeemer and My Lord," Buck; anthem, "Thy Hallowed Presence," Carter; organ postlude, Andante Maestoso, Hesse. The soloists are Miss Mabel Mackenzie, soprano; Miss Miriam Gilmer, contralto; Frederick A. Grant, tenor, and Edwin J. Webster, baritone. A chorus of sixteen completes the choir, which is directed by Abram Ray Tyler, the organist and choirmaster of the church.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata, "The Prodigal Son," will be sung at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street, to-morrow evening. A quartet and chorus of twenty voices will sing under the direction of William H. Johns, choirmaster.

#### Unitarian Conference.

The Revs. Samuel A. Eliot, John W. Chadwick, Minot J. Savage, Stephen H. Camp, William M. Brundage, Samuel R. Calthorp, Florence K. Crookes, and others are to deliver formal addresses at the Spring meeting of the Unitarian Conference of Middle States and Canada, which is to meet in the new Spring Garden Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday next.

On Tuesday evening the church will be dedicated, the addresses to be made by the Revs. Frederick A. Hinckley and D. W. Morehouse of this city. Delegates are expected from a large number of States, many to go from this city on the 4 P. M. train on Tuesday. Members of the Spring Garden congregation will entertain visitors at their homes. The subject of Dr. Savage's address is "Clear Thinking and Fearless Speaking," and a phase of the larger topic of "The Demands of the Times on the Unitarian Ministry."

#### Noon Prayer Meeting Anniversary.

For nearly forty years the Fulton Street noon prayer meeting has been held. It has been decided to raise an anniversary fund, and all who have enjoyed the privileges of the noon prayer meeting are asked to help by sending remittances to C. F. Cutter, the Secretary and Treasurer, 113 Fulton Street. The date of the fortieth anniversary will be Sept. 23. It is proposed, among other things, to hang a portrait of Mr. Lanphere, the founder of the meeting, in the chapel.

#### Church News and Notes.

The Rev. M. G. Thompson will preach at St. Thomas's Chapel, in East Sixtieth Street, to-morrow evening.

Judge Edwin W. Hatch of Brooklyn will speak on "The Trial of Jesus from a Legal Standpoint," at the Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday.

Anthony Comstock will address the New York preachers' (Methodist Episcopal) meeting on Monday on "The New Journalism and Pool Gambling."

Prof. Felix Adler will talk on "The Need of a Substitute for Religious Training in Schools" before the Society of Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall to-morrow.

The Salvation Army has received from Herman Walker, a New Jersey politician, fifteen acres of land in Fairview, N. J., to be used rent free by poor families on which to raise potatoes.

William Dulles, Jr., Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, has resigned. The strain of the work, which has been excessive, has been too much for Mr. Dulles.

"The Christian as a Citizen" will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Mornay William at the Christian Workingmen's Institute, at Amitiy Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Bishop Andrews will preach at the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow morning, when the anniversary exercises will be held. Dr. J. E. Roche will preside at the afternoon meeting, and at 7:30 o'clock Dr. A. B. Sanford will preach.

The Rev. George Parker Pardington, pastor of the Blythebourne Methodist Episcopal Church, has changed his religious belief with regard to the form of baptism. He will give up his charge next week, and has accepted a professorship in Dr. Simpson's Baptist training school.

A memorial service by the students in the city in honor of the late Prof. Henry Drummond will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John Hall will make an address, and there will be talks by William E. Dodge and Luther D. Wishard. The latter was closely associated with Prof. Drummond for several years.

Addresses will be given by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D. D., Caroline B. Buell, Dr. Harriet C. Keating, the Rev. S. H. Virgin, D. D., and others, at the seventh ann

# The New York Times

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Educational Exhibition—Day and Evening.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Evolution of the Earth—11 A. M. Elijah—8:00.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Wonder—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Rosemary—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Bocksprueng—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Flying Dutchman—2:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

## TWELVE PAGES
### AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

### GREATER NEW YORK AND POLITICS.

Senator MALBY has had experience in butting his head against a stone wall, and he does not like it. That, on his own avowal, is why he voted for the Greater New York charter, though violently opposed to its passage, and believing it to be a political mistake for his party. He declared that the city which it created would be "hopelessly Democratic," that it would roll up a majority of 100,000 within the next fifteen years, and that eventually it would "dictate all nominations and control all legislation."

We have hope that in the management of its municipal interests the people of the Greater New York will emancipate themselves from the control of either political party and have its public business conducted, like that of the other great cities of the world, on non-partisan principles. And yet we have no doubt that Senator MALBY is right in his apprehension regarding the prevalent political sentiment in the great city. It will not, however, be due to consolidation, or particularly strengthened by it. There will be in the same area the same number of votes, whether it constitutes one city or remains divided as it is, and in political contests those votes will be cast much the same way.

Whether this charter goes into effect and gives solidarity to the existing community of Greater New York or not, that community will remain, with the same extent, substantially the same population, and the same political sentiment, and its power "to dictate all nominations and control all legislation" is only a matter of time. The time will not be greatly hastened by consolidation, but when it comes we are inclined to think there will be an improvement in both nominations and legislation.

But why is it that this power is destined to be Democratic, at least for some time to come? In other words, why is it that there is at all times a decided preponderance of Democratic sentiment in the politics of the large cities at this end of the State? Rural legislators and Republican politicians ought to be able to understand it. While the power to legislate and to control the State Government has been in the hands of representatives of the rural communities and has been swayed by the Republican Party, it has been used to deprive the cities of their right of self-government, to plunder them by excessive State taxation, to impose requirements and restrictions upon them which their people objected to, and to make their administration and their revenues serve political ends in the State at large.

At this very session of the Legislature we have had and are still having an illustration of the policy that makes New York City Democratic. We have it in this charter itself, which is forced upon the Greater New York by a political power outside of itself in a shape against which its own people protest. It appeared in the proposition to put its Police Department in charge of a State commission. It was manifest in the original Raines liquor law, and it is aggravated in the proposed amendments. There is a sample of it in the proposal to create a commission to take from the control of the city the greatest public work to come within the purview of the Greater New York in years, that of constructing the great boulevard above the Harlem River.

What do these men expect? Do they think they can bind the people of New York and rob them of their rights and their substance, and still command their support for the party responsible for such a policy? There were never greater political mistakes than those committed by the Republican Party, whenever it has had power at Albany, in dealing with the interests of the City of New York; and it is showing no disposition now to correct those mistakes even while enlarging and consolidating the power of the city as a municipality. We wish it would, for Democratic control of the city has been far from a benefit to its government.

Last year a large majority of the voters of the Greater New York united and arose in their might to defend their vast industrial and commercial interests from a threatened debasement of the currency and betrayal of the National faith. The party that benefited by it claims the result as a party victory, and at Washington sets about a policy injurious to the very industrial and commercial interests that the people of the city were defending from a different danger. At Albany it continues to disregard the city's claim to control of its own affairs; it sacrifices its interests, disregards the wishes of its people, and subordinates its government to partisan designs. Why should we not be expected to revolt and become "hopelessly Democratic," whether consolidated into one municipality or not?

When it is able to "dictate all nominations and control all legislation," it will be under a terrible temptation to retaliate upon the rest of the State for what it has suffered, but we have no fear that it will do so. On the contrary, it will broaden and liberalize the legislation and administration of the whole State for the benefit of all its people.

### THE COLLAPSE OF THE CONCERT.

When the Czar bullied or wheedled the Kaiser and the two together bullied the other powers into going to war to preserve the peace, they left out several important factors in their problem. The most important, of course, was the public opinion of Europe. Because public opinion in Russia did not exist and public opinion in Germany can be for the time overridden by the Government, they assumed that the other powers could be equally trusted with themselves to crush Christian revolt against the Turk. In this they made a huge mistake. The concert of Europe is an object of solicitude at Paris and London as well as at Berlin and St. Petersburg, but at the former capitals there is something still more formidable than the displeasure of three Emperors, and that is the displeasure of the French and English people. This has already operated to impair the harmony of the concert and is sure to operate still further in the same direction.

But, apart from this, the Emperors made another mistake when they announced their programme. They made the mistake of supposing that they had only to announce a programme nominally adopted by the concert of Europe to have that programme execute itself. It was to take effect by the mere terror that it was to inspire. The Cretans were to drop their arms, the Greeks were to withdraw their ships and their troops, and the misrule of the Turks was to go on in Crete, as it had gone on for months in Armenia, without meeting any active opposition. So confident were they that the announcement of their will would suffice to get it done that they made no preparations for the alternative. When it became clear that some troops would be required to take the place of the Greek troops as a police in the ports of Crete itself, Germany, one of the two prime movers in the business, declined to furnish her quota upon the ground that it was not convenient for her to spare a battalion for that purpose.

In fact, however, that has occurred which was not in the least expected. The Cretans have continued to kill Turks and capture Turkish strongholds without troubling themselves to inquire whether or not they were pleasing the powers. Greece, instead of dropping her arms, gave the powers convincing reasons why, in humanity and justice, she must retain them, and remained, according to Mr. GLADSTONE'S striking image, "a David facing six Goliaths." Then, for the first time, the powers were forced to consider what they should do, and they found that they were really without influence beyond the range of the guns of their men-of-war. They could bombard such Cretans as had the temerity to assault the Turks within that range, but this power has not availed to prevent the capture of a Turkish fort under their guns. They could blockade the island, but the blockade can hardly be made effectual against the light-draught vessels in which the trade of the archipelago is carried. Moreover, as the Greeks point out, the blockade, if it were made effectual, would result in starving the innocent Cretans as well as the insurgents. They could blockade the Piraeus and stop the commerce of Athens, but that is not a vital matter to Greece. And now already they are at the end of their resources, and the Admirals in Cretan waters have united in a dispatch to the Ambassadors in Constantinople saying that it is impossible for them, with the means at their command, to maintain Turkish authority in Crete.

Of course the Admirals speak merely as professional experts. They are not concerned either with the ethics or the politics of the disgraceful errand they have been sent upon, but only with its feasibility, and they declare it not feasible. That is to say, the united naval force of all the powers cannot put down the Cretan insurrection. It is evident, moreover, that they will not be available for that purpose. It is unlikely that another shot will be fired at Greeks or Cretans from a British or French or an Italian man-of-war, and it seems that the shots fired at the insurgents from the foreign men-of-war on Thursday were not very carefully aimed to hit them. However that may be, the failure of the concert for its purpose seems to be as complete as its formation for that purpose was disgraceful. The next time the Emperors enter into a plot to prolong a corrupt tyranny and to suppress a national aspiration, it will behoove them to bear in mind that a concert which has no moral authority needs an overwhelming physical force.

### EXPORT BOUNTIES.

Exactly why clergymen of Philadelphia should seek to secure the payment of export bounties on agricultural products we do not pretend to understand. If the protective system has not given the farmers of Pennsylvania that home market which is supposed to be the one benefit that farmers can get from the scheme, it must be a pretty bad failure.

But there is a fair show of ethical argument in favor of export bounties for farmers generally, and especially in the West and South. They are heavily taxed for the benefit of protected industries, both directly and indirectly. The Dingley bill proposes to increase the cost of their implements, their fertilizers, their buildings, their clothing, and of much of their food, not by making them contribute to the Treasury, but by making them contribute to the profits of the tariff favorites. Bounties on their exports would clearly be an offset to unnecessary and unfair burdens that are laid upon them. Moreover, the Dingley bill restricts the home market as well as the foreign market, and makes the profitable disposal of their products more difficult. For these direct and indirect exactions they are, in a sense, entitled to compensation.

But we warn them that bounties are mighty uncertain. They have never lived long on American statute books. The sugar bounties of 1890, though promised for fifteen years, only lasted four, and they were withdrawn without very strenuous Republican opposition. The trouble with them is that they are too plain, too easily understood, while the outrages for which they are a fair requital are veiled. Were a farmer paid, say 10 cents a bushel on wheat, everybody would understand it, but when he has to pay three times for a pair of corduroy trousers the swindle is hidden under a duty of 20 cents a square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem on goods not weighing over six ounces a square yard, and nobody but the American manufacturer really knows what the trouble is.

The real remedy for the farmer is a genuine revenue tariff with no avoidable favoritism.

### THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

To-day's issue of the Review of Books and Art, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, appears with its size enlarged from eight to sixteen pages. Since this feature of THE NEW YORK TIMES was introduced, six months ago, it has met with wide favor from readers everywhere. Efforts have been steadily made to improve its quality and enlarge its scope. Other plans for the Review look to further improvements in the future.

The number issued to-day has for its distinctive feature (and as a special reason for the day's enlargement) an exhaustive array of Spring lists of books, as furnished by the publishers. This list is printed by THE TIMES for the information of its readers, free of charge to publishers. But the number is otherwise noteworthy for the great variety of matter and the freshness of the topics presented.

From another point of view this number is notable, for the amount of advertising from book publishers which it contains—more than three times the amount printed on the corresponding Saturday last year. It is obvious that the publishers, with their proverbial acumen in such matters, have been prompt to realize that THE TIMES prints the Review of Books and Art because its readers belong to that class of the community which reads and buys books, which studies and understands pictures.

### ORANGES AND LEMONS.

It is generally conceded in the trade that the duties on oranges and lemons in the Dingley bill are practically prohibitory for the cheaper grades of fruit. These duties are not protective, for there is no American fruit that can replace the imported, all of our oranges being of the higher grade and the lemons not being either sufficient in quantity or cheap enough to reach the poorer buyers. The average imports of oranges for the last five years have been about $4,000,000 a year and of lemons about $1,800,000, with a tendency in both to increase. On what principle can the Dingley committee justify itself in giving up the revenue a moderate duty on $6,400,000 would yield an imposing duty that will check imports?

Nor is this the only consideration in this matter. Oranges and lemons of the cheaper sort, such as come for the most part from Sicily, are about the only fruit that the poorer classes in the cities and large towns eat, and of these they eat a great deal, since the fruit keeps well, and at times is very cheap. It is a serious matter for the health of these classes and of the communities in which they live to take from them this particularly healthy food. We are convinced that the Ways and Means Committee has made a bad mistake, and we trust that it may yet be corrected.

While Mayors STRONG and WURSTER may be expected to accept, in behalf of this city and Brooklyn, the charter which they took part in framing and which they joined in recommending to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, there should be full, fair, and open-minded hearing given to those who oppose it. Mayor STRONG has put on record his own appreciation of the most serious defects in the charter, and even if he considers it his duty to certify the city's acceptance of it in its present form, he can give emphasis to the demand for a cure of the defects by supplemental legislation. It is well to concentrate every force and influence in favor of postponing the charter until the remedy can be applied, or applying it by amendment at once, whether either can be accomplished or not. It will help toward the application of the remedy hereafter. The hearing before the Mayors should serve to bring out and concentrate the arguments, both for immediate effect and for future influence.

The death of MATTHEW HALE of Albany is an appreciable loss not merely to that city and to the State, but to the whole country. He is taken in the very fullness of his strength, and he was a very strong man, both in mind and in character. As a lawyer he held easily a place in the upper ranks of his profession, but in the faithful performance of its exacting tasks he always found time and strength and courage for the unflinching performance of civic duty measured by a lofty standard. Broad and generous in the attitude of his mind, he was singularly direct and acute in his analysis of a situation and the determination of the course he felt that he should pursue, and that determined, nothing could swerve him from it. Though his general sympathies were with the Republican Party, his independence in politics was to him a form of fidelity to conscience, which was always the strongest of ties. A fair-minded, kind-hearted, brave, and able man, his death is an irreparable loss.

It is to be hoped that the visit to Washington of the committee of the Indianapolis Sound-Money Convention may be of service. It is true that in the call for the extraordinary session, the currency question was ignored, but that does not prevent action. By the middle of next week the House will have sent the Tariff bill to the Senate, and will then have much time on its hands—far more than the leaders now like to admit. It cannot be better used than in preparing and passing a Currency Commission bill such as the President strongly urged in his inaugural, for the majority may as well make up its mind, and at once, that if the Republican Party cannot produce a working settlement of the currency question within two years, its lease of power will promptly be canceled.

One of our contemporaries has taken the trouble to elicit the views of the Mayors of all the cities from London to San Francisco upon the enactment of the charter of Greater New York. They are all congratulatory and commonplace with one signal exception. The exception is furnished by the Mayor of Chicago, whose dispatch is worth reproducing:

> New York needs all of the "greatness" it can get. It needs politicians with "greater" patriotism, citizens with "greater" energy, statesmen with a "greater" breadth of view. Then it will approach Chicago, the representative American city. It requires something besides territory to make a great city. New York must get a stock of the public spirit for which Chicago is famous.
> GEORGE B. SWIFT, Mayor.

Mayor SWIFT is too modest. There is evidently another quality for which Chicago is as much to be envied as the public spirit for which it is famous. That is the nice sense of propriety which its authorities exhibit and the high standard of official behavior which they observe. "To make a great city" requires a high degree of civilization. Mayor SWIFT does not boast that Chicago is superior to New York in civilization, but there was no need of boasting. His congratulatory dispatch sufficiently establishes the position in that respect of a city so fortunate in its Mayor.

When the bill to increase the number of Railroad Commissioners in this State from three to five was first introduced there was a slight show of sensitiveness in the proposal to reduce the salaries from $8,000 to $5,000. Finding that there was no very great outcry against the multiplication of offices, the Senate has now boldly put the salaries up to $8,000 for the increased number of Commissioners, and it is said that the machine will push the bill through. There is a defense presumably ready against the charge of extravagance in the fact that the cost of maintaining the Railroad Commission is assessed upon the railroads of the State, and is not met by general taxation. The tax is imposed upon the corporations and collected by them from the public. There is no excuse for this bill, except the desire to create two new offices for certain politicians who were disappointed in their expectation of being named on the commission as it is. If there has been no great outcry against it, it is because it seems to be useless to cry out against anything that the majority in the present Legislature chooses to do. It will, however, be entered in the indictment upon which the trial before the people will be conducted in the course of time.

Senator MORGAN denounces as if it were but another evidence of British brutality the statement of Mr. CHEMER, Member of Parliament, that the Senator promised, if the President sent in an arbitration treaty, he would "get it through the committee in forty-eight hours." Yet it is perfectly well known, since it is on record officially, that the arbitration treaty was made in complete accordance with the resolutions of the United States Senate. At every stage in the negotiations Mr. OLNEY was simply pressing for the principle adopted by the Senate, and Mr. MORGAN, in his opposition to it, is taking from point to point precisely the ground which the Salisbury Government took and tried to make our Government accept. Mr. MORGAN does not hate Britain less, but hates OLNEY and CLEVELAND more.

It is very hard for the average office-peddling politician in Congress to understand how men of opposite views on the tariff can agree about the civil service and work together to improve it. Some of these gentlemen were given a chill the other day when they learned that the Cabinet officers had dined with Col. RICE, one of the Federal Civil Service Commissioners. It seemed like officers of an army in the field dining in a hostile camp, for Col. RICE is not only a civil service reformer, and therefore an enemy per se, but a Democrat. What reliance can be placed on the distribution of patronage by heads of departments who voluntarily subject themselves to the seductive influence of Democratic viands and reform beverages? How can they be expected thereafter to treat the action of the Civil Service Commission with the contempt every loyal partisan must feel and show for it? If they can openly dine with a Commissioner they may be expected to respect the rules and obey the law, and then the office peddler's occupation will be gone.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Advocates of Spanish rule in Cuba, both those who take that side as official representatives of Spain and those whose motives are more mysterious, are still talking about the now somewhat musty promises of reform that were offered several weeks ago to the insurgents, and they continue to express mingled wonder and indignation that the Cubans did not, when these reforms were suggested, at once lay down their arms. Yet it is not at all wonderful that the offers produced no effect whatever. Leaving aside all doubts as to the value of Spanish promises, and admitting that they were made with an honest intention to carry them out, the fact remained and was perfectly obvious to every one who was familiar with the island's financial condition, that the time for instituting reforms was before the war broke out. If that had been done, hostilities might have been prevented, but it is now too late. The debt of Cuba, not including the cost of military operations in the last few months, amounts to $400,000,000. The island simply cannot pay even the interest on that amount. A tax of $10 on every inhabitant of Cuba would bring in only $17,000,000, leaving an annual deficit of $3,000,000 in the interest charge alone. That Spain could or would make up this sum, besides supplying the money needed for the island's government and maintenance, is wildly absurd. It is apparently a matter of direct proof that the Cubans must fight till they win if they would escape a burden of debt that would crush them out of existence, while as regards Spain, her financial position will be equally lamentable whether she wins or loses.

—Amid all the oratory, much of it justly impassioned, in which the speakers at the Cooper Union meeting told of sailor wrongs, it might have been well to confess that Captains and owners, too, sometimes have grievances. It is very terrible, of course, to think that men can be arrested, imprisoned, and finally forced to go aboard a ship upon which they have strenuous objections to sailing, but fairness required a more explicit admission that in cases where this is done, the men are "slaves," not to a Captain, but to a contract into which they voluntarily entered. To that form of servitude landsmen are not less frequently subjected than mariners, with results that try their tempers and feelings quite as severely. The landsman, to be sure, can in only comparatively rare and peculiar circumstances be jailed for breaking a civil contract, and almost invariably he has open to him an alternative which, if he prefers it, will enable him to avoid the execution of his engagement. The basis of this right of choice, however, is the probability that the holder of the contract will not suffer loss, and that probability, in turn, rests on the responsibility, in some way or other, of most of the people in a community. With sailors the case is different. They are, even their firmest friends must admit, an utterly irresponsible lot, from whom there is no more chance of getting damages than from so many flies or pebbles. If a Captain cannot force the men who have signed articles with him to do the promised work, he faces what amounts to imprisonment if in port, and the loss of his vessel if at sea. The real hardship of the sailor is, not that he is compelled to live up to the agreement, but that the Captain is able to escape from his part of the bargain. Therein lies the atrocity of our present shipping laws, and it is by emphasizing that point, not by protests against an enforced fulfillment of the sailor's undertaking, that reforms may be brought about.

## PERSONAL.

—Some curious statements were made in the Massachusetts House of Representatives just before the vote was taken which settled, probably forever, the question whether State money should be used in erecting at Boston a statue of Gen. B. F. BUTLER. "If it had not been for his prompt action at the outbreak of the rebellion," said Dr. GALLISON, the member from Franklin, "Washington would have been captured and the scene of battle transferred from the fields of the South to those of the North. If it had not been for him, we should have heard the booming of cannon from Dorchester Heights and Breed's Hill, and BOB TOOMBS might have called the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill Monument. BUTLER'S action has made it possible for the millionaires of State Street to clip their coupons in peace; to join the Myopia Club; to chase the wild fox or the anise-seed bag over the Blue Hills of Milton." In reply to this and other eloquence of the same kind, a calm statesman named MYERS rose and asked, "If a statue were erected, what battles would be inscribed on its pedestal?" At that there was a general laugh, and when the vote was taken the appropriation was refused, 91 to 38. It is not necessary to deny entirely the ability, or even the patriotism, of Gen. BUTLER to see reasons for condemning this outcome of the movement thus to perpetuate his memory. Such merits as he had were too dubious, and his faults were too obvious to entitle him to public honors.

—It seems that the words which the President of the Transvaal applied to Queen VICTORIA in his speech at Bloemfontein, and which the cable dispatches translated into "a troublesome woman," should have had, or at least would have borne, an interpretation less likely to offend British susceptibilities. The expression used by OOM PAUL was "een kwaje vrouw," and the adjective is merely a diminutive form of the Dutch word "kwad," meaning "hard" or "difficult." According to one Boer authority, the phrase was intended to convey the idea that the Queen is a lady who will stand no nonsense, while another finds in it the signification that she is one of whom it is not easy to get the better. The Cape Dutch vocabulary, however, is a limited one, and the same word is often used in different senses, only to be determined by context and intention. For instance, "een kwaje beest" would describe an angry, vicious, or obstinate animal. As old KRUEGER undoubtedly used the Queen's name as a convenient synonym for the English Government, his remark could hardly have excited in his hearers any emotion other than appreciation of its accuracy. He is too shrewd a man to have been intentionally discourteous, and the probabilities are that he is now partly amused, partly amazed, at the gravity with which the London papers are disposed to comment on his rough eloquence. He may justly enough conclude that his critics are simply seeking grounds of offense against him, and it may be questioned if he will be much alarmed if they find them.

—Under a decision just rendered at Paris it is settled that in France even a scandal so old as that which couples the names of GEORGE SAND and ALFRED DE MUSSET cannot be exploited by theatrical speculators if the descendants of the persons implicated in it choose to see in the scheme an attack on family honor and their own feelings. The manager of the Théâtre Mondain recently announced the performance of a play entitled "A Night in Venice," and founded on details of the famous intrigue made public not many months ago by Dr. PAGELLO, the third party in that strange episode. Technically the Théâtre Mondain is a private institution, but invitations to the performances were sent in all directions and had the effect of turning the play into a business venture. Mme. LINA SAND, widow of GEORGE SAND'S son, as representative of the family honor, applied to a Judge in Chambers for a provisional interdiction, and Mme. LARDIN DE MUSSET, ALFRED DE MUSSET'S niece, made a similar application. Her celebrated uncle was represented as an effeminate drunkard, worthy of the nickname of "Mademoiselle" DE MUSSET, while GEORGE SAND was portrayed as a worthy great granddaughter of AUGUSTUS, the licentious King of Saxony and Poland. The request was granted. The Advocate General thought the Judge in Chambers had exceeded his rights in acting as a censor of plays, but the Court of Appeal took another view. It did not think it justifiable to bring on the stage contemporary characters against the wish of their families, and held that the intention of the manager was clearly to use GEORGE SAND and DE MUSSET to draw a public to a playhouse that was only technically private. The manager was condemned to pay all the costs, and the two ladies were allowed fifteen days to take proceedings in order to get the provisional interdict made permanent.

### The Forest Reserve Bill.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your opportune exposure of the dangerous features of Senate Bill No. 718 has borne good fruit.

At the hearing held yesterday on this bill in the Capitol, before the joint committee of Finance of the Senate and of Ways and Means of the Assembly, a large body of men appeared in opposition. So great was the number that the hearing was held in the Senate chamber, as the usual committee room was not large enough for the purpose.

One champion appeared for the bill—Amasa Thornton, Esq.! All the others who desired to be heard were in opposition.

The amazing spectacle was presented of the lumber and wood-pulp men working, for the first time on record in this State, in harmony with the disinterested advocates of intelligent forestry protection, to defeat the bill, or one part of it, at least, the condemnation clause.

When such eminent men as Judge Countryman of Albany publicly pronounces this to be a "bill of confiscation," and Judge Hand of Elizabethtown solemnly states that he is shocked and amazed that such legislation should even be attempted, is it not time seriously to consider whither we are drifting in our methods of legislation in this State. This measure originated with Gov. Black and was prepared and introduced at his request by the Republican leader of the Senate. The Governor is now exerting to the utmost his official position to coerce Senators and Assemblymen to support this bill against their better judgment. These are facts, not rumors, and I hold myself personally responsible for my statements.

I deeply regret expressing an opinion unfavorable to our honored Chief Executive, because I have sincere admiration for the man who courageously led the fight against the Murphy gang in Troy, a gang which sent Robert Ross to a martyr's grave because he dared to defend the people's ballot box. I do not, however, see on what grounds Gov. Black's course can be defended in relation to this bill. If it should become a law, it would be a wanton attack on property rights, without a shadow of justification. The most lamentable part is that it is offered in the name of a cause which has the support of all intelligent citizens—the preservation of the Adirondack forests and the protection of the watershed of the Hudson River.

There is to be another hearing on this "bill of confiscation" on Tuesday evening next in the Capitol, before the same joint committee. I beg to make the suggestion to the citizens of the State that they appear there in goodly numbers, and that they express their views not only upon this bill, but upon the methods of legislation which have obtained for the last few years in Albany, no matter which of the dominant parties has had the reins of power. Such methods are dangerous to the peace and welfare of the Commonwealth.

It is the fashion of the times to rail at corruption in politics and to abuse men who hold public office. I do not desire to join in any such hue and cry. The blame should not rest upon those who hold office or upon the politicians, but upon a lethargic people who will not take sufficient interest in public matters to insist upon decent and orderly legislative methods. The citizens of this State can have any kind of Government which they may desire.

In view of this proposed "confiscation bill" I should like to ask the question—and I desire to say that I ask it in good faith—"Is it safe to own property in the State of New York?" The people have an opportunity of answering this question in their Capitol at Albany on Tuesday evening next.

JAMES M'NAUGHTON.

Albany, N. Y., March 25, 1897.

## CURRENT NOTES.

The Chamber of Commerce of Montreal is interesting itself in the project of the establishment of a Canadian mint in that city.

* * *

Mayor Swift of Chicago, it is said, is disinclined to accept the increase in his salary recently made by the City Council, believing that he is not entitled to it by law. His successor, he thinks, will have it.

* * *

Officer George F. Osborne is the tallest member of Philadelphia's police force. He is 6 feet 9½ inches in height. He is a new acquisition to the force. The tallest man heretofore has been Edward Malin, who is 6 feet 6¼ inches. Osborne weighs 220 pounds. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

* * *

The fourteen members of a Chinese stock company of actors in Boston have been adjudged guilty of violation of the Sunday law, though they claimed that the play they presented was of a religious character. Their conviction was made possible by the testimony of three of their countrymen who are members of a Boston Sunday school.

## YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

### An Admirable Performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" by the Oratorio Society.

The public rehearsals of the Oratorio Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon was an entertainment of which the officers of the organization must have been proud. They certainly had good reason to approve of themselves, for so good a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" has not been given in this city in years. The concert must have afforded food for reflection to those who habitually underestimate the importance of Mr. Walter Damrosch as a factor in the musical life of this metropolis. If for no other reason, the young conductor would deserve to be praised for the energy and business ability which make it possible for him to conduct several important musical enterprises. It would be difficult for many able men to systematize such a vast quantity of work as Mr. Damrosch accomplishes, and after yesterday afternoon's performance it cannot well be said that he neglects the Oratorio Society for the sake of the opera.

To be sure, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is not an especially difficult work, and the oratorio chorus is familiar with its score. But it might easily be sung without precision, without spirit, and without color. Yet yesterday's performance was notable for its splendid vitality. From "The Summer now is over" to the very end, everything went with life and influential vigor. The scene with the priests of Baal has never been performed more dramatically here since the days when Max Heinrich sang Elijah. Mr. Damrosch was fortunate in his soloists, for upon them a great deal of the dramatic power of the oratorio depends. Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies sang the music of Elijah superbly. His declamation of the recitatives, "Call him louder," was a model of expression, and his prayer for the rain was noble in its dignity and breadth. He sang "Is not his word" with abundant vigor, but he reached his climax in the beautiful pathos of "It is enough." That, indeed, was a piece of perfect singing, such as it is rarely the privilege of this public to hear. Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies is a real artist.

Miss Ella Russell was heard for the first time here in oratorio. Her voice proved to be fully adequate to the demands of the music, and her style was admirable in its breadth and appropriateness. She sang "Hear ye, Israel" with great intelligence and with full appreciation of its content. It must be said, however, that Miss Russell's voice lacks warmth. It is pure, fresh, crystalline, and she phrases dramatically, but there is little dramatic color in the voice. Mrs. Bloodgood was in especially good form yesterday, and her luscious contralto was employed with very good effect. Mr. Evans Williams, the tenor, has done better work here, but he seemed to be out of voice, and must, therefore, not be censured. The work of the orchestra was generally satisfactory, and the chorus, as already intimated, covered itself with glory. The performance will be repeated to-night.

## "LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

### Mr. Ernst Kraus Sings the Knight of the Grail for the First Time.

Mr. Ernst Kraus, the principal tenor of Mr. Walter Damrosch's opera company, deserves the sincerest sympathy of this public. He has been able to appear only three times in the course of the current season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and on none of these occasions was he in condition to do himself justice. Indeed, it is quite safe to say that he appeared as Siegfried on Wednesday night only in order to save the Director from serious embarrassment. He finished the performance in a state of nervousness which was painful. He appeared again last night as Lohengrin, and his voice was still unfit for public use. In spite of that Mr. Kraus sang some parts of the music with great beauty. Inability to attack the tones of his lower register softly because of his hoarseness no doubt accounted for some forced openness, though that may be habitual. But Mr. Kraus was a fine-looking and dignified Lohengrin, and he showed that he understood the rôle. His performance, aside from the unavoidable imperfections, was excellent.

The remainder of the cast was the same as heretofore. Mme. Nordica made her last appearance this season as Elsa. She was not in the best of voice, but her interpretation of the rôle was generally satisfactory. Mme. Lehmann repeated her imposing performance of Ortrud, a part in which she has no rival. Mr. Somer was again the Telramund. This seems to be his best part, because his hard voice and inflexible style are less unsuited to it than to others. The Herald was fairly well done by Mr. Mertens. The chorus sang tolerably well, and the orchestra played well. Mr. Damrosch conducted with vigor. The audience was very large and full of enthusiasm.

## A REPLY TO "THE BEST FOR THE COUNTRY." *

"Let's hope for the best for the country,"
Good friend, has a plausible air,
For "hope springs eternal," they tell us,
In the breast now so heavy with care;
But somehow a ground-tone of sorrow
Runs under that sentiment fair:—
Though the hands hold the banner of courage,
The voice is the voice of despair!

Ah, friend; with the hope of our fathers
Dwelt faith in a God who was near!
They walked with Him, trusted Him, loved Him,
And to them He was real, He was here!
They "hoped for the best" for their country,
And the ground of their hope was secure,
For they prayed and obeyed to a Father,
Whose mercies forever are sure!

Yes! "Hope for the best for the country,"—
But not with the fatalist's cant!
Put faith in the God of your fathers
When you plow, when you build, when you plant.
In your enterprise think not, "My power,
My wisdom, mine arm shall get wealth,"
But look to the source of all blessings
For comfort, and plenty, and health.

But, pray "for the best for the country"!
For how can God BE God at all,
If He be not "Our Father in Heaven"?
He hears—if His children will call!
Oh! come, with your Springtide rogation,
Your grace at the board—long unsaid;
Your prayers for your home and your Nation,
Your Autumn thanksgiving for bread!

And, strive "for the best for the country"!
But remember, "the best" is God's will.
Oh, dare to be tru to Jehovah!
Then earth with "the best" He will fill.
Right the wrongs, loose the heartbreaking burdens,
The slaves of oppression set free;
Then look up for the smile of the Father,
Who waits with a blessing for thee!

—HOBART B. WHITNEY.

*Printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 25.

## PROTECTION!

WHAT IS IT?

Protection is a paupers' plea,
No true man should defend it.
Our pap-fed Infant Industry—
Its youth has long since ended!

Just laws for all, both great and small,
Fair play and equal chances,
'Tis this that makes a country strong
'Tis this her wealth enhances.

FROM AN OLD SUBSCRIBER WHO ADMIRES THE TIMES.

# RELEASE OF A SUSPECT

## The Spanish Government Voluntarily Liberated Caesar Esquerio Montero of Key West.

## GEN. LEE DID NOT INTERFERE.

**Dr. Joseph J. Luis Was Convicted at Baltimore with Conspiring to Send a Filibustering Expedition to Cuba—The Philippine War.**

HAVANA, March 26.—Caesar Esquerio Montero, who was born at Key West, was arrested here two weeks ago as a political suspect. He was released unconditionally to-day, and will return to Key West soon. The American Consulate ignored the fact of his arrest, and his release was due entirely to the initiative of the Spanish authorities.

**Verdict Against Luis.**

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The jury in the case of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, who has been on trial in the United States court for three days on the charge of having conspired with Gen. Carlos Roloff to send a filibustering expedition to Cuba in July, 1895, on the steamer James Woodall, returned a verdict of guilty at noon to-day. A motion was made for a new trial.

## THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

**Report of a Gloomy Feeling Among the Spaniards in Manila.**

MADRID, March 26.—The Manila correspondent of the Imparcial cables that the Spaniards there take a gloomy view of the outlook. It is thought that even if the rebellion should be temporarily suppressed it would recur in an aggravated form.

Señor Don Arturo Baldasano of Topeta, the Consul General for Spain in New York, is in receipt of a telegram from the Spanish Minister in Washington reporting the capture of Imuso, the rebel stronghold in the Philippines. Cavite Viejo, another rebel stronghold, had also been surrounded, and was in flames, the telegram said. Señor Baldasano deems the rebellion in the Philippines nearly at an end.

## SUSTAINED THE HOME OFFICE.

**Debate in Commons on the Failure of the Ivory Case.**

LONDON, March 26.—The House of Commons to-day debated the votes for the Home Office. Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, declared that members of the Secret Service plotted the recent dynamite scare, the prosecution of Edward J. Ivory for complicity in which alleged plot resulted in a complete fiasco. Mr. Davitt added that the purposes of the Secret Service in originating the scare were to make an official reclame.

Sir Robert Finlay, Solicitor General, denied Mr. Davitt's statements, adding that the prosecution of Ivory had collapsed solely from lack of evidence.

Sir Mathew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, stated that there was convincing evidence of the existence of the plot. If Ivory, Tynan, and the other conspirators had not been arrested, great damage to life and property would have been done in Great Britain.

Mr. James C. Flynn, anti-Parnellite, moved a reduction of the vote, owing to the prosecution of Ivory.

This was rejected by a vote of 107 to 50.

## TERRY DIVORCE CASE.

**It Is Said the Plaintiff Wishes to Marry Miss Sibyl Sanderson.**

PARIS, March 26.—The divorce case of Antonio Terry against his wife has been postponed until after the Easter vacation of the court. Mr. Terry, though he is an American citizen, is one of the sons and heirs of the late Don Tomas Terry, who was one of the richest men in Cuba. His share of his father's estate was in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

It is said that Mr. Terry is enamored of Miss Sibyl Sanderson, a well-known American singer, and that he will marry her if he is successful in obtaining his divorce. Miss Sanderson is at present singing in St. Petersburg, and report has it that Mr. Terry is also in that city.

## DEATH OF A FRENCH ARTIST.

**Edmond Charles Yon, the Landscape Painter, Dies in Paris.**

PARIS, March 26.—Edmond Charles Yon, the French painter and etcher, is dead.

Edmond Charles Yon was born in Paris in February, 1836. He was a noted painter of landscapes. At the outset of his career he was a wood engraver, but became a pupil of Lequesne and developed a talent for painting. His principal pictures are "Two Views of Montereau," "Before the Rain," "The Banks of the Marne," "San Marco," "The Squall," and "Frog Fishers." He was admitted to the Legion of Honor in 1886, and won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

**France Wants More Warships.**

PARIS, March 26.—The Figaro says that the Government has decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies to vote a credit amounting to 800,000,000f. ($160,000,000) for the purpose of constructing forty-five large warships and 175 torpedo boats, the whole to be completed within eight years.

**Radicals Carry a Salary Measure.**

BERLIN, March 26.—In the course of the progress of the estimates toward their third reading in the Reichstag to-day, an amendment proposed by the Radicals, providing for the payment of members of the House, was adopted by a vote of 179 to 49.

## ST. MARY'S SAILOR BOYS HAPPY

**Annual Ball Held Last Night, and Leave Begins To-day.**

Examinations and the close of the Winter term arrived yesterday aboard the school ship St. Mary's. In the morning the young sailors answered stiff questions before members of the Board of Education. In the afternoon they decorated the ship with flags, and in the evening they gave a ball.

At 9:30 A. M., dressed in their best blue cloth suits, they were inspected by Auguste P. Montant, Chairman of the Committee on Nautical Schools of the Board of Education. Mr. Montant complimented them on their appearance.

"Stick to your duty and learn to be good sailors," he said. "The navy needs good men nowadays. We are in more danger of war now than we have been since the rebellion."

The boys were examined by Dr. M. J. Elgas, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Education.

In the evening the twenty-first annual reception will be held on board the schoolship. The Executive Committee of the class of '97 made all the arrangements. There were twenty-one dances on the programme. The walls of the berth deck had been hung with flags, and the floor was crowded with girls in bright dresses, and boys in their blue sailor clothes.

Lieutenant Commander Field and his wife led the opening march. More than 500 guests were present.

To-day, after taking down the decorations, the boys will go home on leave till the annual cruise which begins in May. Commander Field, who has been with the ship for three years, expects to be transferred in April, and so will likely not go abroad with the boys this year.

## A BADMINTON CLUB EVENING.

**Some of Those Playing and Looking on at Berkeley Armory.**

The Evening Badminton Club met at the Berkeley Armory, 20 West Forty-fourth Street, last night. The courts were marked off on the gymnasium floor, and all were occupied. Some of the members playing were Miss Florence Bergh, the Misses Boynton, Miss Lilla Wotherspoon, Miss Plumber, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, William Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter, Miss Lentilhon, Miss Charlotte Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, the Misses Strong, Murray H. Strong, and Miss Riker.

Among the guests were Arthur W. Hopkins, Harold V. Snedberg, Miss Margaret D. Leverich, Miss Lentilhon, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Boynton, G. F. Warre, and R. H. Landale.

Four more evenings will be devoted to the game this season, and as a closing event a contest will probably be arranged with the Saturday Badminton Club for the championship of the city.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

Morris Phillips, editor of The Home Journal, and his family, who were last week at Old Point Comfort, Va., are spending this week at the Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J.

Among the departures for Genoa on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Ball of 48 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Minnie D. Louis gave the last of a series of readings at the Waldorf yesterday morning. She read an original production on "Rebecca as a Representative of Charity."

Mrs. Mary H. Flint continued her course of lectures on "The History of Greek Art" at the residence of Mrs. Ellen E. Learned, 56 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday. The subject was "The Age of Pericles."

In view of the great success of the exhibition of sewing now being held at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, it has been decided to keep it open until 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, March 30.

Miss Emma S. Hutchinson, teacher of elocution in the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, gave a reading of Tennyson's "Princess" at the Friends' Library Room, 226 East Sixteenth Street, last night. She was assisted by Miss Maye Jewett on the violin.

The Ladies' Friday Morning Class in Lent met at the residence of Mrs. William M. Isaacs, 29 East Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday morning and listened to a reading by Isabel S. Freeland on "The Heroes of the Mexican War."

## ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

**An Attractive Performance Given at the Broadway Theatre.**

The entertainment at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon, in aid of the Actors' Fund of America, proved to be one of the most attractive benefit performances of the season. It was under the personal direction of Daniel Frohman and his Lyceum Theatre staff, assisted by Mr. McCormick, the manager of the theatre.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske at the opening made an impromptu speech, in which she happily referred to the object of the benefit and the good work accomplished by the society. The programme included Miss Julia Marlowe and some members of her company, in a one-act drama, by Ernest Lacey, entitled "Chatterton"; John Drew and Maude Adams, in a one-act comedy, "Too Happy by Half"; Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company, in the comedietta, "When a Man's Married," and Miss Beatrice Herford, Marshall P. Wilder, and May Irwin. A novel feature of the programme was the performance by Olga Nethersole and James K. Hackett of the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet."

About $3,000 was realized for the benefit.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Julius Steger will give a series of recitals at the Waldorf Hotel during April. He will be assisted by Mlle. Yvonne de Treville and Charles I. Lederer, the composer.

Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has acquired "the German rights" of "Mme. Sans Gêne," which he will produce during the Summer with Mme. Sorma in the rôle of Catherine Hubscher.

Richard Neville of the Metropolitan Opera Company returned to New York yesterday to make preparations for the short supplementary season of opera which the management has decided to give. John B. Schoeffel of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, also arrived yesterday, and will remain here until the season ends.

Daniel Frohman has arranged a Spring comedy season at the Lyceum Theatre, beginning Easter Monday, with Madeline Lucette Ryley's farce, "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," in which Annie Russell and Joseph Holland will appear. The Lyceum company closes its season April 10, and begins its Spring tour in Providence April 12.

Mme. Emma Eames-Story, accompanied by her husband, Julian Story, sailed this morning at 5 o'clock on the French Line steamer La Champagne for Havre. She will go directly to her home in Paris, where she will rest until the London Covent Garden season opens, May 10. Afterward she will visit Italy, returning here for the regular season beginning Nov. 4. Mrs. Maurice Grau and Miss Louise Grau were also passengers on La Champagne.

As it has been decided that "Under the Red Robe" will continue the entire season at the Empire Theatre, Charles Frohman will give a special matinée at that house April 6 of a new play entitled "A Man and his Wife," by George Fleming, one of the authors of "The First Gentleman of Europe." The cast will include William Faversham, Viola Allen, Robert Edeson, Jameson Lee Finney, E. Y. Backus, Ida Conquest, Mrs. Whiffen, Ellen Gail, and Jane Harwar.

J. A. E. Malone, the general stage manager for George Edwardes's theatrical enterprises, will arrive to-day on the steamship New York from England. He will superintend the production of "The Circus Girl," which will follow "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre April 27. It is said that when Mr. Edwardes purchased the rights of this musical comedy in Paris he obtained not what is known technically as "the English rights," but the right to produce the piece in English wherever he pleased.

H. Wayne Ellis, who wrote the play "Rich and Poor" for Denman Thompson, brought suit to recover $5,000, the amount Thompson agreed to pay for the play if, after trial, it proved a success. The play was tried at Fall River and at New Bedford, and it was decided it could not be made a success. The case was referred to Judge Henry E. Howland, and after a protracted trial a judgment was yesterday rendered in favor of Thompson. Among those who testified were Frank W. Sanger and William H. Crane. The Court decided that the play was given a proper trial before it was condemned.

The production of "The Tempest" at Daly's Theatre will be deferred till April 6 or 8, because "The Wonder" is running well, and more time is needed to prepare for the elaborate staging of Shakespeare's seldom-acted play, which has not been seen in New York since the performances at the Grand Opera House in 1868, when Davenport was Prospero, Frank Mayo Ferdinand, Davidge Caliban, and Josephine Fildes Miranda. At Daly's the cast will include Ada Rehan as Miranda, George Clarke as Prospero, Virginia Earle as Ariel, Tyrone Power as Caliban, Charles Richman as Ferdinand, Sidney Herbert as Alonzo, Edwin Varrey as Old Gonzalo, John Craig as Sebastian, William Griffiths as Antonio, Hobart Bosworth as Adrian, Herbert Gresham as Trinculo, and William Sampson as Stephano. The masque of Act. IV. will be retained, with Percy Haswell as Ceres, Grace Rutter as Iris, and Mabelle Gilman as Juno.

## COMING EVENTS.

Ross Turner of Boston will lecture at the Teachers College, at 11:30 A. M. to-day on "Schoolroom Decoration."

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an illustrated lecture on Scotland Wednesday afternoon at Chickering Hall.

The monthly meeting of the New York City Woman Suffrage League will be held on Thursday evening, April 1, at 8 o'clock, at 4 Lexington Avenue.

Canadians in this city will dine at the Majestic Monday evening, and will form a Canadian society. Dr. J. A. Meek is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

The Centre Market Improvement Association will meet at 2 P. M. to-day at Luhring's Assembly Rooms, 253 Centre Street, to consider the approval by the city of the use of the Centre Market site for a Court House.

A meeting of the Society for Literary Knowledge will be held at the residence of Dr. Edward Quintard, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, to-night. Dr. Achilles Rose will read a paper entitled "The Byzantines and the Greek Language."

# WORK OF SEWING SCHOOLS

## A Conference of Teachers Held in Connection with the Needlework Exposition.

## MILLINERY ART FOR CLASSES.

**The History of the Movement and Its Difficulties Discussed — Qualifications of a Good Teacher—Stitches Learned in New York Schools.**

Why sewing should be taught to children in schools and how instruction should be given were the subjects discussed yesterday afternoon at a conference in the interest of industrial education. The meeting was held in the Charities Building, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, at the invitation of the New York Association of Sewing Schools. The audience was chiefly composed of teachers, many of them from other cities.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, President of the association, occupied the chair. Miss Patterson, who is Superintendent of a sewing school under the care of the Church of the Holy Communion, read the first paper on "Sewing in Church and other Volunteer Schools." She outlined the history of needlework schools in this country from 1809, when the Reformed Dutch Church started a sewing class in connection with the Sunday school, and told of the opening in 1865 of the schools she represents, and the organization of the association.

Mrs. Annie M. Jessup, Supervisor of Sewing in the public schools, read the second paper, giving an account of what is done in New York primary and grammar grades in teaching the stitches. "About 10,500 children are learning sewing in New York," she said.

She spoke of the necessity of having trained teachers for the sewing classes. The desirable teacher, as described by Mrs. Jessup, is a woman of education and culture, of attractive appearance, with a decided manner, with tact, patience, quickness, and, above all, love of children.

Her reference to teachers caused some discussion. Mrs. Irvin began it with the statement that, although some of her teachers were present, she could not help saying that she found teachers harder to manage than children.

The last paper was read by Miss H. S. Sackett, Director of the Department of Domestic Art in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. She advocated teaching dressmaking and millinery in training and technical schools. "Do these industries help a girl to become a good woman, a good citizen?" she asked. "I believe they do."

She told of some difficulties. "The milliner must make her design clear to herself before beginning," she said, "either by imagination, by a sketch, or by a model; sometimes by all three. She must have the manual dexterity so to cut, make, and fasten her materials as to express this idea the first time she tries. This requires a good eye, a firm, delicate touch, and decision of character."

**COLLEGE GIRLS' GLEE CLUB.**

**Thirty-two Young Women Helping to Rebuild Mount Holyoke.**

Thirty-two young women clad in snow-white garb, composing the Mount Holyoke College Glee and Banjo Club, made their initial bow to a metropolitan audience last night at the Carnegie Lyceum. The programme was well receiver for the performers gave their college songs and medleys with a finish and precision that showed thorough training. As for their yell, it would have made a Yale football team turn green with envy. "H-o-l-y-o-k-e, Holyoke, Holyoke—are we!" rang from the thirty-two throats with a resonance that will tingle in the ears of the audience for many a day to come.

The concert was under the auspices of the Mount Holyoke College Alumni Association of New York and vicinity. The proceeds of the six concerts of this Spring trip will go toward erecting new buildings for the college in place of those which burned down last Autumn. Over $100,000, $40,000 of which was subscribed by John D. Rockefeller, has already been raised, and the first building has already been erected.

**FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.**

**Annual Benefit Performance of the Deutsche Frauen Verein.**

The annual benefit performance of the Deutsche Frauen Verein, a society composed chiefly of the wives and daughters of members of the Liederkranz and the Arion Club, took place last night at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The proceeds, about $800, will be given to the Orphans and Widows' Association of this city.

The programme consisted of tableaus, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music. Miss Ida Haar recited an original poem by Frederick Halm, entitled "The Widow's Children," and her sister, Miss Anna Haar, sang a solo. Mme. Selma Goldzier gave some recitations, and Edwin Goldman Franko rendered several cornet solos.

**Dutchess County Society Dines.**

The first annual dinner of the Dutchess County Society took place in the Murray Hill Hotel last night, about 100 members and friends attending. Speechmaking, in which the virtues of Dutchess County, its present and past famous men, and achievements, were extolled, followed the banquet. U. W. Tompkins, the historian of the society, was the toastmaster. President Charles G. Kerly presided. Among the guests present were Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, who is First Vice President of the society; A. P. Ackert, John B. Dutcher, Edward White, Leonard Best, H. H. Morse, E. C. Boardman, W. H. Van Steenburgh, John P. Rider, Walter R. Quick, Dr. Irving Townsend, the Rev. Dr. Oakley, the Rev. Dr. Cobb, and W. B. Wheeler.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

**John W. Greaton.**

John W. Greaton of 326 Union Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Greaton was born in this city, in what was then known as Pump Street, but which is now the vicinity of Pearl Street and Park Row. He moved to Brooklyn in 1854. Early in life he was a gold-pen manufacturer in Maiden Lane. He was also a chemist and assayer, and carried on the business of refining gold and silver.

He thoroughly understood the alloy of metals, and when the Government began the coinage of the five-cent nickels, Mr. Greaton was called upon to show the men at the Mint how to alloy the metal so that the coin would not break in the die. His services were given gratuitously. One of Mr. Greaton's inventions was a solder of copper that would not eat through gold, and for that discovery he was offered $50,000. Several years ago, Mr. Greaton became estranged from his family. He had lived alone for the last few years, and his library, one of the finest in the city, filled all the available room in his house. He was a member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, and took great interest in that organization. Mr. Greaton's wife, son, and two daughters survive him.

**Gen. William Cutting.**

Gen. William Cutting, son of the late Francis Brockholst Cutting and Anne Heywood, of the well-known Heywood family of South Carolina, died last night at the home of his cousin, Walter L. Cutting, 30 West Twentieth Street.

Mr. Cutting was born in this city sixty-five years ago. He received his preliminary education at Columbia College, and took his degree at the Harvard Law School. He practiced law for a short time after his graduation with his father, and at the outbreak of the civil war was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen John G. Parke with the rank of Captain. He was afterward transferred to the staff of Gen. Burnside, and for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Roanoke Island expedition was brevetted Brigadier General.

At the close of the war Mr. Cutting gave up active work in his profession, and lived as a gentleman of leisure. In his day he was one of the best-known society leaders, and a recognized authority on all matters of etiquette and affairs of honor. The past few years he spent principally in Europe, only coming here occasionally to visit his cousin, at whose house he died. He was a member of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs.

**William W. Kip.**

William W. Kip died suddenly from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 142 West Seventieth Street. He was fifty-six years old, and a lawyer of high standing. Of late years he devoted little time to his profession on account of poor health. He was a son of the late Leonard W. Kip, a member of an old Dutch family, his ancestors having settled in New York in the early part of the sixteenth century. The family has been prominently identified with the growth of the city. Mr. Kip was born in this city. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, and served with it at the outbreak of the rebellion. He was a member of the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. He leaves a son, Leonard W. Kip; his brother, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, a physician at 448 Fifth Avenue, and another brother, who is a missionary to China.

The funeral will take place from his home at 10:30 this morning.

**John Curry.**

John Curry, well known as a builder in this city and vicinity, died on Thursday at his home, 57 West Ninety-first Street. He was born in Coleraine, Ireland, Sept. 22, 1828, and came to this city when he was seventeen years old. He was successful in business, erecting many of the fine dwelling houses on the west side and in the suburbs. He was active in church and charitable work. He was an Elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church and President of the Board of Trustees of Christ's Mission for ten years. He was also a Director of the International Missionary Alliance and a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 488, F. and A. M. He was an admirer and warm supporter of Mr. Moody, and contributed liberally toward his evangelistic work. Two daughters and one son, all married, survive him. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock this evening from his home. The interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

**Moses Bigelow.**

Moses Bigelow, Police Commissioner of Newark, N. J., died yesterday, aged fifty-eight years. He was the senior member of the varnish manufacturing firm of Moses Bigelow & Co., founded by his father, who was Mayor of Newark for seven terms, from 1857 to 1864. Mr. Bigelow served one term as Assemblyman in the New Jersey Legislature, from 1888 to 1890. He was a Trustee and an officer of many institutions and clubs. He leaves a widow and five children.

**Obituary Notes.**

The Rev. JOSEPH MURPHY, aged fifty years, a Catholic clergyman and pastor of St. Anne's Church, Holly Beach, N. J., died last night in Philadelphia of epilepsy.

JAMES J. SAYRE, senior member of the firm of James A. Sayre & Co., druggists, of Newark, N. J., died last night in his store of heart disease. He was sixty-five years old.

MARY FORMAN SEYMOUR MILLER, widow of Rutger Bleecker Miller and the eldest sister of the late ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, died at her residence, in Whitesborough, N. Y., Thursday in her ninetieth year.

Capt. RICHARD W. BLACK, a member of the Kennebec bar, and United States Pension Agent in Augusta, Me., during the last three years, died Thursday night, aged fifty-eight. He served in the late war three years as a member of the Second New Hampshire Cavalry.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE MEEKER KITCHELL died Thursday, after a short illness, from pneumonia, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob E. Ward, 47 West Eleventh Street. Her husband, Ambrose E. Kitchell, who died eight years ago, was one of the oldest merchants in "The Swamp," being a member of the firm of Ely, Vanderpool & Kitchell. The family home was formerly at Madison, N. J., but after the death of Mr. Kitchell his widow lived with her daughter in this city. Mrs. Kitchell had a wide circle of friends. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 11 o'clock this morning, and burial will be in Madison.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

**Age robs** us of the locks that graced our youth. To get them back with their youthful color and life, use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

## DIED.

BABCOCK.—At his residence, Riverdale, New York City, Thursday, March 25, 1897, Charles H. P. Babcock, in his 73d year.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, Saturday, 27th instant, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:45 A. M. Returning, train leaves Riverdale at 11:37 A. M.

CUTTING.—In this city, on Friday, March 26, Gen. William Cutting, son of the late F. B. and Anne Haywood Cutting.
Funeral services from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, March 29, at 10 A. M.

GREATON.—On Friday, March 25, John Wheelwright Greaton, in the 74th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KITCHELL.—On Thursday, March 25, Josephine Meeker, wife of the late Ambrose E. Kitchell.
Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 47 West 11th St., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

PRATT.—At his residence, 1,011 Lexington Av., on the 25th of March, the Rev. Horace L. Edgar Pratt.
Burial service at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., on Saturday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, to which the reverend clergy and the friends of the family are invited. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Auburn, N. Y., March 25, Charles Augustus, Jr., infant son of Charles Augustus and the late Matilda Romer Clark Trowbridge.

**The pious care he ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.**

## DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

**New York City.**

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name. | Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AYDELLOTTE, Emma A., | 94 Roosevelt St. | 30 | 25 |
| AUGUST, Henrietta, | 133 E. 61st St. | 62 | 25 |
| ABBOTT, Clarence J., | 204 E. 98th St. | 1 | 25 |
| ALAIO, Gaetana, | 56 W. 28th St. | 78 | 24 |
| ARNON, Francesco, | 250 Elizabeth St. | 1 | 25 |
| ALLINGER, Christiana, | 324 W. 51st. | 63 | 25 |
| BETTION, Felippo, | 305 E. 45th St. | 3 | 24 |
| BROOKS, William C., | 3 James St. | 22 | 25 |
| BOLTON, Mary, | 695 3d Av. | 49 | 25 |
| BUEHLMAIER, Henry, | 62 E. 111th. | 27 | 23 |
| BREEN, Annie M., | 1,440 Lex. Av. | 24 | 24 |
| BERNASHEFF, Rudolph, | 231 E. 70th | 12 | 26 |
| BENETT, Mary, | 71 King St. | 16 | 25 |
| BRANDT, Gersche, | 31a Rivington St. | 38 | 26 |
| BAUMANN, Pete, | 553 W. 51st St. | 60 | 25 |
| BABCOCK, Charles H. P., | Riverdale. | 72 | 25 |
| BRUCK, Jemimia, | 223 W. 61st St. | 61 | 25 |
| COMPTON, Mabel, | 520 Manhattan Av. | 2 | 25 |
| CAHN, Carl, | 881 1st Av. | 20 | 24 |
| CLEARY, Mary, | 232 W. 36th St. | 3 | 25 |
| CARROLL, Christopher, | 39 Washington. | 47 | 25 |
| CLINTON, Edward W., | 59 W. 66th St. | 28 | 26 |
| COPLEY, Francis A., | 100 W. 46th St. | 23 | 26 |
| DEKNATEL, Herman A., | 211 W. 13th | 51 | 23 |
| DURKIN, Catharine C., | 1,903 Washington Av. | 18 | 25 |
| EAGLESON, Annie, | 420 W. 45th St. | 1 | 25 |
| ELLIOT, Florence M., | Plaza Hotel. | 25 | 25 |
| FALB, Wolf, | 117 Essex St. | 41 | 25 |
| FITCH, Mary H., | 219 E. 25th St. | 30 | 25 |
| FENTON, Lizzie, | 200 W. 68th St. | 1 | 25 |
| FITZPATRICK, Mamie, | St. Joseph's Home | 4 | 26 |
| GUINEVEN, Bridget, | 2,075 2d Av. | 60 | 24 |
| GOODCHILD, Eliza, | 31 Hamilton St. | 78 | 23 |
| GLOCK, Mary E., | 97 7th Av. | 38 | 23 |
| GORMAN, James, | 313 E. 26th St. | 57 | 24 |
| GRACE, Richard H., | 156 E. 110th St. | 35 | 24 |
| GRAHAM, Gladys, | 1,491 Lexington St. | 1 | 25 |
| HENRY, Mary, | 620 11th Av. | 46 | 23 |
| HURWITZ, Esther, | 83 E. Broadway. | 21 | 26 |
| HAWLEY, Mary, | Infant's Hospital. | 2 | 22 |
| HOLM, Frederick, | 1,808 Vanderbilt Av. | 3 | 25 |
| HARRIS, Rachel, | 77 Catharine St. | 70 | 26 |
| HANLON, Bernard J., | 412 W. 56th St. | 2 | 25 |
| HALE, Mary, | 231 E. 108th St. | 31 | 26 |
| JONES, Virginia J., | 51 W. 117th St. | 13 | 25 |
| JONES, John R., | 124 E. 51st St. | 8 | 25 |
| JACKSON, Isabella, | 116 W. 111th St. | 54 | 24 |
| KELLY, Margaret, | 15 W. 60th St. | 75 | 24 |
| KIP, William W., | 142 W. 70th St. | 66 | 25 |
| KITCHELL, Josephine E., | 47 W. 11th | 68 | 25 |
| KELLER, Henry C., | 500 E. 55th St. | 35 | 25 |
| LILLEY, Alexander, | 268 W. 128th St. | 71 | 23 |
| LOUGHRAN, Thomas, | 141st St. and Hamilton Place. | 67 | 24 |
| MURPHY, Maria, | Home for Aged. | 63 | 24 |
| MURPHY, John J., | 773 9th Av. | 48 | 25 |
| MALKMUS, Anton, | 326 E. 85th St. | 57 | 25 |
| MILLER, Lizzie, | 91 Roosevelt St. | 50 | 23 |
| MANNIE, Rebecca, | 1,427 Washington Av. | 78 | 24 |
| MARION, James, | 426 E. 66th St. | 55 | 25 |
| MOW, Jung Sing, | 22 Mott St. | 53 | 25 |
| McGEE, Mary A., | 171 Elizabeth St. | 36 | 24 |
| McGRATH, Honora, | 77 W. 3d St. | 70 | 25 |
| McCABE, Michael, | 278 1st Av. | 24 | 26 |
| NEWCOMB, Mary B., | 208 W. 42d St. | 50 | 25 |
| PURCELL, Kate, | Manhattan State Hospital. | 65 | 24 |
| PRATT, Horace L. E., | 1,011 Lex. Av. | 74 | 25 |
| PAHUKE, Richard, | 418 E. 79th St. | 35 | 25 |
| QUINN, Bridget, | 1,921 2d Av. | 39 | 24 |
| ROCHON, Elina D., | 1,067 Lex. Av. | 1 | 25 |
| RILEY, Joseph, | 631 1st Av. | 1 | 24 |
| ROBESON, Lizzie D., | 523 Manhattan | 43 | 25 |
| ROBERTS, Aida, | 12 W. 13th St. | 5 | 25 |
| ROLLER, Robert, | 603 W. 48th St. | 1 | 26 |
| RAPUZZI, Anne, | 33 Park Place. | 9 | 25 |
| STEINHARDT, John, | 503 Bowery. | 41 | 25 |
| SELIGMAN, Ruby, | 107 W. 3d St. | 1 | 25 |
| SCHOENTHALER, Louisa, | 315 E. 88th St. | 29 | 25 |
| SHERMAN, William H., | 205 Ave. A. | 31 | 25 |
| STAPLETON, John, | 419 E. 25th St. | 32 | 24 |
| TINTE, Theodore, | Manhattan State Hospital | 78 | 24 |
| TATSAPAUGH, Mabel E., | 140 W. 129th St. | 4 | 26 |
| UNSER, Eliza, | 209 W. 26th St. | 33 | 24 |
| UNGER, Jennie, | 40 Attorney St. | 4 | 26 |
| WEBER, Anton, | 131 W. 38th St. | 6 | 23 |
| WARREN, Martha, | 206 W. 84th St. | 68 | 25 |
| ZEIGLER, Lena, | 553 W. 64th St. | 32 | 25 |

**Brooklyn.**

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name. | Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS, Nancy O., | 990 Myrtle Av. | 65 | 24 |
| BONNEVIE, Ferdinand, | 146 Union Av. | 4 | 26 |
| BROWN, Baby, | 13 Chappel St. | 1 | 24 |
| BIRCH, Maud, | 94 Gwinnett St. | 1 | 24 |
| BICHNER, John, | 89 Central Av. | 4 | 24 |
| CLARK, Thomas, | 10 Tiffany Place. | 36 | 23 |
| CAREY, Catherine, | 654 Jefferson Av. | 59 | 23 |
| CHAUNCEY, Helen M., | 329 Bergen St. | 38 | 26 |
| DAVIS, Walter A., | 277 Atlantic Av. | 1 | 24 |
| DIEHL, Heinrich, | 1,065 Myrtle Av. | 84 | 24 |
| DOUGHERTY, Patrick, | St. Peter's Hospital | 37 | 25 |
| ELLIOT, Mary E., | Kings Co. Hosp. | 64 | 25 |
| EDDIE, John, | 587 Pacific St. | 37 | 25 |
| ENGLISH, James, | 224 Concord St. | 1 | 24 |
| FREY, Camille, | 211 Pearl St. | 1 | 23 |
| GRAY, Catharine J., | 60 S. 9th St. | 34 | 25 |
| GREENBERG, Hyman, | 15 Moore St. | 3 | 25 |
| GIEHL, George, | 62 Jefferson St. | 54 | 25 |
| HIGGINS, Robert, | 290 Columbia St. | 1 | 25 |
| HALE, Harry, | 92 Eagle St. | 7 | 25 |
| HORN, Elizabeth D., | 827 Fulton St. | 28 | 25 |
| HANEIS, William C., | East New York and Rockaway Ave. | 1 | 25 |
| HANSEN, Edward V., | 268 Bergen St. | 2 | 25 |
| KANE, John, | 214 Sumner Av. | 50 | 25 |
| KELLY, William V., | 95 Butler St. | 27 | 23 |
| KIMBERLEY, James H., | 225 Plymouth St. | 39 | 24 |
| MENGEL, Edward, | 114 Snediker Av. | 31 | 25 |
| MARQUARDT, Hugo, | Eastern Parkway and Rockaway Av. | 37 | 23 |
| MOORE, James F., | 234 Tillary St. | 3 | 25 |
| MOSS, Charles, | 141 28th St. | 66 | 24 |
| MORGAN, Catherine, | 320 Eckford St. | 32 | 25 |
| McDERMOTT, Mary A., | 175 Flatbush Av. | 15 | 25 |
| McLEAN, Elizabeth, | 76 Underhill Av. | 60 | 24 |
| McFARLANE, Joseph, | 211 Jay St. | 1 | 25 |
| NOLAN, Jennie, | 398 18th St. | 26 | 25 |
| O'CALLAHAN, Patrick, | 391 Bridge St. | 20 | 23 |
| OSTERTAG, Henry, | 893 Broadway. | 1 | 24 |
| O'MELIA, George, | 338 S. 1st St. | 74 | 24 |
| POWELL, Harriet, | 1,023 Pacific St. | 79 | 25 |
| PRICE, Catharine, | 425 Nostrand Av. | 88 | 25 |
| PORTER, Catherine, | Osborne St., near Blake Av. | 73 | 24 |
| RAYANCA, Antonio, | 140 Hamburg Av. | 65 | 26 |
| RIZZOLI, Annie, | 17 Delmonico Place. | 1 | 25 |
| SARNATORI, Luigi, | 126 N. 6th St. | 4 | 26 |
| STEIN, Berel, | 168 Harrison Av. | 62 | 26 |
| SCHARF, Fred'ck, | 568 Vanderbilt Av. | 2 | 25 |
| STEIN, Elsie, | 234 Sackett St. | 1 | 25 |
| SCHAM, John, | 54 Havemeyer St. | 24 | 25 |
| STEVENS, Bryant, Jr., | St. Peter's Hospital | 57 | 24 |
| SHEEHAN, Florence, | 570 Baltic St. | 1 | 24 |
| SCHMITT, Henry, | 481 Humboldt St. | 69 | 24 |
| SUTTON, Victor, | 9 Ocean Av. | 15 | 24 |
| SOMMA, Salvator, | 408 Carroll St. | 1 | 25 |
| TREMONT, Julia, | Kings Co. Alms House | 1 | 24 |
| THOMPSON, Robert, | 79 Congress St. | 7 | 23 |
| VEITH, William, | 136 St. Nicholas Av. | 1 | 24 |
| VON BORGEN, Edith F. M., | 194 Division Av. | 1 | 26 |
| WHITTAKER, Mary E., | 692½ 6th Av. | 36 | 25 |
| WILSON, Edward T., | 266 Clermont Av. | 69 | 24 |
| WOOD, John, | 408 Henry St. | 80 | 24 |

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A miscellaneous collection of Books, old and new.
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The LIBRARY, Part I., of the Library of the late EDWARD HALE BIERSTADT, Treasurer of the Grolier Club.

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FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
REORGANIZATION.
New York and Philadelphia, March 20, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for Stocks and Bonds of
The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
On and after Thursday, April 1, 1897, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates.
One hundred schedules per diem will be received. No schedules will be received after 2 P. M.
All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") **must be indorsed in blank;** and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.
Persons entitled to any fraction of a share may either sell the fraction to us, or we will sell them such amount as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. In the absence of definite instructions from depositors, the fractions will be **bought** by us.
Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago.)
Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.
Dated New York, March 24, 1897.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL .....$1,000,000
SURPLUS .....$1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Canton Co. of Baltimore.
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
March 6 1897.
By resolution of the Directors notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.
All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of March, 1897, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of Shares offered at the lowest prices. The Company, however, reserves the right to reject any or all offers.
Such Stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the Charter.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr.,
President.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The stock market was more at its ease yesterday. Not much activity was displayed, but an undertone of firmness seemed to develop. Some net changes for the day even show advances—not important ones, but even in their smallness significant, for so great has been the strain during the past few days that anything like stability is to be considered encouraging.

***

Among Wall Street men generally there is not much change in opinions already formed as to the bearing and scope of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Trans-Missouri case. It is recognized almost universally so far as sentiment in the Stock Exchange district is involved, that the decision must cause disturbance in the railway world.

***

But during the last couple of days the lesser traders of the Stock Exchange have been plunging on the short side. They have created a short interest which extends throughout the whole market, and in some quarters it has become unwieldy. This short interest yesterday proved to be an obstacle to further declines in quotations, for plunging speculators have not in recent Wall Street times found success enough to give them confidence, and at any show of resistance whatever they manifest nervousness, and this is true of bull and bear traders alike.

***

In a few parts of the market it looks as if the larger shorts had covered, but in every quarter is evidence that stocks have been sold by people who do not possess them.

***

While Wall Street still devotes most of its attention to discussions of the Trans-Missouri case, much is heard from railway men of reliance to be placed on gentlemen's agreements in future railway management. Outside of Wall Street this may have a sensible sound, but no Wall Street veteran will care to depend too much on such a support. Upon the other hand, the railways of the country are still here—they have not been extinguished. They will continue to do business, and they will each try to make every penny of profit possible. This common sense view must before long begin to dawn upon Wall Street. Speculators who are taking extraordinary risks upon the theory that we are to have anarchy among American railroads are taking foolish chances.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 114¼, and $15,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123⅜@123⅝.

***

In State bonds, $4,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 79⅝.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Refs. | ½ | Ill. Central | ⅝ |
| Am. Sug. Refs. pf. | ½ | Keokuk & D. M. pf. | 2½ |
| Am. Tel. & Cable | 1 | L. E. & West. | 2 |
| Am. Tobacco | 2½ | L. E. & West. pf. | 5¼ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1½ | Minn. & St. L. | 1½ |
| Bay State Gas | ½ | M., K. & T. pf. | 1⅞ |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | 1 | Nor. & West. pf. | ⅝ |
| C., R. I. & Pac. | ½ | Pullman Car | 2½ |
| Consol. Gas | ⅝ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 1¼ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 1½ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | ½ |
| Gen. Electric | ⅞ | U. S. Rubber pf. | 1 |

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1½ | Minn. Iron | 4½ |
| Den. & R. G. pf. | ⅝ | P. & R., all in. pd. | ⅞ |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 2⅜ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brook. El. 1st | 2¼ | Stand. R. & T. inc. | 2 |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. I., St. L. & C. 1st | 1 | Nor. Pac. Term. 1st | 1 |
| Erie gen. lien | 1 | Rio G. West. 1st | 1¼ |
| Iowa Cent. 1st | 1 | Stand. R. & T. 6s | 1¼ |
| Leh. & W.B. con. as. | 4½ | | |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $93,112,187; balances, $4,475,162; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $343,640.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5,17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5c premium @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ¼, to 13⅜, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 96½. Declined—New York Central, ¾, to 101½; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 32¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 75½; Reading, ¼, to 11; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 47½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅞. British consols declined ¼, to 112, for money and 112 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £50,000. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 9,583,000 marks.

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62⅝@63. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¼@50c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 443,050.23 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1 as compared with last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports, Jan. 1 to date | $1,050,056 |
| Imports in the same period | 1,039,312 |
| Net exports | $10,744 |
| Net imports, 1896 | 3,096,142 |
| Net exports, 1895 | 17,671,365 |
| Net exports, 1894 | 6,694,196 |
| Net exports, 1893 | 29,298,134 |

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 200 Ophir at .86, 800 Pharmacist at .15, 200 Sierra Nevada at .35, and 200 Union Consolidated at .22.

## IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,271,340, against $2,337,601 last week, and $2,576,121 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $5,098,033, against $4,278,481 last week, and $2,500,649 in the same week of last year.

## READY TO BEGIN.

It is expected that the Governors of the Stock Exchange next week will publish some of the plans they have in view for pursuing an anti-bucket shop crusade. Some of the plans proposed are said to be radical.

# THE DECISION NO SURPRISE.

Mr. Simon Sterne, whose eminence in corporation law is recognized, was seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in reference to the Supreme Court decision in the matter of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. He said:

"There is no startling novelty in the condemnation of railway pools and traffic arrangements, for under the shadow of it railway companies have existed for ten years past. There is some justification for surprise, however, in that the condemnation is predicated upon the anti-trust law of 1890 instead of the Inter-State Commerce act of 1887.

"A careful reading of the fifth section of the latter act persuaded railway people a year or two ago that arrangements or agreements which did not involve the pooling of actual freight or the division of the net proceeds of earnings could be maintain, although prior to that they believed this section sought to prevent the very kind of combination which the decision struck down. Hence the traffic associations were formed to carry out what in other forms of associated action was forbidden by the fifth section. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as well as the United States Circuit Court, in this judicial district, have held that such traffic associations as were recently under consideration by them were not forbidden by the Inter-State Commerce act, and in this the decision of the Supreme Court sustains them. The lower courts refused to consider the terms of the act of 1890, holding that the anti-trust law did not apply to the railway companies.

"The harsh prohibition of arrangements for maintenance of freight rates was regarded by the Inter-State Commerce Commission as working injuriously, and the commission enforced the law with misgiving. The commission sent interrogations to every one in a position to judge the subject with intelligence and fairness as to legalizing railway pools and authorizing agreements to maintain rates. The answers showed that publicists and railroad experts were substantially unanimous that contracts for the maintenance of freight rates were beneficial to the public as well as to the companies. The formation of actual money poolings or contracts or agreements was suggested, provided the commission should approve of it.

"It was endeavored to obtain a modification of Section 5 by Congress, allowing the commission a restraining power upon the operation of the pooling agreement. There is no doubt that in the past four years a bill supported by the commission as well as the railroad companies could have been passed into law and the present difficulty averted."

Mr. Sterne said the co-operation of the commission might yet be obtained if the railway companies were to accept the terms offered by the commission. These were preliminary supervision and acceptance by the commission of a pooling agreement instead of a post factum supervision and assent, and that without due information on which to base a decision.

"The railway managers," he said, "must become conscious of the fact that in this country, as in others, governmental supervision and control must be to some extent accepted. After such acceptance, proper and conservative measures could be shaped.

"The Supreme Court holds that a combination, although beneficial to the public and of utility to a railway company when viewed from the standpoint of economy or wealth production, must be prevented if it is 'in restraint of trade.' This strikes at organizations of labor as well as those of capital."

After making a brief reference to the conditions a generation ago in the labor market, and in production, transportation, and exchange of commodities, when "our institutions worked in mechanical and absolute perfection under universal competition, from which even the foreigner was not excluded," Mr. Sterne added:

"The decision may ultimately operate for good, if it be rigidly applied to all, and tend to revive the freedom from trusts and trades unions which then prevailed."

When asked as to the constitutionality of the law passed on, Mr. Sterne said:

"The act in terms only is made applicable to inter-State commercial relations, and therefore it seems to me to be strictly within the purview of Congressional legislation. I don't think the question of constitutionality was seriously argued. If the court had deemed the act to be unconstitutional, it would have been no act at all, and therefore could not have been binding on the railway companies any more than anybody else. They assumed its constitutionality under the decision which they rendered."

## DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade to-day, will say:

Rarely have markets sustained such surprises as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi Valley, and the decision of the Supreme Court against railway associations have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroad stocks has the result been important. Were all associations of railroads to cease, it would yet be in the power of capital controlling important lines to stop serious rateculting if it chose. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming, men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments, and the very fact that prices of products are low is regarded as a guarantee against much further decline. In all industries, also, the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases.

The railroads have been subjected to so much loss of late by cutting of rates, in spite of all associations, that the possibility of open and unrestricted competition, instead of agreements which restrict only the more honest, may well have a sobering influence. The earnings for March thus far, only .4 per cent. below last year's, and 11.3 below those of 1892, compare not unfavorably with the full returns for February, 7 per cent. below last year's, and 10.8 below those of 1892. Tonnage eastbound is not quite 5 per cent. below last year's, and 6 per cent. below that of 1893, and a shade more business activity would change all that.

The collapse of the ore pool has been expected ever since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal, and insures low prices for ore the coming year, though perhaps not lower than in 1895. Mesabi facilities for production have vastly increased, and all the great steel-making concerns have secured mines of their own, while means of transportation have greatly enlarged. With assurance of cheap ore, hesitation about various products should diminish, and the demand is steadily increasing. Bars are still demoralized and at the lowest point, but for plates, sheets, wire rods, and wire, and all nails the demand is growing larger. The demand for rails continues enough to strengthen prices, although some from speculative purchases are offered below the present prices of mills.

Speculation in wool has recorded larger sales for four weeks than ever before, 46,605,300 pounds, against 21,984,576 pounds in the same weeks of 1892. Much more than half is for speculation, as nothing like the full capacity of mills is employed. Americans have also bought largely at London, 40,000 bales already, it is said, where the market is excited and has advanced 10 to 15 per cent. With heavy supplies here, these large imports, and new wool coming in May, there may be found overloaded dealers. Prices here are still advancing, and of many kinds have risen 2 to 3 cents during the past month. The wool manufacture is steadily increasing, but cautiously, as it is too early to anticipate results from changes which may be made in duties. Sales of boots and shoes increase, many more large orders having been taken by some manufacturers at prices lower than have been asked, while those who abate nothing get comparatively little new business. Shipmens for March have been 3 per cent. less than in 1895, and 4 per cent. less than in 1893, and larger than in other years. Hides are generally strong, without much change, and leather is stiff, though the business in nearly all grades is inactive.

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Bradstreet's to-day will say:

Mercantile collections continue slow, as heretofore, and the volume of funds offered is in excess of demands for discounts. The tendency of investments to improve has temporarily disappeared under the influence of the Supreme Court "anti-trust decision," which apparently threatens arrangements for the maintenance of railway rates, as well as railway trades-union activity, so far as it may affect inter-State commerce.

The tendency of prices is downward, quotations being lower for wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, cotton, and for pig iron and steel billets on the outlook for lower-priced ore. Open sales of copper at recent privately cut quotations are due to disappointment in the demand. Stormy weather, high water and floods in the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri River Valleys, and in country drained by tributary streams, have interfered with interior trade, and, in addition to loss of life, have damaged country roads, houses, farms, bridges, telegraph lines, and railway tracks.

The gradual increase in the number of industrial strikes is the outcome of a movement to secure higher wages, and in instances moderate advances have been obtained. Staples for which prices are higher include wool, raw sugar, wheat flour, petroleum, linseed oil, and turpentine. Prices are unchanged for print cloths, refined sugar, lard, and pork. Recent activity in raw wool continues, and the prospect for an increased tariff on imported woolens causes merchants to purchase American goods more freely. The movement of cottons is not up to expectations, and in some lines is disappointing. The most noticeable improvement in trade is confined to dry goods, hardware, leather, agricultural implements, and shoes.

The rate of commercial mortality continues the decline shown in recent weeks, the total number of business failures throughout the United States being 221 this week, compared with 231 last week, 276 in the like week in 1896, 232 in the last week of March, 1895, 246 in the corresponding portion of 1894, and, as contrasted with 170 in the corresponding period in 1893.

## COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

If the condition of the anthracite market were to be judged entirely from the amount of business doing, our report would have to be very unfavorable. On the other hand, if it were to be judged by the firmness with which prices are being held, it would have to be reported exceptionally good. The combination of the two, however, makes the present situation one with which the big majority of sellers are well pleased. They believe that the present show of strength and unanimity need not be maintained long to convince buyers that efforts to obtain lower prices are fruitless. These efforts are trying the producers severely at this time, the buying of the dealers being in the smallest possible lots with which they can supply immediate wants. It is even said that they are exchanging sizes with each other in order to supply customers without purchasing new stocks. Under these conditions business cannot be otherwise than very slack, and cannot improve much because circumstances are likely to remain as they are for some time to come.

The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association is authority for the statement that during the first two months of the present year stocks of coal in general were reduced by 150,000 tons, but that the present month will increase them again and that they will on April 1 be fully as large as, and perhaps be larger than, they were on Jan. 1. Other opinions, however, are that the present month will show a continuation of the decrease during the two preceding months. This opinion is based on the present ready sale of pea and buckwheat coal, which at the opening of the year were the two sizes which were being largely stocked for want of purchasers. Chestnut coal is now, as it was then, difficult to sell at a fair price, and has continued to be stocked in greater or less amount. The circular of prices now in force is as follows: $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

***

The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade shows little that is new this week. The trade seems to be settling down, after the contract season is practically closed, to the routine work of delivering on contracts, as the coal is required by the daily wants of consumers. The soft coal market is quiet, there being very little inquiry for coal, the producers depending at this time almost entirely on orders sent in upon contracts already taken for the season. Transient trade is practically dead, on account of those consumers or dealers preferring to cover themselves at the present prices where there can be but little, if any, further reduction, than to risk the possibility of an advance from any cause.

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The recent failure in the coal trade has given rise to rumors of one or two further failures which, however, when search is made for authentic source facts to base them upon, do not seem to have any real foundation at this time.

***

The iron market generally is in an uncertain condition. A little more business is developing, especially in bridge and structural material, and a larger movement in this line is expected. The great floods in the Mississippi Valley have destroyed many railroad and other bridges, which will have to be replaced before long. In foundry irons the sales are only moderate, and those of Bessemer pig are disappointing.

The rail market is still quiet after its recent flurry. The great question here just now relates to the quantity of rails which were contracted for on speculative account. There are various estimates, but the exact truth will not be known for some time.

The weak point in the market is the development of a great pressure to sell, which promises to result in lower prices. The sharp competition is especially apparent in pig iron and merchant bar.

The chief topic of discussion this week has been the breaking up of the lake iron ore pool. At the meeting in Cleveland this week the ore producers could not arrive at a satisfactory basis on which to continue the association, and it was formally dissolved. Since the Rockefeller-Carnegie deal large producing interests have proposed to reduce the price to $2.65 for the Norrie and $2.40 for the Fayal, these two being taken as the standard Bessemer ores for the older ranges and the Mesaba, respectively. It is said that the Rockefeller-Carnegie people made a strong effort in behalf of the smaller mines to have the price established at $2.85 or $2.90 for the Norrie and $2.60 or $2.65 for the Fayal. They finally offered $2.75 for Norrie and $2.50 for Fayal as a compromise, but this was refused. The producers of the Gogebic, Marquette, and Menominee ranges have since held a meeting to try and arrange an agreement of their own which will enable them to meet the competition of the Mesaba mines, but no result has yet been reached. There is some talk of cutting wages in the mines, but the larger companies say that this will not be done.

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The local iron market continues quiet, and orders taken outside of a few contracts were for small quantities only. Structural material shows an improving demand. A number of contracts were closed by architectural shops this week for fairly large quantities of iron and steel; several were for buildings in this city. Bridge and railroad work is also promising. The State Railroad Commission at Albany, N. Y., has granted the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company to put in underground electric trolleys on its Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue and Belt lines—about forty miles in all. Rails for twenty miles have already been contracted for, and it is probable a further quantity will be asked for soon.

The contract for 5,000 to 6,000 tons of cast iron pipe for New York, to which we referred last week, has been awarded to John Cornwall, Jr., of this city. An order for 750 tons for Hudson, Mass., is in the market. The Hawaiian Government contract for 4,140 feet of 12-inch cast-iron water pipe and special castings was taken by the Oregon Steel and Iron Company of San Francisco. The imports of the Hawaiian Islands in 1896 included iron and steel to the amount of $38,941.

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With regard to the export trade we would say that there is an order in the market for 10,000 tons of 60-pound section rails for Japan. Bids are said to have been made already by local mill representatives. A quantity of steel billets were shipped to Manchester this week. Inquiries for Southern pig iron continue to be received by local firms, and among them we hear of 10,000 tons for England and 2,500 tons for France. Quotations by furnacemen are said to have been very low on these lots. Last week the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company made a sale of 7,000 tons of its pig iron. Of this amount, 2,000 tons went to Antwerp, Belgium, and 3,000 tons to Genoa, Italy. The balance went to Belfast, Rotterdam, and Manchester. Scarcity of freight room acts as a hindrance for larger shipments. Wrought-iron pipe, it is said, was ordered this week in assorted sizes for immediate shipment to Cape Town, South Africa. The total amount is eight carloads, and shows that American pipe makers are increasing their business with South Africa.

Mexico has been buying a quantity of mining machinery from us recently, and inquiries are being received from different South American States for similar goods.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Av. | 202 | 206 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 106 | 109 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 107 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 180 | 181½ |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 68 | 71 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 3 | 4 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 101 | 104 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 104½ | 106 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div. | 73 | 75 |
| Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols | 106 | 108 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 164 | 170 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 112 | 115 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. | 163 | 170 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 340 | 353 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 40 | 50 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 116 | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 62 | 65 |
| Kings County Traction | 39 | 41 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s | 111 | 114 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 125 | 145 |
| Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock | 195 | 200 |
| Third Avenue R. R. | 161 | 162 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 103 | 106 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 19 | 21 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 94 | 96 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 66 | 68 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 97 | 99 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock | 50 | 55 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 88 | 90 |
| N. Y. & E. R. stock | 64 | 68 |
| Union Ferry stock | 62 | 63 |
| Union Ferry 5s | 103½ | 105 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 81 | 83 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s | 92 | 93½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 131 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 106 | 108 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 84 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 92 | 94 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 90 | 92 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 75 | 77 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas | 72 | 74 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of New Jersey | 16 | 19 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 70 | 75 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 101 | 102½ |
| Equitable Gas Company of N. Y. | 207 | 210 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 61 | 63 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of New York | 238 | 243 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 52 | 53½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 89 | 90 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 106 | 106½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols | 97½ | 98¾ |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 79 | 81 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 86 | 88 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 111 | 113 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 111 | 113 |
| Western Gas Company, Milwaukee | 96 | 98 |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee | 93 | 95 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 42½ | 44½ |
| American Typefounders' | 29 | 32 |
| Barney & Smith common | 10 | 14 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 60 | 63 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 46 | 53 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 3 | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 20 | 22 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 68 | 73 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 95 | 99 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 105 | 108 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car | 10½ | 13 |
| Michigan Peninsular pf. | 48 | 50 |
| Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds | 86 | 90 |
| New York Air Brake Company | 16 | 18 |
| New York Biscuit Company 6s | 103 | 105 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con. (new) | 1 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 325 | 340 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 7 | 10 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 61 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 271 | 272 |
| Trenton Pottery | 7 | 10 |
| Trenton Pottery pf. | 40 | 45 |
| Union Typewriter | 6½ | 7½ |
| Union Typewriter 1st | 87 | 90 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 72 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company | 156½ | 157½ |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 80 | 83 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 96 | 99 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 118½ | 120 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 165 | 170 |
| Electro-Pneumatic | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| Hudson River Tel. stock | 59 | 62½ |
| Iron Steamboat | 4 | 6 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 65 | 68 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | 2 | 8 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | | 60 |
| Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s | 48 | 49 |
| New York & New Jersey Tel. | 130 | 133 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock | 45 | |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 106 | 109 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable Company | 98½ | 98½ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 15½ | 17 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 32 | 35 |

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 315 | Manhattan | 220 |
| Am. Exchange | 173 | Market & Fulton | 200 |
| Broadway | 230 | Mechanics' | 135 |
| Butch. & Drovers' | 125 | Mech. & Traders' | 125 |
| Central National | 160 | Mercantile | 160 |
| Chase National | 400 | Merchants' | 140 |
| Chatham | 290 | Merchants' Ex. | 110 |
| Chemical | 4000 | Metropolis | 425 |
| City | 500 | Nassau | 156 |
| Citizens' | 125 | National Union | 200 |
| Columbia | 170 | New Amsterdam | 190 |
| Commerce | 206 | New York | 233 |
| Continental | 133 | New York County | 700 |
| Corn Exchange | 285 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 135 |
| East River | 135 | Pacific | 170 |
| Fifth Avenue | 3000 | Park | 263 |
| First National of L. I. | 120 | People's | 210 |
| Fourth National | 178 | Phenix | 104 |
| Gallatin National | 310 | Republic | 150 |
| Garfield National | 500 | Seaboard National | 189 |
| German-American | 110 | Second National | 425 |
| Germania | 350 | Seventh National | 100 |
| Greenwich | 165 | Shoe & Leather | 88 |
| Hanover | 320 | State of New York | 115 |
| Hudson River | 155 | Third National | 95 |
| Imp. & Traders' | 525 | Tradesmen's | 92 |
| Irving | 140 | United States Nat. | 175 |
| Leather Mfrs' | 185 | West Side | 275 |
| Lincoln National | 750 | Western National | 114 |

## Mutual Bank Elects Directors.

The annual election for Directors of the Mutual Bank, 481 Eighth Avenue, held yesterday resulted in the choice of the following: George Wiley, James McClenahan, C. W. Luyster, Richard S. Treacy, Oscar T. Mackey, William Sperb, Jr., John P. Windolph, John J. Fredricks, James Butler, Aaron Buchsbaum, Samuel McMillan, Robert A. Greacen, Robert Gordon, William Von Twistern, Stephen McPartland, Andrew Ward, Thomas Dimond, James Thomson, William G. McCrea, John Groh; Inspectors of Election—Frank Rogers, James P. Robertson, J. E. Ludin. The Directors will elect officers at their first meeting next Thursday.

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of March, 1897:

**Cash in the Treasury.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $149,104,865 | |
| Gold bullion | 40,185,624 | |
| Total | $189,290,490 | |
| Net outstanding gold certificates | 37,485,339 | |
| Balance | | *$151,805,151 |
| Standard silver dollars | $382,880,295 | |
| Silver bullion | 825,598 | |
| Total | $383,705,893 | |
| Net outstanding silver certificates | 363,211,880 | |
| Balance | | 20,494,013 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $9,934,727 | |
| Silver bullion of 1890, (cost) | 107,279,553 | |
| Total | $117,214,280 | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | 117,214,280 | |
| United States notes | 96,551,324 | |
| Net outstanding currency certificates | 75,025,000 | |
| Balance | | 21,526,324 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $26,782,024 | |
| National bank notes | 12,196,068 | |
| Fractional silver coin | 15,936,373 | |
| Fractional currency | 82 | |
| Minor coin | 1,301,794 | |
| Deposits in National banks | 16,380,156 | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 641,175 | |
| Total | $73,237,674 | |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. funds | 8,403,181 | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 3,554,506 | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 29,934,146 | |
| Post Office Department account | 4,087,172 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,456,294 | |
| Total | $48,435,301 | |
| Balance | | 24,802,373 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | $218,627,862 |

**Receipts.**

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $413,538 | $19,303,074 | $109,801,862 |
| Internal revenue | 379,256 | 10,404,951 | 109,640,233 |
| Miscellaneous | 19,985 | 1,129,192 | 17,737,016 |
| Total | $812,780 | $30,837,218 | $237,179,111 |

**Expenditures.**

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $545,000 | $5,786,000 | $70,322,515 |
| War | 92,000 | 3,040,000 | 37,530,409 |
| Navy | 30,000 | 2,603,000 | 25,642,482 |
| Indians | 1,000 | 2,643,000 | 10,804,124 |
| Pensions | ..... | 12,033,000 | 107,722,259 |
| Interest | ..... | 424,000 | 28,934,592 |
| Total | $668,000 | $26,479,000 | $280,956,334 |
| Excess of receipts over expenditures | $144,780 | $4,358,218 | †$43,777,222 |

**National Bank Fund.**

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under Act July 14, 1890 | $11,250 | $1,638,750 | $10,572,380 |
| Redemption under Act July 14, 1890 | 91,032 | 1,022,962 | 6,968,670 |

**Redemption of Notes.**

| | United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.) | National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $472,841,683 | $87,814,498 |

FINANCIAL.

**$6,000,000.**

# West Chicago Street Railroad Company

5% FORTY-YEAR

CONSOLIDATED MTGE. GOLD BONDS,

(Part of an Issue Limited to $12,500,000.)

PRINCIPAL DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1938.

INTEREST MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST, PAYABLE IN NEW YORK OR CHICAGO. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, with registration provision. Secured by Mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York and George Sherman, Trustees.

The West Chicago St. Railroad Company makes the following statement:

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 12th, 1897.

Gentlemen:

The West Chicago Street Railroad Company owns and operates, through leases, 259.02 miles of road, made up as follows:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| OWNED. | |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company | 72.70 |
| LEASED. | |
| Chicago West Division Railway Company | .96 |
| Chicago Passenger Railway Company | .34 |
| Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company | 37.67 |
| Ogden Street Railway Company | 18.65 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company | 129.02 |
| WHICH IS DIVIDED INTO | Miles. |
| Cable | 30.42 |
| Electric | 222 |
| Horse | 6.60 |

The above corporations own real estate valued as follows:

| | Value of Improvements. | Value of Lands. |
|---|---|---|
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company | $2,645,714.41 | $905,015.00 |
| Chicago Passenger Railway Company | 58,478.75 | 146,625.00 |
| Chicago West Division Railway Company | 1,103,608.07 | 2,547,776.00 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company | 1,945,661.85 | 728,822.68 |
| | $5,753,463.08 | $4,328,238.68 |

A portion of the above mentioned real estate was purchased by this Company subject to mortgage liens of $210,000.

The real estate of the Cicero & Proviso Street Railway Company and Ogden Street Railway Company is not added to the foregoing, for the reason that while the West Chicago Street Railroad Company guarantees the interest on the bonds of both of these companies in case of deficiency, the amount for which the West Chicago Street Railroad Company would be liable would be a lien against the property of these companies. The interest on the bonds of both companies is paid by the respective companies themselves.

The authorized issue of 5% forty-year Consolidated Gold Bonds is

$12,500,000, of which about

$4,000,000 are to be held by the Trustee for the purpose of retiring an equal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and the

$6,000,000 purchased by the syndicate recently are to be used for the purpose of retiring $2,700,000 outstanding 6% Debenture Bonds and the floating debt, amounting to about $3,000,000. $2,500,000 are reserved to be issued only for permanent improvements on the property, or for the acquirement or construction of new lines at a rate not to exceed 75% of the cost of such additional acquisitions.

Since 1890 there has been spent on the property over $10,000,000. This amount was paid out of the net earnings and from the proceeds of sale of $8,189,000 stock, at par, and from Debenture Bonds and from borrowed money as stated above.

The authorized capital of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company is $20,000,000, of which there has been issued $13,189,000.

The amount of bonds issued is as follows:

| | Fixed charges. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% bonds | $3,968,000 | $198,400 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Company 6% Debenture bonds | 2,700,000 | 162,000 |

The guarantees payable on account of leased roads are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 35% on $1,250,000 Chicago West Division Railway stock (leased line) | 437,000 | |
| Guaranteed expenses maintaining Corporate Organization of Chicago West Division Railway Company | 3,000 | |
| Chicago West Division Railway (leased line) $4,040,000 First Mortgage 4½% bonds | 181,800 | |
| Chicago Passenger Railway (leased line) $600,000 6% Consolidated bonds | 36,000 | |
| Chicago Passenger Railway $400,000 6% First Mortgage bonds | 24,000 | |
| Chicago Passenger Railway dividend at 5% on $1,000,000 stock, in accordance with terms of lease | 50,000 | |
| West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company $1,500,000 First Mortgage bonds | 75,000 | 806,800 |
| | | $1,167,200 |

From the above are to be deducted the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 5% dividend on $730,000 Chicago Passenger Railway stock owned by the company | $37,500 |
| 35% dividend on 6,251 shares of Chicago West Division Railway Company stock owned by the company | 218,785 |
| | 256,285 |
| Total amount of fixed charges | $910,915 |

The operations of the West Chicago system for the past five years have been as follows:

| | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $4,020,225 | $5,235,633 | $4,181,235 |
| Operating exp. | 2,087,310 | 2,892,982 | 2,518,624 |
| Net earnings | $1,932,915 | $2,342,651 | $1,662,610 |
| Fixed charges, including taxes | 895,075 | 941,749 | 859,470 |
| Surplus for the year | $1,037,840 | $1,400,902 | $803,140 |
| | 1895. | | 1896. |
| Gross earning | $4,201,477 | | $4,018,948.45 |
| Operating expenses | 2,267,195 | | 2,138,378.55 |
| Net earnings | $1,934,281 | | $1,880,569.90 |
| Fixed charges, including taxes | 902,015 | | 1,016,114.18 |
| Surplus for the year | $1,032,266 | | $864,455.72 |

Out of such surplus earnings dividends have been paid regularly on the capital stock.

Respectfully,

WEST CHICAGO ST. RAILROAD CO.,
By CHAS. T. YERKES, President.

TO

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
AND
MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & CO., NEW YORK.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 99 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription list will be opened on THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on MARCH 29TH, OR EARLIER; the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds awarded upon subscriptions are to be paid for on APRIL 2D, 1897, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The subscriptions will be opened simultaneously

In Chicago by the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, and

In PHILADELPHIA by Messrs. GEORGE A. HUHN & SONS.

Interim certificates will be issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and exchanged for engraved Bonds as soon as same are ready.

Application will be made to have the Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
54 WALL STREET.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
28 BROAD STREET.

NEW YORK, MARCH 20TH, 1897.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE

# Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves, we make the following offer of exchange into **NEW 3½ PER CENT. 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS** to the holders of the existing issues mentioned below:

We will receive from the date hereof **UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,** Bonds of such issues, both Registered and Coupon (the latter having attached thereto all Coupons maturing after June 1st, 1897), and thereafter new 3½ per cent. Bonds at the price of 102½ will be delivered for the existing Bonds upon the computation, as of June 1st, 1897, of 3½ per cent. annual interest, payable semi-annually, viz.:

For every $1,000 **BUFFALO & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BOND,** due April 1st, 1898, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1st, 1897, $1,040.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,014.70 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BOND,** due April 1, 1899, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,073.19), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,047.02 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7% CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND SINKING FUND COUPON BOND,** due July 1, 1900, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,130.56), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,102.98 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 of the same issue **REGISTERED BOND,** on which the April 1st, 1897, interest to the amount of 1⅝ per cent. will be collected by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company (worth $1,130.56, less $17.50—$1,113.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,085.91 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7% SECOND MORTGAGE BOND,** due December 1, 1903 (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,201.91), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,172.59 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

We will receive Registered Bonds only when duly endorsed in blank; but all interest thereon payable on or before June 1, 1897, will be collected and be received by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company.

The exchange will be made as of the first day of June, 1897, from which date the new Bonds will bear interest.

The **NEW BONDS** to be delivered by us in exchange will be part of an issue for the aggregate principal sum of $50,000,000 to be made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, dated June 1st, 1897, and payable June 1st, 1997, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness; and will be secured by a mortgage about to be made by the Railway Company.

The **MORTGAGE** will provide that all of the above issues of existing bonds are to be paid at maturity, so that thereafter the new 3½% Bonds will be secured by a First Mortgage upon railroads, leasehold interests, equipment, franchises, and income now owned or hereafter acquired by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. Until the complete satisfaction and discharge of each of the existing Mortgages above mentioned, the bonds secured by such Mortgage will be held by the Trustee of the new Mortgage and will be kept alive as additional security for the new Bonds to be issued thereunder.

Upon every exchange resulting in the right of the depositor to receive a fraction of a new Bond, we will buy such fraction at the price of 104, or, at the option of the depositor, we will sell to him at the same price the fraction necessary to complete a Bond for $1,000.

In exchange for each deposit of existing Bonds, we will issue our **RECEIPT,** showing the description and amount of such bonds deposited, and the amount of cash received from or paid to us with respect to any fraction of a Bond, and the amount of new Bonds to which the holder will be entitled.

The existing Bonds deposited with us will be lodged by us with the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New York, which will hold the same as Custodian under an agreement made with us for the protection of all parties in interest. Upon presentation of our Receipts to the said Trust Company on or after the day following the date thereof, it will stamp the same to the effect that it holds under its said agreement with us existing Bonds of the amount and description stated in such Receipts respectively.

The Trust Company will retain all existing Bonds so deposited with it (unless in case of re-exchange as hereinafter provided) until the same shall be exchanged for the new Bonds to be issued by the Railway Company; and after such new Bonds shall be received by it, will deliver the same to us upon our surrender of our Receipts calling for an equivalent amount.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, according to our Agreement with the Railway Company, our notice will be given thereof, and upon presentation and surrender of our Receipts at our office, the holders will be entitled to receive the said new 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds, as stated therein.

If for any reason the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1897, then and in such event existing Bonds deposited with us of the amount and description stated in our Receipts will be returned through us to the holders, upon surrender thereof, repayment being made by the respective parties of the amount of cash received as set forth in said Receipt.

New York, March 20, 1897.

# SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing April 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the "William Jones" tract; Philadelphia and Mahanoy Coal Company land; Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Company land; and Swatara Company's lands, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The twenty-sixth semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1st, 1897, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
At Mexico, 19th March, 1897.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Second Avenue Railroad Company,
NEW YORK March 18th, 1897.

The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 90th St. and Second Av.

Polls open 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noon, unless in the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered, when the polls may be closed by the inspectors.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, New York, March 6th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, 1897, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 20th and reopened on April 6th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its principal office at Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, April 6, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

THEO. F. MILLER, Sec'y and Treas.

WORTHINGTON PUMPING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its principal office, at Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, April 6, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

THEODORE F. MILLER, Secretary.


PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Bureau of Canal Affairs,
Albany, March 27th, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that for a loan of

**THREE MILLION DOLLARS,**

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

**Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.**

**These bonds are exempt from taxation** pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1897, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES I.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of said County the sum of twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars, for the purpose of keeping and maintaining in good order and repair county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not to exceed the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES G, NOS. 251 TO 440.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to certain resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of said County the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand ($190,000) dollars, for the purpose of improving county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1st, 1897, and fall due and become payable thereon twenty-five years from their date, interest payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not exceeding the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

ARMY BUILDING, N. Y. CITY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock M. March 30, 1897, and then opened for supplying and delivering fuel required at New York City, Willets Point, N. Y. H., and Sandy Hook, N. J., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Information furnished on application. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to M. I. Ludington, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 15, 1897.—Sealed proposals for extending pier at Keweenaw Bay entrance to Portage Lake Ship Canals Mich., will be received here until noon, Mar. 31, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS Major, Engrs.

LEGAL SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, Receiver of the Evans Mining Company, will sell at public auction on Saturday, April 3d, 1897, on the premises at Beaver Meadow, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, at half-past one in the afternoon, by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, sitting in Equity in the cause of The Hooven Mercantile Company versus The Evans Mining Company, being No. 1, October Term, 1895.

All the valuable property and assets of THE EVANS MINING COMPANY of Beaver Meadow, Penna., consisting of the leasehold rights of the said The Evans Mining Company in a certain tract of land situate at Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, containing about three hundred acres, together with the breaker, machinery, tools, cottages, buildings, and appurtenances of said mine. The said mine is in good condition and is generally regarded as a valuable property. The machinery and all the appliances are in complete repair and in good working order.

The Receiver will also offer for sale at the same time the entire stock and fixtures of the Beaver Meadow Store, which contains a full line of goods for a general supply store.

The lease of said mining property was made by W. W. Marsh, executor of Andrew H. Reeder, deceased, to John T. Evans, and expires January 1st, 1907. It is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Carbon County, in Book of Miscellanies No. 4, page 801.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Any further inquiries may be addressed to the Receiver.

FREDERICK S. DUNCAN,
Receiver of The Evans Mining Co.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled: An act to further amend section eleven hundred and nine of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New York."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 29th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, March 25th, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled an act to provide for the acquisition of a site in the City of New York for the erection of a building for court purposes. Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on March 30th, 1897, at 2:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, March 26th, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1897. Dated New York, the 12th day of July next.—

EMILIE P. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mS

BOYCE, WILLET.—The people of the State of New York, to Joseph P. Boyce, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and, if he be dead, then to his next of kin and legatees, if any, the names of such next of kin and legatees and their places of residence being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and to all other persons having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in the estate of WILLET BOYCE, deceased, late of the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Surrogate's Court to be held in and for the County of Dutchess, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said county, on the 27th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the accounts of Arthur Boyce, as administrator of the estate of Willet Boyce, deceased, and if any of the persons interested be under the age of twenty-one years, they are required to appear by their guardian, if they have one, or if they have none, they are required to appear and apply for the appointment of one, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of said county, at the City of Poughkeepsie, the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] A. W. TRISH,
Clerk to Surrogate's Court.

ALLISON BUTTS, Atty. for Administrator, 226 Union St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. f27-1aw6wS

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 26, 1897.

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. | Sales | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | 150 | 5 | Adams Express | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | |
| 57 | 57⅝ | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | +1½ |
| 111 | 113 | 50 | American Express | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | |
| 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 710 | American Spirits Mfg. | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | |
| 31¼ | 32 | 3 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 31⅛ | 31⅜ | 31⅛ | 31⅜ | −⅛ |
| 111⅝ | 111¾ | 38,625 | American Sugar Refs. | 111½ | 111¾ | 110¾ | 111⅛ | |
| 102 | 102⅞ | 179 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 87 | 89 | 100 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co. | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | −1 |
| 73¾ | 73⅞ | 18,480 | American Tobacco | 76 | 78¼ | 73¾ | 73¾ | −2½ |
| 105 | 106 | 105 | Am. Tobacco pf | 106¼ | 106¾ | 105½ | 105½ | |
| 24 | 26 | 3 | Ann Arbor pf | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 103 | 105½ | 2,225 | At., T. & S. F | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | −⅛ |
| 24 | 26 | 5,100 | At., T. & S. F. pf | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | −⅛ |
| 10¼ | 20½ | 300 | Baltimore & Ohio | 15 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | −½ |
| 20½ | 20⅝ | 961 | Bay State Gas | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9½ | −⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 15 | 100 | Brooklyn Rapid Trans. | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | −⅛ |
| 9½ | 10 | 627 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 97⅛ | 97½ | 97⅛ | 97½ | −⅛ |
| 20 | 21 | 1,020 | Canada Southern | 47⅝ | 48 | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | −⅛ |
| 97½ | 98½ | 50 | Central Pacific | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 47¼ | 48¼ | 1,160 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | −⅜ |
| 81 | 82 | 40 | Chicago & Alton | 164 | 168½ | 164 | 167¼ | −¼ |
| 16½ | 16¾ | 22,516 | Chicago & Quincy | 72 | 72 | 71 | 71⅛ | +⅛ |
| 165 | 170 | 7,390 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 78¾ | 79½ | 78½ | 79 | −⅛ |
| 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 19,965 | Chicago Gas | 75¾ | 76⅜ | 74⅞ | 75⅛ | −1 |
| 79½ | 79¼ | 125 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | −⅝ |
| 75⅛ | 75¼ | 3,535 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf | 106⅛ | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106⅜ | −⅛ |
| 135⅝ | 136½ | 3,315 | Chi., & Northwestern | 63¾ | 64¼ | 63¾ | 64¼ | −¼ |
| 105⅝ | 106¼ | 2,240 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 28½ | 29¼ | 28¼ | 29 | |
| 64⅞ | 64½ | 520 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 29 | 29¼ | 100 | C., C., C. & St. Louis | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | |
| 3¼ | 9¾ | 656 | Consolidated Gas Co | 107 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ | +¾ |
| 157 | 158 | 100 | Delaware & Hudson | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| 107 | 107½ | 100 | Denver & R. G. pf | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | −1½ |
| 37½ | 38¾ | 400 | Erie | 31 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | −⅞ |
| 13½ | 13⅝ | 3,855 | Erie 1st pf | 33 | 33 | 31¾ | 32⅞ | −¾ |
| 30¾ | 31½ | 204 | General Electric | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| 32⅝ | 32⅞ | 20 | Illinois Central | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | −2½ |
| 93½ | 94 | 20 | Illinois Steel Co | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 33 | 33¾ | 200 | Keokuk & D. M. pf | 23 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| 12 | 13½ | 200 | Laclede Gas | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +2¾ |
| 22⅝ | 23¼ | 100 | Laclede Gas pf | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | −2 |
| 73 | 74 | 100 | Lake Erie & Western | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | −5¼ |
| 13 | 14½ | 100 | Lake Erie & West. pf | 165 | 165½ | 165½ | 165½ | |
| 59 | 63 | 100 | Lake Shore | 46⅝ | 46¾ | 46½ | 46½ | −1⅛ |
| 165 | 166 | 5,785 | Louisville & Nashville | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | −1½ |
| 46½ | 46⅝ | 900 | Manhattan Con | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | −¼ |
| 84½ | 84⅞ | 200 | Minn. & St. Louis | 41 | 43 | 41 | 43 | −1½ |
| 17½ | 19 | 425 | Minnesota Iron | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | −⅛ |
| 43 | 44 | 110 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | −⅛ |
| 11¾ | 12½ | 5,525 | Mo., Kan. & T. pf | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | −⅝ |
| 27¾ | 28½ | 1,375 | Missouri Pacific | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | −⅛ |
| 18¼ | 18¾ | 500 | National Lead Co | 86¾ | 87⅜ | 86¾ | 86¾ | −¾ |
| 22⅝ | 23 | 6,417 | New Jersey Central | 99¼ | 99¾ | 98¼ | 98¼ | |
| 86¾ | 87 | 7,496 | New York Central | 172½ | 172½ | 171¾ | 171¾ | |
| 99¼ | 99⅝ | 10 | N. Y., N. H. & H | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 173 | | 5 | N. Y., C. & St. Louis | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | −¼ |
| 169 | 12 | 300 | N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | −¾ |
| 11¾ | 12 | 100 | N. Y., Sus. & West | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | −¼ |
| 31 | 31 | 120 | Nor. & West. pf | 4½ | 4½ | 4 | 4 | −¼ |
| 8 | 8½ | 815 | North American | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | −¼ |
| 28 | 28⅛ | 300 | Northern Pacific | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | −⅛ |
| 26½ | 26⅝ | 4,480 | Northern Pacific pf | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | −⅛ |
| 3¾ | 4⅛ | 10 | Ontario Mining | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | −⅛ |
| 12½ | 34¾ | 300 | Ontario & Western | 25¾ | 26¼ | 25½ | 26 | −⅜ |
| 34¾ | 35 | 1,905 | Pacific Mail | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 11 | 11 | 200 | Peo., Dec. & Evans | 21¾ | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | + ½ |
| 14 | 14 | 6,000 | P. & R., all in. pd | 43 | 44 | 43 | 44 | −¼ |
| 43⅞ | 44 | 1,060 | P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss. | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | −¼ |
| 12¼ | 14 | 10 | P., C., C. & St. Louis | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | −2½ |
| 48 | 50 | 117 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | −2½ |
| 157 | 159 | 160 | Pull. Pal. Car Co | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 405 | St. L. & S. F | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | −1⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 38½ | 130 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | −¼ |
| 13½ | 14 | 208 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | −¼ |
| 58⅝ | 59 | 1,060 | St. Louis Southw | 57¾ | 58 | 57¾ | 58 | |
| 14½ | 15 | 6,070 | St. Paul & Omaha | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | −⅛ |
| 8½ | 8¾ | 405 | Southern Pacific | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | −⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 26⅞ | 150 | Southern Railway | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | −⅛ |
| 6½ | 6¾ | 2,565 | Southern Railway pf | 28½ | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ | −⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 940 | Standard R. & T | 6½ | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | −¼ |
| 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 3,890 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 161½ | 162 | 100 | Texas & Pacific | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 6 | 6¼ | 95 | Third Avenue | 161½ | 162 | 161½ | 161½ | −⅛ |
| 7 | 7⅜ | 450 | Union Pacific | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | −⅛ |
| 57½ | 57⅝ | 500 | United States Leather | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 14½ | 15½ | 4,770 | U. S. Leather pf | 57½ | 57½ | 56¼ | 56¼ | −1 |
| 62½ | 63 | 79 | United States Rubber | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | −⅛ |
| 5¼ | 5⅝ | 131 | U. S. Rubber pf | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | −⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 13⅝ | 217 | Wabash | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −⅛ |
| 82⅝ | 83½ | 120 | Wabash pf | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | −⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 1½ | 1,175 | Western Union Tel | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | −⅝ |
| | | 200 | Wheeling & L. E | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ |
| Sales | | 204,776 | | | | | | |

Complete Bond Transactions.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Spirits M Co 6s | 77½ | Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s | 110¼ | Nor Pac 1st 6s | 116 |
| 2,000 | 77 | 2,000 | | 1,000 | |
| 1,000 | | Eliz, Lex & B S 5s | 99⅞ | Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s | 87½ |
| Am Tobacco Co scrip | 72 | 4,000 | | 10,000 | 88 |
| 3,000 | | Erie gen lien 3-4s | 64 | 500 | 88 |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s | 79 | 11,000 | 63⅝ | 500 | 87¾ |
| 6,000 | 79½ | 1,000 | 63½ | 1,000 | 87⅞ |
| 1,000 | | 17,000 | 64 | 10,000 | 88 |
| Atch, Col & Pac 1st | 27½ | 5,000 | | 8,000 | |
| 1,000 | 28 | Erie 4s prior bonds | 94½ | Nor Pac Term 1st | |
| At, T & S F gen 4s | 82¾ | 3,000 | | 2,000 | 109 |
| 500 | 82⅝ | Erie 1st mortgage | 109 | Oregon R & N 1st | |
| 3,000 | 82¾ | 2,000 | | 1,000 | 113 |
| 7,000 | 82¾ | Ft W & D C 1st | 57½ | 4,000 | 112¾ |
| 2,000 | | 6,000 | 57⅞ | Oregon S L 6s, Trust Co certfs | |
| Adjustment 4s | 45 | 10,000 | | 1,000 | 116¼ |
| 10,000 | 44⅝ | Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s | | People's G &

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Important Sales of Realty by Private Contract.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Clausine Seaman, William C. and Matilda R. Dosher, the four-story and basement dwelling, 150 West Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 57 by 102.2, to Henry W. Eaton.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold, in connection with P. D. Benson, for Matthew McNamara, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 80 by 99.11, and for John J. Duffy, 235 and 237 East Fifty-first Street, a five-story flat, 33.4 by 95 by 100.5.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for William H. Welher, builder, the two five-story brick flats, with stores, 473 and 475 Brook Avenue, and for Herman Mayer, at about $11,000, the plot, 37.6 by 125, with two-story and attic dwelling, on the east side of Nathalie Avenue, 578 feet north of King's Bridge Road.

Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for Henry Young the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street a five-story brick tenement, with store, on lot 25.11 by 75, to Joseph Farrell, for about $45,000.

Henry B. Sire has purchased from a Mr. Foster, at something less than $45,000, the northwest corner of Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5.

Herman Wronkow has bought of William Calhoun, at a large price, 419 and 421 Broome Street, a five-story iron-front store and loft building, 50 by 134.2 by irregular by 111.2.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has purchased of John H. Rogan, at about $16,000, five lots on the north side of Teasdale Place, 104 feet east of Boston Avenue.

Robert Chisholm has bought of E. R. Ludlum the four-story and basement dwelling, 6 West Forty-ninth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Moore & Ashley, builders, have sold to Major H. M. Robinson, 532 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, a new three-story and basement brick dwelling.

Jacob D. Butler has sold, at about $48,000, to a builder with a loan for immediate improvement, the plot on St. Nicholas Avenue, 35 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 51.2 by 101.5 by 50 by 91, running through to St. Nicholas Place.

Sefon & Wissmann, builders, have sold, at about $45,000, for Francisco Bianchi, 22 East Seventieth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.5.

J. K. Olyphant is the buyer of the residence, 59 East Fifty-fourth Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

There was only one auction sale announced for yesterday, and it was postponed for one week.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-second Street, north side, 80 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat and stores, 20 by 103; Mrs. Laura Streifler of 25 Bradhurst Avenue, owner; John Streifler, architect; cost, $22,000.

Seventy-sixth Street, southeast corner of Riverside Drive, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 25.4 by 86; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $45,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Ninety-second Street, for five-story brick flats and stores, 50 by 65; George Ringler Brewing Company of 206 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Albert Rothermel, architect; cost, $25,000.

Briggs Avenue, west side, 427.4 feet north of Travers Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Abner L. Crosby, owner; Ahneman & Younkaheere, architects; cost, $3,500.

Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 52; Charles Spillner of 538 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 36.6 by 100.11, and three four-story brick tenements, 28.8 by 72; William Dahnke, owner; A. Spence of 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $43,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 500 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for five four-story brick flats, 25 by 72; Adolph J. Wuytack of 1,341 Webster Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Cypress Avenue, west side, 142 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for a one-story brick toolhouse, 27 by 18, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owners; S. L. F. Deyo, architect; cost, $500.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirtieth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 38, Mrs. Sophie Mallett, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $5,500.

Fourteenth Street, southeast corner of Avenue B, Unionport, for four two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 38; Barclay & Watson of Westchester, owners; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $10,000.

St. Lawence Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32, Gordon & Gillingham of 1,048 Intervale Avenue, owners; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

#### ALTERATIONS.

No. 527 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick and frame flat and store, Charles Oestrich of 527 East Eighty-eighth Street, owner; Albert Rothermel of 201 East Eighty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 430 West Forty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and store, Sol Rosenfeld of 430 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; Frederick Ebling of 3,009 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $187.

No. 46 East Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Mrs. H. C. Bowers of 102 East Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 254 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, M. N. Forney of 501 Fifth Avenue, owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 4 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Maria L. Dehon of 310 Fifth Avenue, owner; Augustus Howe of 82 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 200 Washington Street, to a three-story and attic brick store, Morgan F. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., owner; Holmes & Barry of 526 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $1,100.

No. 380 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick dwelling, Mrs. Charlotte A. Haig, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 875 Seventh Avenue, to a two-story brick shop, William O'Brien of 313 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $950.

Nos. 2 and 4 West Thirty-third Street, to two five-story brick shop and office buildings, John Jacob Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Patterson & Co. of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, lessees; Lord, Hewlitt & Hall of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 59.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, to two five-story brick flats and stores, James H. Havens of 172 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,010 Woodruff Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Linda O'Gorman of 73 Washington Place, owner; Paul Hunter of 51 East Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Longwood Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Barry Street, to a two-story frame tenement, Simon Breton, owner; Charles F. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 358.10 feet north of Freeman Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Henry Mansfield of 1,354 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Niel Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $1,800.

Simpson Street, west side, 246.1 feet north of Home Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, John Reinschmidt of 1,234 Simpson Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $200.

Kelly Street, east side, 134 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, A. Richardson of 1,948 Kelly Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $200.

#### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 26.

COLUMBUS AV, 941; Henry Jung and wife to Joseph Farrell..... $10
87TH AV, n w corner of 141st St, 40.11x100; Edward Hirsh and others to John E. O'Brien..... 1
148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 27x106.6; Patrick Hughes and wife to Michael J. McNulty and wife..... 4,000
123D ST, 345 West; Herbert M. Johnston to William W. Badger..... 2,500
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 54.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Sigismund B. Wortmann and wife to Henry L. Wright..... 1
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 160.6x74.6x162x85.10; John O. Baker and wife to Robert Kelly..... 51,354
PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x90; Joseph McFarland and wife to John Rankin and another..... 1
MADISON AV, s w corner of 106th St, 24.11x100; Emanuel Hellner to Herman Masemann..... 1
126TH ST, 111 East; Isaac Bitterman to Andrew Robinson..... 100
121ST ST, 125 East; Eugene S. Hand and wife to Margaret McCormack..... 10,000
136TH ST, 243 West; William Barry to Kate White..... 1
BAILEY AV, e s, 400 ft n of Boston Av, 50x98x50x94.6; Jacob Shrady and others, executors, &c., to Thomas W. Martin..... 1,800
KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clifford St, 25x100; George Westendorf and wife to Elisha G. Seichow..... 1
SEDGWICK AV, e s, 104 ft s of the lands of the estate of Oswald Cammann, or 200 ft n of 183d St, 75x136.5x74.4x126.3; Frederick J. Merrill and wife to Mary B. Maltby..... 12,000
1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 100x100, map of Port Morris; W. Stebbins Smith, as administrator, to Granville Gibbons... 1
CLINTON PL, 187.6 ft w of Grand Av, 37.6x100; Winifred E. Judge to Helen J. Goldsmith..... 2,000
5TH ST, s s, Lot 218, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x157x52x154; Thomas W. Moloney to Catharine Tieman..... 1,000
121ST ST, 124 and 159 West; Matilda G. Tinker to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia... 1
EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x85; Edmund Coffin and wife to Clara E. Bliss..... 10
AVENUE A, 1,427, Christopher Kelly and wife to Mathias Schneidler..... 8,750
18TH ST, 215 West; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Theodore A. L. Davis..... 100
16TH ST, 428 West; Theodore A. L. Davis and wife to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 100
SAME PROPERTY; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Irving Houghtaling and wife..... 1
68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.6; Elbert Crandall, referee, to James McLaughlin..... 3,400
60TH ST, 321 East; Anna M. Day to Fitzhugh Smith, undivided interest..... 1
WEST ST, e s, 321.6 ft s of Rector St, 25x90.4x27x90.3; also 50 West and 70 Washington St; Catherine A. Phelps and another to Lillia B. Hyde..... 100,000
BROADWAY, s w corner of Houston St, 51.11x102.10; Walter L. Felt and wife to E. C. Perkins, one-quarter part..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Louisa A. Felt to Edward C. Perkins, one-quarter part..... 1
ATTORNEY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5; Joseph C. Buttenwieser and wife to Samuel Birnbaum and another.. 1
LEWIS ST, 10; Abraham Fox to Hannah Fox..... 1
9TH ST, n s, 350.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16x92.3; Sarah C. Folsom to William H. Folsom..... 10
28TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Robert J. Blake to Annie T. Blake. 1

#### Recorded Leases.

CASE & FARLEY, agents, to Emil A. H. Wendler; n e corner of Union Av and 165th St, 5-years..... $360, 540
HILL, George H. B., to Joseph L. Weller; 15 and 17 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 4,000
RICHMAN, Louis L., and another to Jacob Heller; 63 Ridge St, 5 years..... 720
WESTCOTT, Robert E., to Philip Dietrich; n e corner of Boulevard and 110th St, 5 years..... 1,200, 1,800

#### Recorded Mortgages.

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; e s of Attorney St 150 ft n of Stanton St, installments..... $4,100
BIRNBAUM, Elka and Samuel, to same; 202 Eldridge St, installments..... 2,500
BLISS, Clara, to Edmund Coffin; s e corner of Edgecomb Av and 140th St, 8 months..... 62,500
BAENISCH, Charles, to Elizabeth V. Hitchcock and others; e s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 157th St, 3 years..... 7,000
SAME to David F. Wright; same property, 1 year..... 600
CHAMBERS, Frank, George F., Mary, Cora, and Julian M., to Jennie M. Wylie; 370 Grand Street, 3 months..... 500
FERGUSON, Donald, and wife to Clement H. Smith; e s of Chisholm St, 125 ft n of Freeman St, 6 months..... 850
HARRIS, Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51 East 79th St, 1 year..... 30,000
HEUMAN, Regine and Harry, to Edward Harris; s s of 77th St, 85 ft e of 1st Av, also 233 East 81st St, 1½ years..... 4,000
HEBBARD, Carrie M. and Franklin, to United States Savings Bank; n w s of Hull Av, 366.9 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 8,000
SAME to Anna M. Rogers; same property, 1 year..... 1,000
KELLY, Robert, to John O. Baker; e s of Hamilton Terrace, 364.10 ft n of 141st St, demand..... 72,000
SAME to same; same property, demand.. 51,354
RODRIGUES, Edgar, and wife to Anna K. Leon; s s of 164th St, 225 ft w of Trinity Av, 2 years..... 4,700
LEE, Margaret L., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 14th St, 213 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 2,000
LOVE, Margaretha A., and Samuel, to Henry L. Young; 142 West 22d St, 3 years..... 18,000
McNULTY, Henry Thomas, to Bank for Savings of New York; 87 Mulberry St, 1 year..... 5,000
McGRATH, John J., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of 132d St, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,800
MALTBY, Mary B., to Frederick J. H. Merrill; e s of Sedgwick Av, 199.10 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 4,000
McCORMACK, Margaret and John, to Rosalie Corn; n s of 121st St, 280 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 7,500
McNULTY, Henry Thomas, to Bank for Savings of New York; n w corner of West End Av and 104th St, 1 year..... 25,000
O'BRIEN, John E., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n w corner of 8th Av and 141st St, 1 year..... 35,000
ROBINSON, Andrew, to Isaac Bitterman; n s of 120th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, 1½ years..... 2,500
REYNOLDS, Catherine, to Frederick W. Farquhar; e s of Stebbins Av, 238.10 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 3,600
SMITH, Fitzhugh, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 321 East 60th St, 3 years..... 6,500
SCHWENIGER, Mathias, to Christopher Kelly; 1,427 Avenue A, 3 years..... 8,750
SAME and wife to same; same property, 1 year..... 10,000
SCHEURMANN, Emma C. H., to Ferdinand C. Bamman; 557 West 152d St, ½ of a year..... 500
THE NUNS OF THE ORDER OF ST. Dominick of the City of New York to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 2d St, 64 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year... 6,000
TANNENBAUM, Rachel and Lippman, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n s of 63d St, 170.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 10,000
SAME to Reuben Arkush; same property, installments..... 2,500
UHLFELDER, Simon, and wife to Gertrude C. Winthrop; n w corner of Morris Av and 183d St, 3 years..... 6,000
WHITE, Samuel P., and wife to Hulbert Peck; s s of 22d St, 318.9 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
WILKINSON, James, and wife to John J. Brady; w s of St. George's Crescent, Lot 616, map of the property of George F. and Henry P. Opdyke, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 200
PICCIRILLI, Ferruccio, and others to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of 142d St, (old line,) 550 ft e of Willis Av, 2 months..... 1,850
ROBINSON, Andrew, to Isaac Bitterman; n s of 126th St, 165 ft e of Park Av, 1¼ years..... 6,000

#### Assignments of Mortgages.

BEYER, George, to Bertha Kaeder..... $1,000
CARL, Peter, to Simon Weiner..... 500
DEY, Anna M., and others, executors, &c., to David M. Dey..... 12,500
HAYS, Jacob, to William H. Hays..... 1
HEEREN, Margaret, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 24,000
JOHNSON, Walter E., to Thomas Morris.. 1,000
KIND, Samuel, to Charles Doll, Jr..... 1,000
LANSING, Janet S., to Anna Whiteside.. 1
MEYER, Carsten H., to George Beyer.... 1
SCHWARZSCHILD, Samuel, and another, executors of Joseph Schwarzschild, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 45,000
WHITESIDE, Anna, to Anna M. Clark.. 1

#### Lis Pendens.

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6x100; Mathilda Schierloh against Anna Schierloh and others, (to establish dower right.)
139TH ST, s s, 75.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.4x99.11; Edward A. Price and others, executors, &c., against Theodore E. Fogg and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
210TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Annie E. Brown against Fannie E. Lawrence and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
29TH ST, 266.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Margaret Marshall against Nathalie E. Bayles, (specific performance as to agreement.)
104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 24.6x100.11; John T. Willets and another, executors, &c., against Henry Rothmann (to foreclose mortgage.)
94TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x94.7 to Apthorp's Lane x17x93.10; the Nursery and Child's Hospital against Walden P. Anderson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
PYNE ST, e s, 625 ft n e of Bayard St, 25x157; Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Robert L. Leslie and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; John P. Duncan, as trustee, &c., against Lillie H. Gilbert and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
LOTS 123, 124, and 125, map of part of Morris Stebbins property, Westchester; Jane M. Hodges against Sarah M. Andrews, individually and as executrix, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

#### Mechanics' Liens.

45TH ST, 239 and 241; Philip Strapp and Thomas McCarthy against John Hunt, owner; John McBean, contractor, (two liens)..... $22
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Anna Place, 50x166.10x irregular; Jacob Heiden against Anton Rinschler, owner and contractor..... 849
22D ST, 313 East; Maurie J. Engel against E. G. Newton, owner; A. E. Miller, contractor..... 189
116TH ST, 128 to 140 West; Robert Rossman against Kirtland, Andrews & Co., as contractors..... 218
NORTH WILLIAM ST, 22 and 24, extends to William St; same against same..... 208
BROADWAY, 415, s w corner of Canal St; same against same..... 281
3D AV, s e corner of 57th St, 25.5x70; same against same..... 15
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 64; Andrew Masterson against Thomas W. Murray, owner; William N. Walsh, contractor..... 98
91ST ST, 253 West; same against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor..... 99
5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 101x100; Cohen & Markowitz against Alice Davies, owner; Alice Davies and Davies & Co., contractors..... 90
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.
185TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x87; Peter Barber on Robinson Gill to Hudson Plasterboard Company..... 2,000
98TH ST and Park Av, s e corner, 100x ½ block; William Johnston on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to H. E. Stevens & Son, (four orders)..... 8,450

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat..... | .82⅞ |
| Corn, No. 2, mixed..... | .29¾ |
| Oats, No. 2, mixed..... | .22 |
| Coffee, No. 7, Rio..... | .8½ |
| Cotton, middling..... | .7 5-16 |
| Butter, Western, extra creamery..... | .19½ |
| Butter, State, finest creamery..... | .19 |
| Flour, Minnesota patent..... | $4.35 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime..... | .25 |
| Tallow, prime..... | .3⅜ |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb..... | .6 |
| Lard, prime..... | 4.42½ |
| Pork, mess..... | 9.25 |
| Beef, family..... | 10.00 |
| Beef hams..... | 19.00 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | .4½ |
| Iron, No. 0, foundry..... | 12.25 |
| Lead..... | 3.42½ |
| Copper, lake ingot..... | 11.87½ |

CHICAGO, March 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 71½@73½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@74¼c; No. 2 red, 84⅛@89½c; No. 2 corn, 24@24⅛c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 33@33¼c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 76@80c; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $8.60@$8.65; lard, per 100 lb, $4.15@$4.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.65@$4.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.11; sugars, cutloaf, $5.39; granulated, $4.76; Standard "A," $4.51; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 33c.

### COTTON.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 6.93 | 6.94 | 6.92 | 6.95@6.97 |
| April | 6.93 | 6.97 | 6.91 | 6.95@6.97 |
| May | 7.03 | 7.03 | 6.97 | 7.01@7.02 |
| June | 7.07 | 7.08 | 7.07 | 7.05@7.07 |
| July | 7.07 | 7.12 | 7.06 | 7.10@.... |
| August | 7.08 | 7.13 | 7.06 | 7.11@.... |
| September | 6.81 | 6.86 | 6.81 | 6.85@6.86 |
| October | 6.73 | 6.73 | 6.72 | 6.71@6.72 |
| November | 6.72 | 6.74 | 6.70 | 6.73@.... |
| December | 6.75 | 6.78 | 6.73 | 6.76@6.77 |
| January | 6.77 | 6.77 | 6.77 | 6.80@6.82 |
| February | .... | .... | .... | 6.84@6.86 |

Market closed quiet and steady, 1 point lower to 1 point advance, compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferable notices, March 695, April 700; total sales, 81,200 bales; total net receipts, 9,730 bales; thus far this week, 59,149 bales, against 66,336 bales last week. Spot cotton firm and unchanged; middling uplands, 7 5-16c; middling Gulf, 7 9-16c; sales, 1,397 bales, all spinning. Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation, export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 21,000 bales, all American. Middling upland, 3 31-32d. Futures steady, buyers at 1-64d advance; closed quiet but steady, unchanged to ½ point advance. March, 357½d; March-April, 357½d; April-May, 357½d; May-June, 357½d; June-July, 358s; July-August, 358s; August-September, 355½d; September-October, 349½d; October-November, 345s; November-December, 343b; December-January, 343s.

The Bombay weekly report was: Receipts this week, 59,000 bales, against 79,000 bales last year. Total since Jan. 1, 609,000 bales, against 827,000 bales last year. Shipments this week, 18,000 bales, against 13,000 bales last year. Total since Jan. 1, 214,000 bales, against 290,000 bales last year. Amount afloat, 22,000 bales, against 42,000 bales last year.

Liverpool weekly cotton statistics:

| | This week. | Last wk. | Last yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | 48,000 | 51,000 | 52,000 |
| Exports | 6,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| Forwarded | 63,000 | 64,000 | 72,000 |
| Stock | 1,349,000 | 1,349,000 | 1,164,000 |
| American | 1,184,000 | 1,179,000 | 971,000 |
| Afloat | 101,000 | 128,000 | 135,000 |

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 2,555 bales; gross receipts, 3,008 bales; exports to Great Britain, 113 bales; to the Continent, 298 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 266,708 bales. Weekly: Net receipts, 17,350 bales; gross receipts, 18,597 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,123 bales; to the Continent, 5,207 bales; sales, 25,350 bales.

Secretary Hester's statement of the cotton crop movement from Sept. 1 to March 26, inclusive: Port receipts, 6,256,778 bales, against 4,761,439 bales last year, 7,272,160 bales year before last, and 5,419,560 bales for the same time in 1894; overland to mills and Canada, 770,247 bales, against 717,306 bales last year, 955,662 bales year before last, and 734,696 bales for the same time in 1894; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 152,299 bales, against 265,600 bales last year, 258,042 bales year before last, and 184,210 bales for the same time in 1894; Southern mill takings, 664,224 bales, against 647,104 bales last year, 597,650 bales year before last, and 526,867 bales for the same time in 1894; crop brought into sight during the six months and twenty-six days to date, 7,843,548 bales, against 6,391,449 bales last year, 9,083,535 bales year before last, and 6,865,342 bales for the same time in 1894; crop brought into sight for the week, 63,315 bales, against 97,813 bales for the seven days ending March 26 last year, 130,727 bales year before last, and 57,506 bales for the same time in 1894; crop brought into sight the first twenty-six days of March, 329,328 bales, against 313,185 bales last year, 496,611 bales year before last, and 248,784 bales for the same time in 1894. Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before, and in 1894, and not to the close of corresponding weeks. Special note: No points are included in this year's movement that were compared with. No corrections are included in this year's movement that were permitted to remain until the close of the seasons of other years.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c.

NORFOLK, March 26.—Middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c.

GALVESTON, March 26.—Middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅝c.

MOBILE, March 26.—Middling, 6⅞c; low middling 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅝c.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—Middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅝c.

WILMINGTON, March 26.—Middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—Middling, 6⅞c.

### FUTURES.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| March | 80 @.. | 80 @.. | 80 @.. | 80¼@.. |
| May | 78¼@.. | 79 @.. | 78¼@.. | 78⅝@.. |
| June | 78½@.. | 78½@.. | 78½@.. | .. @.. |
| July | 76½@.. | 77⅜@77½ | 76½@.. | 77¼@.. |
| Sept | 73⅞@.. | 74⅞@.. | 73⅞@.. | 74⅝@.. |
| Corn— | | | | |
| March | .. @.. | .. @.. | .. @.. | 29⅝@.. |
| May | 30 @.. | 30 @.. | 30 @.. | 30 @.. |
| July | 31⅜@.. | 31⅝@.. | 31⅜@.. | 31⅜@.. |
| Sept | .. @.. | .. @.. | .. @.. | 32⅝@.. |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | .. @.. | .. @.. | .. @.. | 21⅝@.. |
| July | 22¼@.. | 22¼@.. | 22¼@.. | .. @.. |

CHICAGO, March 26.—Futures ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| March | 71¼@71½ | 72⅜@.. | 71¼@.. | 71⅜@.. |
| May | 72¼@72½ | 73⅜@.. | 72⅛@.. | 72⅜@.. |
| July | 70⅛@71 | 71⅝@.. | 70⅜@70⅝ | 71⅜@71½ |
| Sept | 68⅜@.. | 69⅜@.. | 68⅜@.. | 69⅜@.. |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| March | 23⅜@.. | 23⅞@.. | 23⅝@23⅞ | 23⅜@.. |
| May | 24½@.. | 24⅝@.. | 24⅜@24½ | 24⅛@.. |
| July | 25½@.. | 25⅝@.. | 25½@.. | 25¼@25⅝ |
| Sept | 23¾@.. | 26⅜@.. | 26⅜@.. | 26⅜@.. |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| March | 16⅜@.. | 16⅞@.. | 16⅜@.. | 16⅜@.. |
| May | 17⅛@.. | 17⅛@.. | 16⅞@17 | 17⅛@.. |
| July | 18 @.. | 18 @.. | 17⅛@.. | 18 @.. |
| Mess pork, per bbl.— | | | | |
| May | $8.75 | $8.75 | $8.65 | $8.67½ |
| July | 8.85 | 8.85 | 8.75 | 8.77½ |
| Lard, per 100 lb.— | | | | |
| May | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.20 | 4.22½ |
| July | 4.35 | 4.35 | 4.32½ | 4.35 |
| Short ribs, per 100 lb.— | | | | |
| May | 4.65 | 4.67½ | 4.62½ | 4.62½ |
| July | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.65 | 4.67½ |

### BREADSTUFFS.

#### Wheat.

Cash wheat was inactive. Sales were reported of 8,000 bushels of No. 3 hard Winter at 78c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels ungraded white, private terms. Quotations for wheat were: No. 1 Northern, 3½c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 78⅞c; No. 3 hard Winter, ¾c under May, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—May opened lower, at 70¼c, and closed at 70⅝c, against 70¾c yesterday. July opened at 71¼c, advanced to 71¾c, and closed at 71⅛@71⅜c, against 71½c yesterday. September opened at 67¼c and closed at 67⅛@67¼c. Cash Wheat—Most of the offerings of spot No. 1 Northern sold at 1½c over May, with a few cars disposed of at 1¼c over. No. 2 Northern was scarce and ranged at 1@1¼c under No. 1. A difference of 2½@4c under No. 1 was the basis of trading for No. 3. Receipts, 220 cars; shipments, 34 cars.

DULUTH, March 26.—Wheat opened at 72⅝c and closed at 73c, yesterday's price. The close: No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Spring, 70c; No. 3 Spring, 66¼@68¼c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; May No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; July No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; September No. 1 Northern, 69¾c.

CHICAGO, May 26.—May wheat opened from 72½c to 72¼c, and closed at 72⅞c, ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat irregular, closing steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 326,864 bushels; shipments, 91,104 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 26.—May opened at 72¼c, and closed at 73⅜c. Sample wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Spring, 75c.

#### Corn.

Cash corn was dull, with sales of 20,000 bushels of yellow corn at 30⅝c, elevator, for old. No. 2 corn was quoted at 29¾c, elevator, and steamer and steamer yellow, 29½c, elevator.

CHICAGO, March 26.—May opened at 24½c, and closed at 24½c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and steady.

#### Oats.

Cash oats inactive. Track and ungraded white, 22@29c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 oats, 22c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 23½c.

CHICAGO, March 26.—May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were unchanged in price.

#### Flour.

Winter Straights, $4.25@$4.40; city patents, $4.75@$5; city clears, $4.70@$4.80; city extras, $3.85@$3.70; city fines, $3.15@$3.25; Spring patents, $4.25@$4.40; clears, $3.80@$3.90 for barrels, and sacks private terms.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—Flour—Patents, $3.80@$4.10; bakers', $2.40@$3.45; production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 40,854 bbls. Millstuffs—There is a big call for speedy shipment. Over 1,200 tons were shipped yesterday. Bran, in bulk, $7@$7.25; shorts, $6.25@$6.50; middlings, $7.25@$7.50.

#### Miscellaneous.

Barley—Market quiet; feeding, 26½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening; 32½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, all rail; carlots, 30@32½c, cost, insurance, and freight; malting, 35c to 42c, as to quality. Rye—Market quiet; carlots, State, 40½@41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 2 Western, 36¾@37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation, and 42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, all rail. Rye flour, $2.25@$2.40; corn meal, $1.85; kiln dried, $1.75@$1.85; bag meal, fine white, 75@76c; fine yellow, 70@71c; coarse, 59@61c. Feed, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 67½@70c; 100 lb, 70@75c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 52½@55c; hominy chop, 52½@55c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, $1.02@$1.05; city feed, 72½@75c.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Rye—No. 2, 33@33½c; No. 3, 32c; May, 33½c. Barley—Screenings, $7.50@$8 per ton; range was from 23c to 32c for common to choice; fancy was 33c, nominal. Timothy—Prime, cash and March, $2.70, nominal; country lots, $2.10@$2.75; prime clover, $8.25, nominal.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $9.75@$10.50; short clear, $9.25@$10.75. BEEF—Extra mess, $7.50@$8; family, $8.50@$10.50; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—$19. HOGS, DRESSED—All weights, 6c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 5¼@5¾c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¾c. TALLOW—3⅜c, closing at that price. STEARINE—Lard, 4⅞@5c; oleo, 3⅝@3½c. LARD—Prime steam, 4.42½c; city, 4.20c; refined steady; South America, 4.05c; Continent, 4.75c; compound, 4¼c; options closed at 4.52c nominal for May.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—PORK—Prime mess, Western, fine, 50s; do, medium, 45s. HAMS—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, 43c. BACON—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, 28s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, 27s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, 25s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, 26s. LARD—Prime Western, spot, 22s. CHEESE—American finest white and colored, 57s 6d. TALLOW—Prime city, 18s 6d.

#### COFFEE.

At Hamburg the market was lower ¼@⅛ pfennig. At Havre the opening was at ⅛f decline and closing at ⅛@¼f net decline. The local market closed quiet at unchanged to 10 points net decline. Spot coffee was dull and lower, Brazilian quoted at 8½c for No. 7 Rio and 8⅛c for No. 8. Mild coffee was quiet. Sales were 1

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOHERTY, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. DOHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 538 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. JOHANNA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Av., N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6m3

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City ja30-1aw6m8

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-1aw6m8

HARKNESS, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. HARKNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. WILLIAM HARKNESS, Executor. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o31-1aw6m8

HOWARD, MARETTA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARETTA W. HOWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cannon & Cannon, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of September next.—Dated New York the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897. FREDERICK S. HOWARD, Executor. CANNON & CANNON, Attys. and Counselors, 115 Broadway, New York City. mh27-1aw6m8

MACBETH, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MACBETH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. W. Bennett, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of August next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897 ELLEN MACBETH, Administratrix. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. ja30-1aw6m8

MILLER, ANTON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON W. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. MATILDA E. MILLER, EDWARD MILLER, WILLIAM S. MILLER, Executors. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6mS

PULLAR, JOHANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNAH PULLAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. FEODOR VON RAITZ, Executor. GEO. W. GALINGER, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. d12-1aw6mS

SCOTT, CHARLOTTE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE R. SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Edward D. Douglas, their place of transacting business, at Room 12, No. 93 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of March 1897. HENRIETTA L. DOUGLAS, Administratrix; LAURENCE HUTTON, EDWARD D. DOUGLAS, Administrators. GILBERT W. MINON, Attorney for Administrators, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh13-1aw6mS

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City. o10-1aw6mS

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. s26-1aw6mS

SMITH, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Turner, McClure & Rolston, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of March, 1897. MARY A. THORP, Administratrix. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. mh27-1aw6mS

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. MARY E SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. o31-1aw6mSa

SWINBURNE, RALPH ERSKINE.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. Y. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH ERSKINE SWINBURNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, 25th day of March, 1897. SUSAN ANN SWINBURNE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 15 Wall Street, New York City. mh27-1aw6mS

WAHLIG, BABETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BABETTE WAHLIG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1897. LOUISA HOFFMAN, ANNIE M. KLIPP, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executors, 29 Wall St., New York. f6-1aw6mS

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n7-1aw6mS

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-1aw6mS

## BICYCLES.


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**Cooks.**

COOK.—By woman as cook and to do plain washing; best city reference. W., 1,775 Madison Av.

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DRESSMAKER.—By a French designer and fitter; by day or at home; seashore gowns and misses' traveling dresses a specialty; remodeling; latest Parisian styles; terms moderate. Mlle. Le Cosse, 202 West 52d St.

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TRAVELING GOVERNESS or GOVERNESS.—By refined young lady, German, as traveling companion or governess; excellent references. Miss Daniel, care of Mr. Hammer, 53 East 59th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as working housekeeper; good manager; can undertake all the work for a family of adults; six years' reference from last employer; wages, $30. Call on Friday, Saturday, or Monday, in the afternoon, at 135 East 17th St., or address Miss B., no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; city or country. Housekeeper, 172 East 94th St.; ring outside bell.

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LAUNDRESS.—First-class; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 239 East 28th St., janitor.

**Seamstresses.**

SEAMSTRESS.—As seamstress by day; work with and finish after dressmaker; in private families; reference. C., Box 185, 1,242 Broadway.

## SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

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**Butlers.**

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; with personal city reference; willing and obliging. H. H., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

**Coachmen.**

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COACHMAN.—By a competent young man; excellent and reliable driver; neat appearance; hard working and trustworthy; efficient coachborn Bower, Dempsey, 210 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; seven years in last place; just disengaged; best city reference. B. Lynch, 208 East 41st St.

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GARDENER.—Small family, competent, wishes to take charge of gentleman's country place; steady work; best references. Inquire Charles A. Post, 16 Exchange Place.

**Valets.**

VALET.—By valet; willing to travel; best references; competent. V. W., 530 6th Av.

**Miscellaneous.**

DRIVER, &c.—By a middle-aged American; sober, and honest; as driver, care of office or floor in livery stable, or on stock farm; a good plain writer and arithmetician; reference. William S. Shears, 19 Beacon Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 736 East 134th St.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

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WANTED.—An experienced gentleman to represent a prominent daily newspaper as advertising canvasser. R. E. P., Box 131 Times.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—SUSANNA W. THORNE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM KELLY, John Stoker, Joseph Goodstein, Samuel Lesserson, Herman Miller, Daniel Greenwald, Reuben Schwarnoski, Louis Reynal, Morris Weber, Louis Goldstein, Selig Lessler, Sam Penn, defendants.—Place of trial.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, February 10th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Kelly and John Stoker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, on the 5th day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
11 Wall Street, New York City.
mh6-1aw6wS

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1897. JANE B. BERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-1aw6m

YOUNG, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Larocque, Jr., No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1897. DANIEL K. YOUNG, Administrator. JOS. LAROCQUE, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 40 Wall Street, New York City. mh6-1aw6mS

## EXCURSIONS.

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Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

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## HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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GRATIS.

**For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the**

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63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

**Albany,** N. Y.——Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
**Asheville,** N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
**Atlantic City,** NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
**Atlantic City,** N.J., The Chalfonte, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
**Baltimore** Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
**Brooklyn,** N. Y.——Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
**Charleston,** S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
**Cincinnati,** O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
**Denver,** Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
**FLORIDA.** Coast / East / Hotel System. — **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap. / do The Ponce de Leon, ap. / do Hotel Cordova, ep. / **Ormond,** The Ormond, ap. / **PalmBeach,** PalmBeachInn. ap. / do Royal Poinciana, ap. / **Miami,** The Royal Palm, ap. — C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
**FLA.** — **Jacksonville,** The St. James, ap. $4 up / **Suwanee Springs** Htl & famous water
**Kansas City,** Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
**Lakewood,** N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
**London,** Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
**Louisville,** Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
**NewBright'n,** S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
**New Orleans,** La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
**New York**.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (e. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
**Old Point Comfort,** Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
**Philadelphia,** Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) The Rudolf, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
**POLAND SPRING, MAINE.** — **Poland Spr'g House** / Opens June 1st, a. p., $5 / **Mansion House,** / Open all year, a. p., $3 / **Maine Fair Building** / (Rooms only.) Opens June 1 — Circulars of this and other hotels on this list, and testimonials of the famous Water, at 3 Park Pl., N. Y.
**Portland,** Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
**Portsmouth,** N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
**Quebec,** Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
**Richmond,** Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
**Rochester,** N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
**Savannah,** Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
**Schenectady,** N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
**St. Louis,** Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
**Syracuse,** N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
**Troy,** N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
**Washington,** D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**FRENCH LINE.**
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe....Sat., April 10, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Umbria, Apl 3, 6:30 AM Campania April 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon
**No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.**
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.**
**For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.**
S. S. SCHIEDAM..Tuesday, March 30, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Thursday, April 1, 10 A. M.
First cabin $72.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....March 27
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
**DAILY SERVICE.**
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM
**Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.**
Konigin Luise.....Thursday, April 8, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

**HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE**
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 30, 4 PM | Pennsylvania, Ap 10, 11 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to **NORWAY,** the **NORTH CAPE,** and **SPITZBERGEN** by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17** and **JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

**American Line.**
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK..March 31 | NEW YORK....April 21
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
ST. PAUL.....April 14 | ST. PAUL.....May 5
**SUMMER CRUISE**
**to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.**
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
**By the American S. S. "Ohio."**
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

**Red Star Line to Antwerp**
Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
Noordland, April 7, noon | Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

**CLYDE LINE.**
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, March 27
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, March 30
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, April 2
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, April 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**Albany Evening Line.**
The popular steamers DREW and JEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

**NEW HAVEN.**—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

**RAMSDELL LINE.**—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

**"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS**
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., an. 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

**WEST SHORE R.R.**
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska. Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

**LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.**
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
8:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"**
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction,

# RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS

## Conference of City Republican Leaders Decides to Make a Strong Opposition.

## BITTER FEELING MANIFESTED.

**Mr. Lauterbach to Start for Washington To-day to Consult with Senator Platt and Chairman Hackett —A Suggestion that City Members Stay Out of a Caucus.**

One last effort to prevent the Legislature from passing the Raines law amendments is to be made by the local Republican machine. It looked to some of the politicians last night as though this final effort might make a further breach between the local and State machines, if some of the hot-headed ones among the local leaders are allowed to have their way.

There was a caucus yesterday of representatives from each of the Assembly districts at the County Committee's headquarters, in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, 1 Madison Avenue. Almost the only district leader absent was Frederick S. Gibbs. Chairman Edward Lauterbach presided.

The caucus, after much discussion of the Raines amendments and their probable effect on the party in this city, unanimously pronounced against them, and decided that Gov. Black and the Legislature should be requested not to permit the Raines law to be amended in any way this year. The method of procedure was left entirely in the hands of Edward Lauterbach, who will leave for Washington on an early train this morning to consult with Senator Platt and Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, who is now in Washington. The "Sunday school class" meeting will be held at the capital this week.

Suggestions were made at the conference that were regarded as wild ones by the older politicians present, and there are many indications that some of the local Republican leaders are becoming so enraged over the Raines amendments that they do not care whether they bring on a row with the State machine or not.

James L. Stewart, the leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, suggested that all Republican members of the Senate and Assembly from this city should be called upon to remain out of the caucus, if one is called on the Raines amendments. He was of the opinion that if no caucus was ordered there might be a chance of beating the amendments on the floor of either the Senate or the Assembly.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott pointed out that it would be ridiculous to advise Republicans against goingfi into a Republican caucus if one was regularly called. The cooler heads among the conferrees agreed with Mr. Van Cott, and the matter was dropped. The suggestion, however, served to show how the feeling is running.

One of the most prominent Republicans in the city, and one who was at the conference, said last night that some of the conferrees did indulge in "revolutionary talk, but that it amounted to nothing."

A suggestion was made that the State committee be called together to take action in reference to the Raines amendments. It was said that the State committee might be the arbiter or that the State committee might prevent the amendments from being caucus measures, but it was pointed out that this might be regarded as throwing down the gauntlet to the State machine, and, also, that the State committee could not be called together unless by direction of Chairman Hackett. Then again it is certain almost that Senator Platt would object to bringing the State committee into the matter. So the caucus did nothing on that point.

# NEW ELEVATED CAR LIGHTS.

## A Test Made Last Evening—Promise of Public Use on Sixth Avenue To-night.

The first train with gas lamps over the elevated roads left the Rector Street Station on the Sixth Avenue line at 8 o'clock last evening. It consisted of five cars, and the passengers were the representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company, the Pintsch Compressing Company, and a few guests. It was a special train to test the new Pintsch lights, which are to replace the oil lamps heretofore used.

The new light was brilliant. Instead of the three oil lamps formerly used, there are four gas lamps, with four jets each, making sixteen jets in each car. Every nook in the car was illuminated, and the effect was very agreeable to those accustomed to the dim, mysterious light of other days. The test was regarded as very successful.

General Manager Fransioli stated that, commencing this evening, about 400 cars illuminated by the new light would be run on the Sixth Avenue line. This number will be two-fifths of all the cars in the elevated road system, and thus will comply with the terms of the Andrews act, which requires that that proportion shall be lighted with gas or electricity by April 27, and all of them by the 27th of April, 1899.

"We shall not only comply with the law," he stated, "but shall push ahead as fast as we can. We hope to have new lights on the Ninth Avenue line in a short time, and shall go ahead with the others as fast as possible."

The tank under each car, which contains the gas, is seven feet long, by twenty inches in diameter, and contains about 175 cubic feet of gas, under a pressure of 150 feet to the square inch. This is sufficient to light the car, full capacity, for seventeen hours. The new fixtures cost $30 apiece, or $120 for each car. The old, unsightly ones will be removed as fast as the cars can be run into the shops.

# CARRIED A PEN TO GOV. BLACK.

### It Is Expected He Will Use It in Signing the Charter.

The pen to be used in making the Greater New York charter a law is to be one of the attractions at the "Greater New York Exposition," that will be opened in the Grand Central Palace Saturday, April 3. General Manager Browne communicated with Gov. Black on this subject, and, obtaining his assent, Mr. Browne went to Albany yesterday, taking with him a pen and holder, which he will offer to be used by the Governor in signing the measure.

Mayor Strong will preside at the opening of the exposition. Former President Cleveland, Vice President Hobart, Secretary Sherman, the Governor and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff are among the specially invited guests.

### Woman Put Linemen to Flight.

Western Union linemen on Thursday removed two decayed telegraph poles that stood on Louis Reinhardt's property at Whiton and Arch Street, Jersey City, while Mrs. Reinhardt looked on with idle interest. When they started in to plant new poles Mrs. Reinhardt put the men to flight by producing a revolver and threatening their lives. A police officer, who was appealed to, and was shown a permit from the city allowing the work, compelled her to cease her warlike demonstrations. The poles were put in place, and a suit for civil damages against the city is to follow.

### Shrady Indicted for Perjury.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for perjury George Shrady, who last night was committed to the Tombs by Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Charles C. Gibson, the private detective. Mr. Shrady was released under $5,000 bail later in the day. The security was furnished by his mother, Mrs. Bertha M. Shrady of 239 Lexington Avenue.

# HOSPITAL FUND DIVIDED.

**Used $50,000 of the Sum Provided by the Saturday and Sunday Collections.**

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association met in the Mayor's office yesterday and apportioned $50,000 among the hospitals benefited. Mayor Strong presided, and Alexander E. Orr, former Mayor Edward Cooper, Dock Commissioner Ed in Einstein, and Postmaster Dayton were present. The Treasurer's report showed receipts amounting to $61,500, which is $2,500 more than was collected last year. Of this sum, $8,200 was designated for special purposes by the donors and $3,300 was reserved for expenses. The $50,000 was divided as follows:

| Hospitals. | Number of Free Hospital Days. | Amounts Awarded. |
|---|---|---|
| Montefiore Home | 99,515 | $5,000.00 |
| Mount Sinai Hospital | 65,979 | 5,000.00 |
| German Hospital | 41,159 | 3,125.27 |
| St. Luke's | 40,722 | 3,045.29 |
| Ruptured and Crippled | 39,725 | 3,018.92 |
| Roosevelt | 38,807 | 2,948.70 |
| St. Mary's | 31,542 | 2,368.38 |
| Misericordia Home | 28,049 | 2,131.71 |
| Post-Graduate | 24,365 | 1,842.41 |
| Isabella Heimath | 24,105 | 1,831.99 |
| Colored Hospital | 19,356 | 1,471.04 |
| Home for Incurables | 18,803 | 1,417.82 |
| Orthopedic | 16,017 | 1,217.28 |
| St. Mark's | 15,307 | 1,163.32 |
| Woman's | 13,670 | 1,038.62 |
| Lebanon | 13,089 | 994.75 |
| French | 13,032 | 989.52 |
| J. Hood Wright Memorial | 12,741 | 966.90 |
| Infirmary for Women and Children | 12,711 | 957.55 |
| St. John's Guild Hospital | 12,652 | 961.53 |
| Mothers and Babies' | 12,462 | 947.56 |
| Holy Comforter | 11,692 | 873.90 |
| Cancer | 11,416 | 867.61 |
| Babies' | 11,171 | 849.76 |
| Flower Surgical | 9,080 | 684.51 |
| Beth Israel | 8,916 | 679.68 |
| Eye and Ear Infirmary | 7,873 | 600.29 |
| Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital | 7,675 | 588.29 |
| Skin and Cancer | 7,058 | 539.98 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear | 6,642 | 504.13 |
| Hahnemann | 4,325 | 333.69 |
| Medical College and Hospital for Women | 3,865 | 298.58 |
| Ophthalmic and Aural | 3,320 | 250.00 |
| Convalescent Home | 2,048 | 250.00 |
| New York Ophthalmic | 1,926 | 250.00 |
| Total | 690,841 | $50,000.00 |

# POLITICS FOR ENGINEERS.

## A Greeting From Mr. Platt at Their Mass Meeting to Protest Against a Bill.

A large mass meeting of engineers of the Greater New York was held last evening at the Cooper Institute to protest against what is known as Assembly bill No. 462, providing for the appointment of a State Board of Examiners for engineers.

The obnoxious feature of the bill, the engineers say, is that when a person applies to be examined he may, pending the examination, work as an engineer. This, they declare, is not only prejudicial to their interests, but would tend to place property and life in danger should an ignorant man apply for examination and go to work at once.

The seats in the hall were all filled, and among the speakers of the evening were Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, who tried to boom things for the Democrats, and Assemblyman Jeremiah J. Sullivan of this city, who was the bearer of good will and greetings from Senator Thomas C. Platt. The engineers' unions claim a membership of 20,000 in the Greater New York.

Mayor Gleason was the first speaker, and some one in the audience called out for "Three cheers for the next Mayor of the Greater New York." The reply in cheers to this was rather faint, but Mr. Gleason started in with a vim, and remarked that if he were a member of an engineers' union he would be expelled, because he always talked politics, and politics was tabooed at their meetings.

"You represent 20,000 men, and if I had you all behind me I'd run the whole machinery of the State and I'd beat Senator Thomas C. Platt. I'd hold the throttle of the engine so that that obnoxious bill would never reach the Governor for his signature."

Then Assemblyman Sullivan, who is a Republican, had his inning. He said: "I am delegated by Senator Platt, who represents all the people of this State, to tell you that he is heart and soul with the Knights of Labor and with you in any bill which you will introduce in the Legislature in your interests." Mr. Sullivan pledged himself to do all he could to defeat the obnoxious bill.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against Bill 462, and declaring that the engineers had full confidence in the ability, competence, and honesty of the Steam Boiler Inspection and Engineers' Bureau of this city, and felt that it was only necessary to give the bureau additional power to enable it more fully to determine the intelligence and mechanical knowledge of applicants for license. The resolutions also approved of Bill 1,586, introduced in the Assembly by Richard Gilleland and in the Senate by Charles B. Page.

# AN ALLEGED BURGLARS' GANG.

### Four Captures Which the Police Consider Important.

Three men, a woman, and a girl of sixteen years were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, the men charged with burglary and the woman with receiving stolen goods. The arrests are regarded by the police as important.

The men are John Kelly, alias Frank Hazel, twenty years old, who gives his residence as 303 Spring Street; John Gartland, alias Corey, twenty-five years old, who says he lives at 429 West Thirtieth Street, and Charles Walker, alias Stewart, twenty years old, who says he lives at 318 West Thirty-ninth Street. The police think they have committed numerous burglaries recently and say their pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery. The woman is Kate Donnelly, fifty-two years old, of 96 Barrow Street. The girl is Mamie McKinley, and she was turned over to the custody of her father, Andrew McKinley of 575 Greenwich Street, who accuses Kelly of having abducted her. The girl herself says she was kept a prisoner in the Barrow Street house by the Donnelly woman.

The men were arrested Thursday night, through complaint of Mrs. Mary Ryan of 300 West Houston Street, who said she had seen three men in her flat on Thursday. Yesterday she identified Kelly and Gartland as two of them. With the three men was found a young girl of sixteen, Maude Wilson, who, on being taken to Headquarters, confessed that her three male companions were thieves, and gave details of several robberies. The property found at the Donnelly woman's house in Barrow Street, and supposed to be stolen by these men, amounts to something like $2,000 in value. Much of it is plated silverware and some of it has been identified by people who say they have been robbed. The men and the woman were held for examination and Maude Wilson was detained as a witness.

### Sensational Scene in Court.

James Gorman, who is under indictment in Brooklyn for causing the death of John Kern of 118 High Street last December, entered the courtroom in the County Court House yesterday and answered his name when called. As he walked forward, Mrs. Nora Kern, widow of the dead man, ran forward, and, seizing him by the collar, shrieked out that he had killed her husband. Court officers forced her into the corridor, where she saw H. Plant of 155 Pearl Street, who had furnished bail for Gorman. She dashed at him, but he outran her. She was finally compelled to leave the building.

### Mr. Liebmann's Residence Robbed.

Burglars entered the house of Louis Liebmann, the dry goods merchant, at 332 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and stole some jewelry, silverware, and an overcoat. The burglars left traces of their presence in every room in the house, except the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Liebmann.

# FOR THE HALL OF RECORDS

## East End of the Block on Centre Street, Between Chambers and Reade, Favored.

## MAYOR TALKS ABOUT TWEED.

**The Location Preferred by the Majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment — The Scheme Involves the Extension of Elm Street to the Park.**

The new Hall of Records, which has been authorized by the Legislature, will probably be built on the eastern half of the block bounded by Broadway on the west, Centre Street on the east, Chambers Street on the south, and Reade Street on the north. This was tacitly agreed upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The plan is to make an entirely new block out of the section by running Elm Street through from Reade Street, probably just to the east of the American News Company's building on Chambers Street. The Board of Estimate and the Board of Street Opening and Improvement will meet next Friday to discuss the site and the extension of Elm Street.

The board was not unanimous in favoring the site mentioned. Controller Fitch thought it would be well, on the score of economy, to take the block bounded by Elm, Reade, Centre, and Duane Streets, just in the rear of the other site. It is estimated that, after Elm Street is extended, the cost of the Chambers Street site will be $2,200,000, while the site suggested by the Controller is estimated at $500,000. The Chambers Street site contains 33,000 square feet, the Reade Street site, 28,000 square feet. The Mayor, the Corporation Counsel President Barker of the Tax Department, and President Jeroloman of the Aldermen favored the Chambers Street site.

In answering the Controller, the Mayor made a little speech, which attracted much attention.

"Take the case of Tweed," said the Mayor. "In opening the Boulevard and in the other great public improvements which he planned and started, Tweed did more in the way of public improvements for this city than has been done since his day. If he had been content to take $100,000 or $200,000 a year as salary for what he did, I for one would have gladly voted him that amount. I believe that, had he been honest, he ought to have had that amount for the good he did, and the people would then have sustained him. I am in favor of public improvements, and if we make a good job of this, the people will sustain us in it."

In conversation after the meeting, the Mayor made it clear that what he meant was that if Tweed had been an honest man the city could well have afforded to pay him the large salary mentioned in view of the public improvements he projected and, to a certain extent, carried out.

Controller Fitch said that he favored the cheaper site as a matter of economy. He pointed out that in the last two years the bonded debt had been growing rapidly, and was now about $121,000,000.

"There is not one dollar of the debt increase of the past two years," said the Mayor, "that I would recall, or that the people would recall."

"That is no reason why we should keep on piling up the debt when there is a chance to save a few million dollars," said the Controller.

In the course of the discussion the Mayor suggested that it might be well for the city to take both sites and to use the Reade Street site for a new municipal building, which would provide, not only for the City Court, but also for the city departments that will not be housed in the Hall of Records, except the Mayor's office, the quarters for the two Chambers of the Municipal Assembly, and the City Clerk's office, which will be in the old City Hall.

# THE RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

### Statements Which Were Erroneously Ascribed to Mr. Delafield.

A reporter's misapprehension led to the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of some views on the rapid-transit situation which were erroneously credited to Lewis L. Delafield, the Secretary of the commission. Mr. Delafield was correctly quoted in saying, "We want to go ahead with the work without first obtaining the consent of each individual property owner along the route of the road. If the Legislature gives us the privilege, we will be allowed to do two or three things at once, which we would otherwise have to do consecutively."

He was wrongly credited as saying that the commission wanted to use the substituted consent of the Supreme Court to go ahead with the work of building the road, and to let the property owners settle their differences with the city afterward. "We could not," said Mr. Delafield yesterday, "get the consent of the Supreme Court until we showed that we had failed to get the consent of the property owners. I did not, moreover, say that we would build the road block by block in the way indicated in the interview; nor that all the dirt taken from the tunnel will be hauled to South Ferry and taken out there. Again, I said nothing about the interruption to traffic on Broadway. I did say something about a slight interference with traffic at night on Tremont Street, Boston, while similar work was going on; and the reporter must have applied my remarks to Broadway."

### Thrift in the Prisoners' Pen.

The prisoners in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, were astonished by an unexpected streak of luck. Samuel Hatch, a butcher, of 112 West Seventy-eighth Street, arrested on his wife's complaint for insanity, produced a large roll of bills and insisted on paying the fines of his fellow-prisoners. One of them regained his self-possession sufficiently to put the $3 given him to pay his fine in his pocket, remarking that he preferred to serve his three days and enjoy the cash when he emerges, and that he was ready to serve an indefinite period on the same terms. Hatch was committed. He has been in asylums before.

### Attempted to Kill His Sons.

Michael Scholle, thirty years old, residing at 292 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, became insane yesterday and attempted to murder his sons. Scholle, who is an epileptic, fell into a convulsion, and when his sons, Joseph and Frank, succeeded in restoring him to consciousness he opened a penknife and made a savage attack on the young men. He cut his elder son, Joseph, on the head, and after the knife was wrested from him he picked up a crowbar and struck Frank on the head with it. Scholle was afterward overpowered by an officer, and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital in a straightjacket.

### A Dinner at the Craftsmen's Club.

The members of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. and A. M., gave a dinner for their friends at the Craftsmen's Club, Twenty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, last evening. Frederick T. Slack, Master of the lodge, presided. Speeches during the evening were made by Thomas E. Richardson, the Rev. George E. McNeille, and James H. Dawson.

### Caught Trying to Smuggle.

At the Bremen Line pier in Hoboken yesterday customs officers found smuggled silks and jewelry to the value of over $2,000 in the baggage of Solomon and Samuel Rosenberg and J. M. Rosenthal, all of New Orleans, who were passengers on the Trave. The men pleaded against confiscation, and they were allowed to have their goods when they paid $238 duty.

### A New Ferryboat Disabled.

Two steampipes burst on the new ferryboat St. Louis at noon yesterday while she was making a trip from Cortlandt Street to Jersey City. The boat reached the slip unaided. Repairs will be completed by Monday.

# TO CURE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

**Dr. Doty's Experiments Give Encouragement that an Antitoxine Can Be Found.**

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, sent to President Wilson of the Health Board yesterday a report as to the experiments recently made with the view of finding an antitoxine for the bubonic plague. He visited Egypt and India some months ago, and made some study of the plague while in those countries. In his report he says:

"During the early part of February a temporary laboratory was constructed on Swinburne Island for the purpose of investigating the plague bacillus, and, if possible, producing a plague antitoxine. Work began Feb. 17, and the laboratory was stocked with animals for the purpose of examination. On Feb. 20 a horse was inoculated with the culture of plague bacillus. This was repeated on March 9. In order to determine how early the serum might have acquired antitoxic properties, about one pint of blood was drawn from the horse March 15, for experimental purposes, and from this one-half pint of serum was secured. About one cubic centimeter was injected into white mice. After fifteen hours these mice were inoculated with a culture of the plague bacillus, which experiments had proved to be fatal to the mice within twenty-four hours, showing its efficiency. The animals which had been previously injected with serum remained alive. Tests made to ascertain the curative powers of this serum have not been so satisfactory, although in most of the cases it prolonged life, and in one a cure was effected.

"The test to determine the curative power was made as follows: Mice inoculated with the deadly dose above referred to—which killed in twenty-four hours—were afterward—three to twelve hours—injected with one cubic centimeter of serum. The results would indicate that the serum in this horse will surely be both preventive and curative. The horse which has been subjected to the above experiment has been inoculated twice since March 15, and blood will again be drawn and the strength of the serum tested."

Dr. T. D. Fitzpatrick, the bacteriologist, has had direct charge of the work at the Swinburne Island laboratory, and Dr. Doty has had general supervision over it. The experiments will be continued and another report will be made by Dr. Doty on the results in a few weeks.

# TROLLEY LINES AT PEACE.

### Nassau Company Is Now Using the Flatbush Avenue Tracks.

The warfare waged between the Nassau and the Brooklyn Heights Companies all day Thursday was declared off yesterday, and the cars of the Nassau Road were allowed to traverse the Heights tracks on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, unmolested. By virtue of its contract, the Nassau Company has a roadway for its new line from Atlantic Avenue to Prospect Park.

President Rossiter was not pleased when he discovered the existence of the forgotten contract, and lost but little time in giving President Johnson notice that he would terminate the contract at the end of ninety days. There is a prospect, that the matter of rental will be satisfactorily settled between the two companies, and the Nassau cars be allowed to continue its line.

The contract was made in 1871, and provided that the Nassau Company should pay the Heights Road $790 annual rental. When electricity was introduced, the compensation was by agreement doubled. General Counsel Church of the Nassau Company said yesterday that the Heights people were using their tracks at fifty points, and any serious trouble which might arise would result disastrously for the Heights Company.

# BOOKED ON OUTGOING STEAMERS

### Some of the Ocean Travelers Who Will Leave Port To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on vessels of the outgoing transatlantic fleet are the following:

French Line steamship La Champagne, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Curtis, Mrs. George Crocker, Count A. de Diesbach, L. D'Aubigne, Henry Galland, Mrs. A. Gutchard, J. R. Hancock, Mrs. George Inness, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Walter G. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Reid, Mr. Story, Mrs. Eames Story, G. Strauss, Mrs. Roswell Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Villars.

Cunard Line steamship Campania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clapp, R. F. Costa, Sir Roderick W. Cameron, H. H. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Godkin, W. J. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laird, President Edward E. Poor of the National Park Bank, and Mrs. Poor, R. S. Ridgley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires to Great Britain; Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walker, and William J. Wright.

Holland-America Line steamship Veendam, for Rotterdam—Richard Bondy, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Merrill, and Capt. Charles C. Platt.

North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Richmond Lenox Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Ball, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Bissel, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brittain, Whitney Conant, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, George R. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Horace A. Young, E. S. Wheeler, Paul Walton, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiborg.

### A Medal for Johns Hopkins.

Word comes to this city that M. de Coubertin of Paris, President of the Union Française des Universities d'Amerique, has written to the Directors of Johns Hopkins University, offering to provide for the annual award in that institution of a medal, to be known as the De Tocqueville Medal, in honor of the illustrious Frenchman who made the well-known study of "Democracy in America." He wishes this medal to be awarded as a prize to the student of the university who shall write the best essay on some subject in historical or political science, taken from French history or politics from 1819 to 1890.

### Columbia University Strike.

The invitation of Bishop Potter, President of the Council of Mediation and Conciliation, to the Board of Walking Delegates to arbitrate the general strike on the Columbia University buildings, was accepted at yesterday's meeting of the board. Several of the delegates claimed that the board alone had the right to settle the matter, but the general sentiment was in favor of arbitration, and in favor of Bishop Potter himself. The Chairman of the board will appoint a committee to confer with a committee appointed by Bishop Potter from the Council of Mediation and Conciliation as to the formation of an arbitration committee.

### Skulls Dug up on Broadway.

In excavating for a building to be erected at 292 and 294 Broadway, near Reade Street, workmen have been digging up human skulls and bones for several days past. About fifty skulls have been unearthed. The position of many of them indicate that several bodies had been buried in one grave. A noticeable thing about all so far found is that the teeth are unusually good and none are missing. The finding of the skulls is accounted for by the fact that in the last century a burial ground was located at what is now Reade Street and Broadway.

### Aid for Suffering Miners.

Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, has just indorsed a circular issued by the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers at Columbus, calling attention to the terrible poverty to which miners in many States have been reduced, and asking organized labor and the public in general for financial and moral assistance for the suffering miners and their families.

# GRANT MONUMENT PARADE

## Plans of the Various Committees Are Said to be Now Very Near Completion.

## THE PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK.

**Three Great Reviewing Stands to be Erected—Appointment of Division Commanders—The Governor to be Asked to Make April 27 a Day of Thanksgiving.**

The plans of the various committees in charge of the preparations for the Grant Monument celebration are rapidly maturing. President McKinley yesterday assured Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope, that he would be present and deliver an address on the day of the celebration.

It is not yet known how many of the Cabinet members will be present. The Hotel Windsor has been made the Administration hotel in this city. The President, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Secretary of the Interior Bliss have already apartments engaged there. Several members of the Diplomatic Corps and several United States Supreme Court Judges will be of the party.

Adjutant Gen. Tillinghast has informed Gen. Dodge that all the National Guard, numbering more than 13,000 men, will be in line. This will be the largest representation of State militiamen ever seen in this city.

Rear Admiral Bunce has notified Gen. Dodge that all the available vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will be in the harbor before April 20.

The plans submitted by the Committee on Decorations and Platforms provide for three reviewing stands. One, seating 3,000 persons, will accommodate President McKinley, the Cabinet members, United States Senators, Representatives, Supreme Court Judges, and representatives from foreign countries. This platform will be erected 100 feet south of the tomb. Facing this stand will be another to hold 7,000 persons. Still another will be erected on the east side of the East Drive, and extending from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and perhaps further, and will have a capacity of 10,000 or more. The plans also include a bridge to rise twelve feet over the drive at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. This bridge will accommodate a choir of 1,000 voices, which will be under the direction of Walter Damrosch.

The parade will probably approach the monument by the East Drive, and, passing northward as far as Claremont, come back down the West Drive as far as the monument.

The following additional appointments were made yesterday: Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Chief Marshal of first grand division, composed of all uniformed and equipped military organizations; Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Chief Marshal of second grand division, to be composed of army, society, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Union veterans, sons of veterans, and of all veteran naval societies of the civil war; Col. Charles F. Homer, Chief Marshal of third grand division, to be composed of civil organizations, and Capt. W. E. Horton, special aide and military secretary, assigned to the Grant Inaugural Parade Headquarters.

The Clearing House Committee has asked Gov. Black to proclaim April 27 a day of Thanksgiving, in order that the banks may close. Gov. Flower granted a similar request April 27, 1893, the date of the laying of the cornerstone of Grant's tomb.

Gov. Johnson of Alabama is the first Chief Executive of any State to decline to accept an invitation to the dedication ceremonies. In declining, on account of public duties, he says: "There are many old Confederates here who will be glad to know that a monument worthy of his deeds now marks the great General's last resting place."

# THREATS AGAINST BARSOTTI.

### Italians Enraged at the Banker Accused of Swindling Romano.

When the time came for the hearing, in Centre Street Police Court yesterday of the case of Charles Barsotti, the Italian banker accused by John Romano of failing to send to Italy some money left with him by Romano for that purpose, the courtroom was filled with angry Italians, some of whom say they have been similarly victimized.

Word was taken to Magistrate Wentworth that Barsotti, who was out on bail, was afraid to appear. The court interpreter circulated among the spectators for a while, and told the Magistrate he had heard seventeen threats of killing Barsotti. It was then decided to hold the hearing in the private examination room.

When the Italians saw the lawyers moving in that direction they guessed what was being done and made a dash for the door, but were stopped by policemen. Barsotti was taken into the room by another entrance. When the hearing was adjourned until March 31 Barsotti was smuggled out, and when the Italians who had waited in the courtroom heard of the adjournment they rushed for the street, but he had gone. Barsotti made an assignment two days after his arrest.

# GREEKS START FOR HOME.

### Farewells to the 150 Volunteers Who Go To-day.

The Greek quarter, in and about Roosevelt Street, was a scene of noisy activity last night. About 150 Greeks were to start for their native land to aid their struggling fellow-countrymen, and a crowd of friends was there to bid them good bye.

At the Parthenon restaurant, 23 Roosevelt Street, Father Papageorgopoulos of the Greek Orthodox Church offered prayer, while the Greeks stood bareheaded around him. Then James Patterson, a prominent Greek, made an address, and was followed by C. D. Phassionlarides. Then a procession was formed, to escort the volunteers to the French Line pier. There were about 500 men in this, including the John Pappus Association. At the pier there were more prayers and addresses and farewells.

The volunteers will sail this morning at 5 o'clock on La Champagne. Most of them are paying their own expenses, and some of them are carrying arms with them. They are all going third class. Twenty of them, headed by Michael Lombert, came from Philadelphia. The rest of them come from this city. The nominal head of the party is Peter Socrates.

### New Ninth Avenue Stations.

General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company received yesterday a committee of the West Side Public Improvement Association, who asked that stations be built at Eighteenth Street and at Bethune Street. Mr. Fransioli replied that if the road could make satisfactory terms with property holders at the proposed sites, it would build the stations. "They are needed," he said last evening to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "and the road stands ready to put them up when these consents are obtained."

### Ambassador Bayard's Horse.

A fine-looking English cob arrived on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mississippi yesterday, consigned to a dealer in Salem, N. J. The horse is the property of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, who has used him for the last two years, and he will be forwarded later to Mr. Bayard's home, in Delaware.

The distress, apprehension, inconvenience, and danger of Asthma, can all be overcome by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT if administered according to directions.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

*"Oh, for a seat in some poetic nook."*
*—Leigh Hunt.*

None more poetic could be dreamed of than the curious hanging seats used in India. They are of carved wood, with a wide double seat, cushioned with numerous pillows and suspended with massive chains. We have reproduced these slightly modernized, with most delightful results. They are an immense improvement on the old-fashioned hammock, and are extremely picturesque, as well as practically comfortable. Nothing ever equaled them. You have only to see one to be persuaded to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

# RENTALS FOR NEW PIERS.

**Dock Board Calls a Conference to Decide What Steamship Companies Should Pay.**

Certain of the steamship companies have been trying for some time to obtain from the Dock Board leases of the new piers to be constructed in the North River near Gansevoort Market, but have offered terms lower than the Dock Commissioners have been willing to accept. The amounts discussed for compensation have not been made public by either the companies or the Commissioners.

President O'Brien of the Dock Department said yesterday:

"The only rental proper to be charged for this property under the law is the market rental value. Some of the transatlantic steamship companies seem to think that this market value is more than they should be asked to pay. Looking to a settlement of these differences, so that we can determine to what uses this section of the water front may be put, the Board of Docks has got the consent of Mayor Strong for a conference at the City Hall at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of March 31. At this conference the matter will be gone over thoroughly, as the Commissioners of Docks want some agreement arrived at whereby the best service to the city can be secured.

"Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Darwin R. James, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation; Henry D. McCord, President of the New York Produce Exchange; Hugh Kelly, President of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York; Henry F. Dimock, William R. Grace, Abram S. Hewitt, Jordan L. Mott, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been respectfully invited to attend this conference, and confer regarding the rental value of the property involved."

Regarding the talk that shipping is being driven from this port, in which connection the names of certain companies were so used as to make it appear that they might withdraw from New York, H. Maitland Kersey, agent of the White Star Line, said yesterday:

"We have no idea of leaving New York, under any circumstances. We are at present paying a rental in excess of $89,000, which has been quoted as the figure we object to in the new pier, so that is all wrong. Our relations with the Dock Commissioners are entirely amicable, and we believe that the matter will be settled without trouble."

# SCHLESSINGER IS REARRESTED.

### Bail Increased to $5,000—His Victim Reported Dying.

Mark Schlessinger, an employe of the Bureau of Incumbrances, who has been under bail for several months on a charge of assault, was rearrested yesterday on a special warrant, and his bail was increased to $5,000. This action was ordered by District Attorney Olcott. His former bondsman signed again for the increased sum.

Willie Scott, a boy living at 690 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who, it is charged, was brutally assaulted by Schlessinger, was reported to be dying yesterday. The alleged offense was committed on Oct. 20, when the employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances made a raid on a lot of goods exposed before a trunk store at the corner of Vesey Street and Broadway. Scott was employed there. In a scuffle the boy was thrown down, and, it is alleged, Schlessinger kicked him. He was carried away unconscious, and, it is alleged, his mind was affected.

### Art in the Public Schools.

Ross Turner, Instructor at the Institute of Technology, in Boston, addressed the members of the Public Education Association yesterday at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, on "Public School Art." He said that there were unmistakable signs of the return of prosperity in the United States, and, with this prosperity, sooner or later a fresher and higher life will be infused into art. He advocated putting school children in an atmosphere of art, larger playgrounds, with flowers and gardens, and training in drawing, woodwork, and making of pottery and rugs. This would be a benefit, not only from an artistic, but a commercial point of view.

### Official Car for the President.

The Railroad Car Journal has originated a project for the construction of a private car for the President of the United States. It is desired to have the material contributed by the carbuilding establishments of this country and affiliated industries. The expectation is to have the car excel anything of the kind ever built, both in its furnishings and construction, with the view of showing the point to which the car building industry has advanced in this country. Designs for the car are now preparing under the supervision of a competent committee. The car is to be presented to the United States Government.

### Appropriations for City Use.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate a bond issue of $25,677 for an addition to the old Mott Street School, and an issue of $17,430 for an addition to the East Eighty-second Street School, were authorized. The sum of $8,000 was allowed to Col. Waring for the improvement of the East Seventeenth Street pocket dump. The appropriations of $500 and $400 made in 1896 and 1897 for the St. Mary's lodging house were revoked. The President of the State Board of Charities had informed the Controller that the institution was not one of those entitled to city money.

### Promoted to be Battalion Chiefs.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday appointed Frederick W. Gooderson, Jr., now Captain of Engine No. 35, and Charles W. Kruger, now Captain of Hook and Ladder No. 9, to be Chiefs of Battalion. These are the appointments that have been hanging fire so long on account of the failure of the Civil Service Board to furnish a satisfactory eligible list. A protest against the promotions was made by Lawyer Louis J. Grant in behalf of Capt. J. J. Burns of Hook and Ladder No. 1, who claims that the examination was unfair and illegal.

### A Curiosity in Wall Street.

A curiosity of Wall Street was the appearance yesterday of a few of the original New York and Lake Erie Railroad bonds, first mortgage, dating back nearly half a century, and signed "Millard Fillmore, Comptroller." The bonds were issued as the road was built, mile by mile, and were auctioned in Hanover Square. They were the first American railroad bonds acquired by European investors.

Not altogether the fashionable hatter's fault that he charges $2 more for the same Derby.

He doesn't sell as many—can't afford to sell as cheap.

His shape; all shapes worth having—$3.

Alpines and silk hats; men's and boys' hats.

Do you enjoy jumping with the weather — from a winter overcoat to nothing; from nothing back again?

If not—Spring overcoats, $10 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

# OPPOSED TO THE CHARTER

## Movement to Unite in a Representative Committee All the Elements Which Disapprove It.

## CONFERENCE TUESDAY NIGHT.

**A Combined Opposition to the Document in Its Present Shape to Appear Before the Mayor and, Later, Before the Governor — The Bodies to be Represented.**

Strong demonstrations of opposition to the Greater New York charter are likely to be made before Mayor Strong and Gov. Black as the result of the active efforts of Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange; James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, and John F. Doyle, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, members of the Bar Association, and numerous other citizens, who on important occasions interest

# The New York Times.

## SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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## Turgueneff.

HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEORGE SAND, TAINE, RENAN, GAUTIER, AND OTHERS.

It was in 1847, M. Halpérine-Kaminski says, that Turgueneff became acquainted with George Sand. It is not likely that in 1847 Turgueneff had made a distinguished mark in literature, but George Sand's reputation was at that time firmly established. It was "The Sketches from the Diary of a Sportsman" that particularly excited her attention. It was to the Russian novelist that, in 1872, she dedicated her story, "Pierre Bonnin." In a letter of hers to Gustave Flaubert in 1868 she writes, "I know him but little, but I understand him by heart." A year later she wrote again to Flaubert, "I should like to renew my acquaintance with Turgueneff, for I know him slightly, without having read him, but since then I have read him, with entire admiration, (admiration entiere.)" George Sand adds then: "You have finished your romance—bring him to us."

In Cosmopolis there is to be found a series of letters written by Turgueneff to George Sand, to Sainte-Beuve, Theophile Gautier, Charles Edmond, Taine, and Renan, in their original French.

The letters to George Sand begin in 1870 and conclude in 1876, the year of her death. On Turgueneff's part, his respect for George Sand was unbounded; it was as M. Halpérine-Kaminski expresses it, "La piété filiale." When he learned of her death, his expressions of regret are most touching, for he writes: "Il etait impossible d'entrer dans le cercle de son intimité sans devenir son adorateur, dans un sens, meilleur peut-être."

The first letter of Turgueneff is in a joyous mood, and was written from Rougemont pres Cloyes in 1871:

"My Dear Madame Sand: After a copious dinner, where I drank a great deal of mild Madeira, I have just sense sufficient to tell you that Viardot and I send you the results of our hunt, a deer and two pheasants. You will see they will be prime eating. I am falling asleep, but I love you immensely, and I love, too, everybody in Nohant. Wait until next Sunday.

"Votre fidèle,

"Iv. Turgueneff.

"P. S.—Viardot killed the deer, and even secured two, and he grumbles about his luck."

When in 1872 George Sand dedicated her "Pierre Bonnin" to him, Turgueneff wrote:

"What I want to express, whether it be spoken or written, falls far below what I feel—that is, when it relates to my personality. Whether it be timidity or awkwardness, I do not know. To explain what I mean: When I went to Nohant, I had promised myself to tell you the immense influence you exerted on me as a writer. Well, then, I think that I was dumb about it. This time, however, I want to say that I am very much moved and proud on reading what George Sand had said about my book, and I am so happy that she has said it."

In 1873 he writes in the same strain:

"It is not necessary for me to tell you how glad I am that my books please you. Your praise is my best title to fame."

Turgueneff published in 1874 an addition to his "Récits d'un Chasseur," and he writes that he had proposed dedicating it to her, but that Viardot had advised him to wait until he had written something less insignificant and more worthy of having her name attached to it. In April, 1875, Turgueneff sent George Sand some toys for her grandchildren, "les jou-jou a vos petites filles et mes contes a vous"—my stories for you, and he adds:

"I was made happy by looking at your handwriting, for I heard in Paris certain depressing rumors relating to your health. If it were not an elephant, it was a fly. That is a Russian proverb, and I hope that the fly itself has taken wing."

There is an appreciation of Flaubert which is curious, and he explains some of Flaubert's characteristics to George Sand. The author of Mme. Bovary had complained about the lapse of some correspondence, George Sand having neglected writing to him, and possibly Flaubert had been irritated. Turgueneff writes:

"I know in all this that Flaubert says that there is the involuntary exaggeration of an impressionable and nervous man, who has been used up by a life which was too free and easy. He has tenacity without energy, just as he has amour propre without vanity. Le malheur entre dans son âme comme dans du beurre."

The conclusion of several letters of Turgueneff is, "I take the liberty of sending you a little barrel of oysters." Certainly Turgueneff had the sincerest respect and affection for George Sand.

There is but one letter in the series addressed to Sainte-Beuve, the man who made literary reputations in his time. Turgueneff had sent him in 1868 his Fumée (Smoke) and does not know whether it had been received. The conclusion of his letter reads: "I hold so much to the honor of being read by you, and I may run the risk of being seemingly importunate."

The letter to Theophile Gautier is of 1872, and then Gautier as an art critic was supreme. The letter of Turgueneff has its amusing side.

"On the occasion of my first visit to the Salon, I was carried away by a picture of Blanchard's, (No. 149, very badly named 'Courtisane.') Well, though I bought it, I deemed it to be the most beautiful of the women in the Salon. But it seems I am the only one who thinks so. Nobody talks about it. The ladies find her ugly, et cetera. This, I must acknowledge, bothers me. Of course I do not want you to puff it. What I do wish is to have simply your views about it, for with all your indulgence, I recognize in you a master critic and a master writer. I love my poor, neglected picture, and I always will, no matter what happens. I should, however, feel singularly elated if you approved of it."

It would have been most interesting to learn what Theophile thought of the Russian's purchase.

In his letter to Taine of 1878 there is once more a reference to Flaubert. It seems that Flaubert had a book ready for publication, and that both Turgueneff and Taine thought the book far below his former romances, and advised his not publishing it. Turgueneff writes to Taine:

"Without being completely of your way of thinking, your conclusions are correct. * * * The friendship both of us have for F. imposes certain duties which may perhaps be painful."

Mrs. Taine having been called upon later on to explain what was the book Flaubert had written, thinks it was his "Bouvard et Pécuchet," and that her husband was fearful that it was not up to the standard of Flaubert's other romances.

Taine had sent Turgueneff his "French Revolution." "Permit me to drop the Monsieur," Turgueneff writes to Taine. Then, in acknowledging the book, he says: "You have done there something which will be lasting and useful, two things which are not often found together." Turgueneff must have been intimate with Ernest Renan. In 1879 he writes to Renan:

"I am still at the country, (Bougival,) reading your last volume, ('L'Eglise Chretienne.') You throw light on my mind on questions which are both delicate and difficult. I do not know which to admire the more, the subtlety of it or the directness of your psychological analysis, if I may express it this way, the method of church organization. The reading of your volume has been a perfect enchantment to me."

The first letter in the series to George Sand was written by Turgueneff when she was in her sixty-seventh year, and then Turgueneff was fifty-three years old. This correspondence shows us the human side of the man, and though, as Dr. Johnson may have said, "The reciprocal civility of authors is one of the most risible scenes in the farce of life," there is a ring of sincerity in these letters, which are, however, but a brief portion of the correspondence of Ivan Sergeyevich Turgueneff.

Charles Scribner.

## Hawthorne.

HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. LATHROP, TELLS HIS STORY MAINLY IN LETTERS FROM HER MOTHER.*

That intense love and reverence a wife feels for her husband is the theme of this volume. Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop writes, "It will be seen that this volume is really written by Sophie Hawthorne," and these letters, beginning in 1832, are continued up to a few years before the death of Hawthorne. The major part of these letters were addressed by Mrs. Hawthorne to her sister, Elizabeth Peabody, and to her mother, and to her father, but there is other correspondence. There are Hawthorne's own letters, with many others, and the selections have been judiciously made.

Before the reader there passes the most illustrious in the domain of letters, English or American, of the last half century. Here are many letters from the Alcotts, Bancroft, Browning, Dr. Channing, Chorley, Curtis, Emerson, Fields, Margaret Fuller, Greenough, Hilliard, Dr. Holmes, Lord Houghton, Thomas Hughes, G. P. R. James, Longfellow, Lowell, Miss Martineau, Herman Melville, Motley, Peabody, Mary A. Porter, Mrs. Sedgwick, Sturgis, Lord Tabley, Thoreau, Ticknor, Samuel Warren, Daniel Webster, and innumerable others. Where there might be wanting the necessary connections between the letters, Mrs. Lathrop supplies them.

Very dainty and circumspect were the the inmates of the house in Charter Street, Salem, where lived the Misses Peabody, and fairly diffident were those who dwelt in Herbert Street, who were the Hawthornes. Civilities were of the cautious kind at first, but by degrees there came about an acquaintance between Sophia Peabody and Nathaniel Hawthorne. It might have been the last book interchanged that was the beginning of it. Elizabeth Peabody sees something more positive coming. This letter of Sophie's is a perfect idyl, and shows the first glimpse of her great happiness. She is writing to her sister Elizabeth, and it is a shy confession of her love:

"Yesterday Mr. Hawthorne came in, and said, 'I am going to Miss Burley's, but you must not go. It is too cold. You certainly must not go.' I assured him I should go, and was sorry I was not wanted. He laughed, and said I was not. But I persisted. He knew I should be made sick; that it was too cold. Meanwhile I put on an incalculable quantity of clothes. Father kept remonstrating, but not violently, and I gently imploring. When I was ready, Mr. Hawthorne said he was glad I was going. I was very animated, and felt much better than on either of the previous club nights. Mr. Hawthorne declared it must be the spirit of contradiction that made me so; and I told him it was nothing but fact. We walked quite fast, for I seemed stepping on air. It was partly because I had not got tired during the day. It was splendid moonlight. I was not in the least cold, except my thumb and phiz. Mr. H. said he should have done admirably were it not for his nose. He did not believe but that it would moderate, 'For God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and when you go out we may expect mild weather!' Was not that sweet? Mr. H and I went into the parlor together, and Miss Burley looked delighted. He was exquisitely agreeable, and talked a great deal, and looked serene and happy and exceedingly beautiful."

Then came the engagement, and she writes, (the year is 1839:)

"Now I am indeed made deeply conscious of what it is to be loved. Most tunefully sweet is this voice which affirms ever, for negation belongs to this world only. Its breath so informs the natural body that the spiritual body begins to plume its wings within, and I seem appareled in celestial light."

Hawthorne is at work at Boston with his sorry Custom House drudgery, watching deliveries of salt and coal, and he tells the woman he loves about it all:

"I was not at the end of Long Wharf today, but in a distant region; my authority having been put in requisition to quell a rebellion of the Captain and 'gang' of shovelers aboard a coal vessel. * * * Well, I have conquered the rebels and proclaimed an amnesty; so to-morrow I shall return to that Paradise of Measures, the end of Long Wharf. Not to my former salt ship, she

*MEMORIES OF HAWTHORNE. By Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

## Charles Scribner.

The publishing house which now bears the name of Charles Scribner's Sons a few months ago completed the fiftieth year of its existence. Housed it recently was in a beautiful modern building of its own, entirely occupied by its business, to the exclusion of other tenants; but this famous business had its beginning in a modest way. The elder Charles Scribner began to publish and sell books in 1846 in a part of the chapel of the old Brick Church, which stood where now is published THE NEW YORK TIMES. For these quarters the sum paid as rent was $600 a year. The original lease the firm still has.

The present Charles Scribner, second son of the elder Charles, is a graduate of Princeton College. When John Blair Scribner, the eldest son, succeeded his father as head of the house, after his father died, in 1871, the younger Charles still had his career in college before him. When he had completed his course at Princeton and entered the firm he and his brother purchased the interest in it which A. C. Armstrong had, the firm having been Scribner, Armstrong & Co. John Blair Scribner and Charles Scribner thus became the sole partners in the New York house, which assumed the name of Charles Scribner's Sons. One year later John Blair Scribner died, lamented widely and sincerely, and upon Charles Scribner, then only a few years out of college, devolved the direction of the affairs of this large establishment, and with him alone (save that Charles Welford in London represented the English branch) its conduct was to remain until, in 1884, his brother and present partner, Arthur H. Scribner, joined the firm. Old men may have shaken their heads at thought of the burden he assumed, and young men wanting in his self-poise might have shrunk from the task imposed. One publisher who might then have been called the dean of the guild did assume a rather ominous look as he remarked about the need for a strong and experienced man "at the big end of the beam." But those who saw the firmness of step and ease of mastery—the facility with which Charles Scribner lifted and bore the load—soon recognized that a man had arrived who was quite equal to his task.

Since Charles Scribner (who, it may be added here, sails to-day for Europe) assumed the control of the house its progress under him and Arthur H. Scribner has been marked in various ways. Not only has it carried to successful completion the American edition of the Enclycopedia Britannica, Stanley's book "In Darkest Africa," and other works widely famous in their time, but a new and now eminent magazine has been founded, The Book Buyer has been established, scores of new names have been added to its list of authors, and the beautiful building in Fifth Avenue has been erected as the firm's own enterprise.

Mr. Scribner, since he came into the firm, a score of years ago, has been each day actively engaged in the conduct of its affairs. He has not only understood the art of finding the right men to fill the various places on his staff, but has toiled daily with them as their chief. No more approachable man is found among publishers, none who understands better his own affairs, without ever seeking to impress that fact upon others.

being now discharged; but to another, which will probably employ me well-nigh a fortnight longer. The salt is white and pure—there is something holy in salt."

How fine is the picture he draws of the collier he is discharging, "a little, black, dirty vessel":

"My eyes, what a cabin! Three paces would more than measure it in any direction, and it was filled with barrels, not clean and new, but black, and containing probably the provender of the vessel; jugs, firkins, the cook's utensils, and kitchen furniture—everything grimy and sable with coal dust. There were two or three tiers of berths; and the blankets, &c., are not to be thought of. A cooking stove, wherein was burning some of the coal—excellent fuel, burning as freely as wood, and without the bituminous melting of Newcastle coal. The cook of the vessel, a grimy, unshaven, middle-aged man, trimming the fire at need, and sometimes washing his dishes in water that seemed to have cleansed the whole world beforehand—the draining of gutters, or caught at sink spouts. In the cessations of labor, the Irishmen in the hold would poke their heads through the open space in the cabin, and call 'Cook!'—for a drink of water or a pipe—whereupon Cook would fill a short black pipe, put a coal into it, and stick it into the Irishman's mouth. Here sat I on a bench before the fire, the other guests of the cabin being the stevedore, who takes the job of getting the coal ashore, and the owner of the horse that raised the tackle, the horse being driven by a boy. The cabin was lined with slabs—the rudest and dirtiest hole imaginable, yet the passengers had been accommodated here in the trip from New Brunswick."

Hawthorne tells Sophia in his best manner a tragic story about "a human skeleton without a head" found in Salem some eight years ago, and he puts in all his wonderful art, and he is at his best when he describes some old fisherman who idles along the wharves:

"The boys come around him and eye his motions, and make pitying or impertinent remarks at his ill luck; the old man answers not, but fishes on imperturbably. Anon he gathers up his clams or worms and his one sun-baked flounder. You think he is going home, but no; he is merely going to another corner of the wharf, where he throws his line under a vessel's counter and fishes on with the same deathlike patience as before. He seems not quiet so much as torpid; not kindly nor unkindly feeling, but not to have anything to do with the rest of the world. He has no business, no amusement, but just to crawl to the end of Long Wharf and throw his line over. He has no sort of skill in fishing, but a peculiar clumsiness."

He comments, too, on the craft he sees moored alongside of the wharves and their names:

"Schooners more than any other vessels seem to have such names as Betsey, Emma Jane, Sarah, Alice—being the namesakes of the owner's wife, daughter, or sweetheart. They are a sort of domestic concern, in which all the family take an interest. Not a cold, stately, unpersonified thing, like a merchant's tall ship, perhaps one of half a dozen in which he takes pride, but which he does not love, nor has a family feeling for. Now Betsey, or Sarah Ann, seems like one of the family—something like a cow."

And so goes on the courtship. Sophia Peabody is at Milton in 1841, and she writes to Hawthorne at the close of May, and in this letter she pities him for his Brook Farm experiences:

"Dearest: The chilling atmosphere keeps me from church to-day. * * * Since I saw you at the farm I wish far more than ever to have a home for you to come to, after associating with men at the farm [Brook Farm] all day. A sacred retreat you should have, of all men. Most people would not desire or like it, but, notwithstanding your exquisite courtesy and conformableness and geniality there, I could see very plainly that you were not leading your ideal life. Never upon the face of any mortal was there such a divine expression of sweetness and kindliness as I saw upon yours during the various transactions and witticisms of the excellent fraternity. Yet it was also the expression of a witness and hearer rather than of comradeship. Had I perceived a particle of even the highest kind of pride in your manner, it would have spoiled the perfect beauty and fitness."

The marriage took place July 9, 1842, and their happiness was complete. The letters of Mrs. Hawthorne tell of their "beautiful existence" at the Old Manse. There were, however, some visitors who broke in on their paradise, and the young wife writes to her sister:

"We forgave them for their appearance here, because they were gone as soon as they had come, and we felt very hospitable. We wandered down to our sweet, sleepy river, and it was so silent all around us and so solitary, that we seemed the only persons living. We sat beneath our stately trees, and felt as if we were the rightful inheritors of the old abbey, which had descended to us from a long line. The treetops waved a majestic welcome, and rustled their thousand leaves like brooks over our heads. But the bloom and fragrance of nature had become secondary to us, though we were lovers of it. In my husband's face and eyes I saw a fairer world, of which the other was a faint copy."

We all remember how Goethe's mother wrote in raptures of her son, and this description of Mr. Hawthorne skating recalls it. The date of the letter is Dec. 30, 1842, and Emerson and Thoreau figure:

"Often other skaters appear—young men and boys—who principally interest me as foils to my husband, who, in the presence of nature, loses all shyness, and moves regally like a King. One afternoon, Mr. Emerson and Mr. Thoreau went with him down the river. Henry Thoreau is an experienced skater, and was figuring dithyrambic dances and Bacchic leaps on the ice—very remarkable, but very ugly, methought. Next him followed Mr. Hawthorne who, wrapped in his cloak, moved like a self-impelled Greek statue, stately and grave. Mr. Emerson closed the line, evidently too weary to hold himself erect, pitching headforemost, half lying on the air. He came in to rest himself, and said to me that Hawthorne was a tiger, a bear, a lion—in short, a satyr, and there was no tiring him out; and he might be the death of a man like himself. And then, turning upon me that kindling smile for which he is so memorable, he added, 'Mr. Hawthorne is such an Ajax, who can cope with him!'"

Her husband reads for her:

"There is something so penetrating and clear in Mr. Hawthorne's intellect, that now I am acquainted with it, merely thinking of him as I read winnows the chaff from the wheat at once. And when he reads to me, it is the acutest criticism. Such a voice, too—such sweet thunder! Whatever is not worth much shows sadly, coming through such a medium, fit only for noblest ideas. From reading his books you can have some idea of what it is to dwell with Mr. Hawthorne. But only a shadow of him is found in his books. The half is not told there."

This is a description of Hawthorne's study:

"I have hung on his walls the two Lake Como and the Loch Lomond pictures, all of which I painted expressly for him; and the little mahogany centre table stands under the astral lamp, covered with a crimson cloth. The antique centre table broke down one day beneath my dear husband's arms, with a mightly sound, astonishing me in my studio below the study. He has mended it. On one of the secretaries stands the lovely Ceres, and opposite it Margaret Fuller's bronze vase. In the afternoon, when the sun fills the room and lights up the pictures, it is beautiful. Yet still more, perhaps, in the evening, when the astral enacts the sun, and pours shine upon all the objects, and shows, beneath, the noblest head in Christendom, in the ancient chair with its sculptured back [a chair said to have come over in the Mayflower, and owned by the Hawthorne family;] and whenever I look up, two stars beneath a brow of serene white radiate love and sympathy upon me. Can you think of a happier life, with its rich intellectual feasts? That downy bloom of happiness, which unfaithful and ignoble poets have persisted in declaring always vanished at the touch and wear of life, is delicate and fresh as ever, and must remain so if we remain unprofane. The sacredness, the loftiness, the ethereal delicacy of such a soul as my husband's will keep heaven about us. My thought does not yet compass him."

Mrs. Hawthorne resents any familiarity addressed her husband, and she finds fault with some admirers:

"After dinner to-day Mr. Hawthorne went to the village and brought back The Salem Gazette. Some one had the impudence to speak of him in it as 'gentle Nat Hawthorne.' I cannot conceive who could be so bold and so familiar. Gentle he surely is, but such an epithet does not comprehend him, and gives a false idea."

How pretty is this letter, written of a Christmas Day, when the wife cares for her lord, and smiles when the great man occupies himself with domestic matters:

"We have the luxury of our maid's absence, and Apollo helped me by making the fires. I warmed rice for myself, and had the happiness of toasting his bread. He read aloud 'Love's Labor's Lost,' and said that play had no foundation in nature. To-day there have been bright gleams, but no steady sunshine. Apollo boiled some potatoes for breakfast. Imagine him with that magnificent head bent over a cooking stove, and those star-eyes watching the pot boil! In consequence, there never were such good potatoes before. For dinner we did not succeed in warming the potatoes effectually; but they were edible, and we had meat, cheese, and apples. * * * I intended to make a fine bowl of chocolate for my husband's dinner, but he proposed to celebrate Christmas by having no cooking at all."

Then the first of the Hawthorne children is born, and the mother writes. It is in the August of the next year, when she tells of her husband's dexterity in cleaning up things:

"Baby went to sleep, and slept three hours, during which time I accomplished wonders. We dined upon potatoes, corn, carrots, and whortleberry pudding quite sumptuously. Our cook was Hyperion, whom we have engaged. He, with his eyes of light, his arched brow, and 'locks of lovely splendor,' officiated even to dish-washing with the air of one making worlds. I, with babe on arm, looked at him part of the time. No accident happened, except that a sprigged saucer 'came into halves,' and I found that Hyperion, in his new office, had put the ivory handles of the knives into the water, knowing no better, and left the silver to be washed last instead of first."

The happy mother is busy with her sewing, "and whenever a little garment was finished, I held it up, and won a radiant smile for it and the never-weary question, (with the charming, arch glance,) 'Pray, who is that for?'" Hawthorne's fits of absentmindedness Mrs. Lathrop tells about. When he was writing the "Scarlet Letter" a son was born to him, and:

"His wife with her dainty care in sewing was making the little boy a shirt of the finest linen, and was putting in one sleeve, while the other lay on the table. Dora, (the child's nurse,) saw Hawthorne, who was reading, lay down his book and take up something which he proceeded to cut into shreds with some small scissors that exactly suited him. 'Where can the little sleeve be which I finished, and wished to sew in here, my love?' said his blissful wife. Hawthorne (blissfully thinking of his novel) only half heard the question; but on the table was a heap of delicate linen shavings, and the new scissors testified over them."

She hears Thoreau, and he is her guest:

"Thoreau's lecture before was so enchanting; such a revelation of nature in all its exquisite details of wood thrushes, squirrels, sunshine, mists and shadows, fresh, vernal odors, pine tree ocean melodies, that my ear rang with music, and I seemed to have been wandering through copse and dingle! Mr. Thoreau has risen above all his arrogance of manner, and is as gentle, simple, ruddy, and meek as all geniuses should be, and now his great blue eyes fairly outshine and put into shade a nose which I once thought must make him uncomely forever."

In 1846 the family moved to Salem, and were made happy by a graceful letter of George William Curtis, dated Rome, Jan. 14, 1847. Mrs. Hawthorne heard Daniel Webster lecture on the Constitution, and thus describes him:

"He stood like an Egyptian column, solid and without any Corinthian grace, but with dignity and composed majesty. He gave a simple statement of facts concerning the formation of our united Government, and toward the close he now and then thundered, and his great cavernous eyes lightened as he eloquently showed how noble and wonderful it was, and how astonishing the sagacity and insight of those young patroits had been in the memorable Congress. The old Lion walked the stage with a sort of repressed rage, when he referred to those persons who cried out, 'Down with the Constitution!' 'Madmen! Or most wicked if not mad!' said he, with a glare of fire, as he looked about him. He had risen with his hat in his hand, and held it all the time, making no gestures, excepting once, when he referred to the American eagle and flag. He then raised his hand and pointed as if the eagle were cleaving the air; and he said, 'Who calls this the Massachusetts eagle, the Illinois eagle—or this the Virginia flag, or the New Hampshire flag? Are they not the American eagle and the American flag? And wherever the flag waves, let him touch it who dares!' His voice and glance as he pronounced these words were the artillery of a storm; and they were followed by tremendous rolls of applause."

Just then Hawthorne lost his position at the Custom House, and there was much uneasiness as to ways and means. The Hawthornes went to Lenox. Mrs. Hawthorne wrote (August, 1850,) to her mother:

"I was more troubled at the hindrance Mr. Hawthorne suffered by our being without help a fortnight than by anything else, because he would not let me bear any weight of care or labor, but insisted upon doing everything himself. Yet he says that he cannot write deeply during midsummer, at any rate. He can only seize the skirts of ideas and pin them down for further investigation. Besides, he has not recovered his pristine vigor. The year ending in June was the trying year of his life, as well as of mine, [on account of political calumny.] I have not yet found again all my wings; neither is his tread yet again elastic. But the ministrations of nature will have their effect in due time."

But better times were coming, for the "Scarlet Letter," (1850,) "The House of the Seven Gables" (1851) gave him a world-wide fame, and some money was made. In 1851 Mrs. Hawthorne wrote in her diary:

"Jan. 13. In the evening my husband said he should begin to read his book, ['The House of the Seven Gables.'] Oh, joy unspeakable! 14th. When the children had gone to bed, my husband took his manuscript again. I am always so dazzled and bewildered with the richness of beauty in his productions that I look forward to a second reading during which I can ponder and muse. The reading closed with a legend so graphic, so powerful, with such a strain of grace and witchery through it, that I seemed to be in a trance."

Matters had so much mended that Hawthorne wrote to Mr. Pike:

"By the way, if I continue to prosper as heretofore in the literary line, I shall soon be in a condition to buy a place, and if you should hear of one, say, worth from $1,500 to $2,000, I wish you would keep your eye on it for me. I should wish it to be on the seacoast, or at all events with easy access to the sea. Very little land would suit my purpose, but I want a good house, with space enough inside, and which will not need any considerable repairs. I find that I do not feel at home among these hills, and should not like to consider myself permanently settled here. I do not get acclimated to the peculiar state of the atmosphere, and, except in mid-winter, I am continually catching cold, and am none so vigorous as I used to be on the seacoast."

Here is a merry conceit of Dr. Holmes, who was a visitor at Lenox, and Mrs. Hawthorne tells it to her mother:

"Just now Dr. Holmes and Mr. Upham's son Charles drove up. They came in, a few moments. First came Dr. Holmes, to peep at the lake, through the boudoir window—for he was afraid to leave the horse, even tied; then he went out for Charles to come in; and Mr. Hawthorne insisted upon holding the horse, and having them both come in. When Dr. Holmes went back, he laughed to see Mr. Hawthorne at his horse's head, and exclaimed, 'Is there another man in all America who ever had so great an honor as to have the author of "The Scarlet Letter" hold his horse?'"

Then the next move was made to Concord. In 1853 Mr. Hawthorne received his appointment as Consul at Liverpool. His "English Notes Books" and "Our Old Home" tell of his daily life in England, but Mrs. Lathrop adds, it was in "the rapid, familiar letters of my mother to her family that his life was most freely narrated."

This is the portrait of her father, as Mrs. Lathrop remembers it:

"In the early years of our stay in England his personality was most radiant. His face was sunny, his aspect that of shining elegance. There was the perpetual gleam of a glad smile on his mouth and in his eyes. His eyes were either a light gray or a violet blue, according to his mood. His hair was brown and waved loosely, (I take it very hard when people ask me if it was at all red!) and his complexion was as clear and luminous as his mother's, who was the most beautiful woman some people have ever seen. He was tall, and with as little superfluous flesh and as much sturdy vigor as a young athlete; for his mode of life was always athletic, simple, and abstemious. He leaned his head a little to one side, often, in a position indicating alert rest, such as we find in many Greek statues—so different from the straight, dogged pose of a Roman Emperor."

Mrs. Hawthorne writes to her father:

"Mr. Hawthorne looks supremely handsome here; handsomer than anybody I see. Every other face looks coarse, compared; and his air and bearing are far superior to those of any Englishman I have seen. The English say that they should suppose he were an Englishman—till he speaks. This is a high compliment from the English. They look at him as much as they can, covertly; as much as they can without being uncivil and staring, as if they wanted to assure themselves that he really were so wondrous handsome. He does not observe this; but it is nuts to me, and I observe it."

Here is a bit of Hawthorne's cleverness:

"Monday evening Mr. Hawthorne went to Richmond Hill to meet Mr. Buchanan. The service was entirely silver, plates and all, and in a high state of sheen. The Queen's autograph letter was spoken of (which you will see in The Northern Times that goes with this;) and as it happens to be very clumsily expressed, Mr. Hawthorne was much perplexed by Mr. Buchanan's asking him before the whole company at dinner 'what he thought of the Queen's letter.' Mr. Hawthorne replied that it showed very kind feeling. 'No,' persisted the wicked Ambassador; 'but what do you think of the style?' Mr. Hawthorne was equal to him, or rather, conquered him, however, for he said, 'The Queen has a perfect right to do what she pleases with her own English.'"

It was not always easy sailing in England, because the salary of a Consul was not large. Somebody must have written to Mrs. Hawthorne intimating that all her husband had to do was to keep on turning out "Scarlet Letters," say one every two weeks:

"With my husband's present constant devotion to the duties of his office, he could no more write a syllable than he could build a cathedral. * * * He never writes by candle-light. * * * People will not let Mr. Hawthorne alone, because they feel as if they had a right to him, and he cannot well forego their claim. 'The Scarlet Letter' seems to have placed him on a pinnacle of fame and love here. * * * It will give you pleasure, I think, to hear that Mr. Cecil read a volume of 'The Scarlet Letter' the other day, which was one of the thirty-fifth thousand of one publisher. Is it not provoking that the author should not have even one penny a volume?"

In 1854 Mr. Milnes (Lord Houghton) is curious in regard to a new man, just burst forth in America, and he writes to Mr. Hawthorne:

"Dear Mr. Hawthorne: Why did not you come to see us when you were in London? You promised to do so, but we sought you in vain. I wanted to see you, mainly for your own sake, and also to ask you about an American book which has fallen into my hands. It is called 'Leaves of Grass,' and the author calls himself Walt Whitman. Do you know anything about him? I will not call it poetry, because I am unwilling to apply that word to a work totally destitute of art; but, whatever we call it, it is a most notable and true book. It is not written virginibus puerisque; but, as I am neither the one nor the other, I may express my admiration of its vigorous virility and bold natural truth. There are things in it that read like the old Greek plays. It is of the same family as those delightful books of Thoreau's which you introduced me to, and which are so little known and valued here. Patmore has just published a continuation of 'The Angel in the House,' which I recommend to your attention."

A happy portrait of Lord Tennyson and his wife Mrs. Hawthorne thus draws:

"He had a child with him, a little boy, in whose emotions and impressions he evidently had great interest, and I presumed it was his son. I was soon convinced that I saw also his wife and another little son—and all this proved true. It was charming to watch the group. Mrs. Tennyson had a sweet face, and the very sweetest smile I ever saw, and when she spoke to her husband or listened to him, her face showered a tender, happy rain of light. She was graceful, too, and gentle, but at the same time had a slightly peasant air. * * * The children were very pretty and picturesque, and Tennyson seemed to love them immensely. He devoted himself to them, and was absorbed in their interest. In him are a careless ease and a noble air which show him of the gentle blood he is. He is the most romantic-looking person. His complexion is brun, and he looks in ill health, and has a hollow line in his cheeks."

Referring to "Monte Beni," it was in September, 1859, that Mrs. Hawthorne wrote as follows:

"'Mr. Hawthorne has about finished his book. More than four hundred pages of manuscripts are now in the hands of the publishers. I have read as much as that, but do not yet know the dénouement. He is very well, and in very good spirits, despite all his hard toil of so many months. As usual, he thinks the book good for nothing, and based upon a very foolish idea which nobody will like or accept. But I am used to such opinions, and understand why he feels oppressed with disgust of what has so long occupied him. The true judgment of the work was his first idea of it, when it seemed to him worth the doing. He has regularly despised each one of his books immediately upon finishing it. My enthusiasm is too much his own music, as it were. It needs the reverberation of the impartial mind to reassure him that he has not been guilty of a bêtise. Mr. Hawthorne had no idea of portraying me in Hilda. Whatever resemblance one sees is accidental.' On Nov. 8," Mrs. Lathrop writes, "(we were then in Leamington once more,) she records in very large script: 'My husband to-day finished his book, "The Romance of Monte Beni."'"

In her diary, kept in Rome, describing Browning, Mrs. Hawthorne wrote:

"'I met Mr. Browning; or, rather, he rushed at me from a distance, and seemed to come through a carriage in his way.' It was as if he longed to teach people how to follow his thoughts in poetry, as they flash electrically from one spot to another, thinking nothing of leaping to a mountain-top from an inspection of 'callow nestlings,' or any other tender fact of smallest interest. Not one of all the cherubs of the great masters had a sunnier face, more dancing curls, or a sweeter smile than he. The most present personality was his; tho most distant, even when near, was the personality he married."

Mrs. Lathrop adds:

"I have wondered whether the Faun would have sprung with such untainted jollity into the sorrows of to-day if Mr. Browning had not leaped so blithely before my father's eyes. 'Browning's nonesense,' he writes, 'is of a very genuine and excellent quality, the true babble and effervescence of a bright and powerful mind; and he lets it play among his friends with the faith and simplicity of a child.'"

Mrs. Browning is thus drawn by Mrs. Hawthorne:

"Mrs. Browning is a spiritualist. Mr. Browning opposes and protests with all his might, but he says he is ready to be convinced. Mrs. Browning is wonderfully interesting. She is the most delicate sheath for a soul I ever saw. One evening at Casa Guidi there was a conversation about spirits, and a marvelous story was told of two hands that crowned Mrs. Browning with a wreath through the mediumship of Mr. Hume. Mr. Browning declared that he believed the two hands were made by Mr. Hume and fastened to Mr. Hume's toes, and that he made them move by moving his feet. Mrs. Browning kept trying to stem his flow of eager, funny talk with her slender voice, but, like an arrowy river, he rushed and foamed and leaped over her slight tones, and she could not succeed in explaining how she knew they were spirit hands. She will certainly be in Rome next Winter, unless she goes to Egypt. You would be infinitely charmed with Mrs. Browning, and Mr. Browning as well. The latter is very mobile, and flings himself about just as he flings his thoughts on paper, and his wife is still and contemplative. Love, evidently, has saved her life."

As to Hawthorne's method of writing or the pains he took with his copy, his daughter writes:

"He had none of the frantic reconsiderations of Scott or Balzac. If he made a change in a word it was while it was fresh, and no one could obliterate what he had written with a more fearless blot of the finger, or one which looked more earnest and interesting. There was no scratching nor quiddling in the manner with which he

fought for his art. Each day he thought out the problems he had set himself before beginning to write, and if a word offended him, as he recorded the result, he thrust it back into chaos before the ink had dried. I think that the manuscript of 'Dr. Grimshawe's Secret' is an exception to some extent. There are many written self-communings and changes in it. * * * I am not sure but that my father sometimes destroyed first drafts, of which his family knew nothing. Indeed, we have his own word for it that 'he passed the day in writing stories and the night in burning them.' Nevertheless, his tendency we know to have been that of thinking out his plots and scenes and characters, and transcribing them rapidly without further change."

Hawthorne never wasted his energy. Mrs. Lathrop says:

"Another way in which he effected telling labor was to conserve his force in the matter of wrangling. He kept his temper. He was not without the fires of life, but he banked them. He did not permit disgust at others or at the adverse destiny of the moment to absorb his vitality, by throwing it off in long harangues of rage, long seasons of the sulks. There are no such good calculators as men of consummate genius. They dread the squandering of energy of an Edgar Allan Poe or of a boiling Walter Savage Landor. Temperateness implies the control of fierce elements; and in all management of volcanic power we perceive sweetness and beauty."

One curious way Hawthorne had was to whittle, and so, when he wrote in his young days, he had sliced and carved his table.

This volume by his daughter puts us in closer touch with the man who taught us what were our higher and more spiritual duties, and so fiction as Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote it assumes its very highest flight.

## A Classical Dictionary.

THE NEW WORK FROM THE HARPERS WHICH PROF. PECK HAS EDITED.*

"Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities," the latest addition by the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers to their already long list of dictionaries and handbooks of general information, will be an invaluable accession to the library of every student of the classics, and extremely useful to all whose tastes or occupations are even remotely literary. It contains in one convenient volume a vast store of such knowledge as the student has hitherto either been unable to obtain or has obtained only by laborious search through many books; still further advantage is that all the topics are treated in such a way as to show their natural relation to one another. History is made to illustrate literature, literature to explain history, while art, language, and science are shown in their proper relations to the whole study of ancient life and thought.

In selecting and treating the various topics of his subject, the editor has kept in mind the questions which arise in ordinary reading of the classics, and which are of the greatest practical importance. Generous space has been given to biography, including the lives of the great classical scholars and philologists of later times, and historical, and especially literary, questions are fully dealt with; the details of the dress, the food, the houses, the amusements, and the arts and religious rites of the Greeks and Romans receive even more attention than their Governmental regulations. A valuable feature of the book, and one encouraging the student in original work, consists of the bibliographies placed at the end of all the important articles. The illustrations are numerous and unusually good, and add much to both the interest and the value of the book.

The editor of the manual is Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University, and what small portion of the work he has not done himself has been intrusted to men who have made special investigation of the subjects to which they have contributed, and whose names are the highest possible guarantee of reliability and excellence. His own material, which, he states, has been freely drawn from all the best sources, has been retained in its original form whenever it suited the purpose of his book, but in many instances it has been entirely changed and improved. In the archæological, philological, and scientific portions of Dr. Peck's book have been incorporated the results, in most instances, of the latest and most reliable investigations here and abroad.

Dr. Peck makes frequent acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the long-familiar "Smith's Classical Dictionary" in the work of compilation, but his own book is so infinitely better in every way that it is doubtful if any of its fortunate possessors will regret the passing into oblivion of those methods of teaching and studying the classics which for many generations found the older work an adequate authority and guide.

Strangely enough, the first page of Dr. Peck's introduction gives one the impression that he regrets the condition of affairs that existed among scholars before "the new and more utilitarian theory of the academic function" had made its entrance into the universities. In other days, he says, mournfully, "it was accepted as an undisputed fact that the highest type of scholarship, the type best fitted to sustain the supreme test of aesthetic perfection and to be stamped with the final cachet that confers distinction, was unattainable if severed from the direct influence and inspiration of the great Hellenic masters." He would seem not to approve thoroughly of the present tendency of university curricula to give students useful as well as aesthetic information. He says this revolution in pedagogic theory sprang from a false impression of what liberal study really means, and is fraught with especial evil to a community such as ours, already far too eager in the pursuit of material ends. He declares that "it has impaired the value of the university degree that once was everywhere accepted as the hall-mark of the cultivated gentleman, and has broken down forever the intellectual sympathy that once existed as a powerful bond between all university men—a sympathy based on absolute identity of training, and one which made them a potent influence in the diffusion of sanity and serenity of thought."

Yet Dr. Peck points out very clearly the good results to classical study that have come from this new and practical view of education. As he truly says, by forcing the teachers of the Greek and Latin languages to show the modern world that it has obligations to Greece and Rome other than the linguistic and literary ones which have always been dwelt upon, modern scholars have turned a classical education into something more than the mere reading of ancient authors and the formal study of their language. Students are now taught to compare the religious and ethical problems of antiquity, its political and social dangers with those of our own day; to extract from ancient literature a knowledge and understanding of the conditions of ancient life and so of our own more complex one.

The object of Dr. Peck's book is to supply students with the necessary aid for such new and varied investigation, and to one looking through its pages it seems that he has succeeded in his purpose to no small degree. Thanks are due from the great army of collegians who will use it both to the editor whose unwearied labor has produced such a monument of knowledge and to the publishers whose liberality renders possible such encouragement to learning. Naturally, the book is not perfect, and even casual imperfection reveals blemishes like the utterly inadequate information it contains about the Sphinx and Egyptian matters generally, but when so much has been accomplished, it would be an ungracious act to lament over the comparatively few things that have been left undone.

*HARPER'S DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES. Edited by Harry Thurston Peck, B. A., Ph. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Columbia University. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

## Gen. Grant.

LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES PUBLISHED BY A RELATIVE OF HIS BY MARRIAGE.*

Related as he was by marriage to Gen. Grant, Mr. M. J. Cramer, who has been Minister to Denmark and Switzerland, enjoyed Gen. Grant's intimacy, and in writing this volume trusts that it will "serve the cause of truth in reference to a man who has played an important part in the recent history of our country." During Gen. Grant's visit to Copenhagen Mr. Cramer asked about his residence and business in St. Louis previous to the war. The General's reply was:

"I settled there as a real estate agent late in 1858 or early in 1859. At first I believed it would bring me more than a support, but I was disappointed in my hopes, for that business was overdone in that city, at least a dozen new houses having started about the same time I began. I had to look out for something else to do."

About that time the General's father advised him to apply for a professorship of Mathematics in Washington University. He failed, however, in getting any kind of employment. Finally, as is well known, Gen. Grant left St. Louis, moved to Galena, Ill., and became a clerk to his father "in his leather and findings store."

Mr. Cramer writes:

"And here it may be proper to say that Grant never worked at his father's tannery, as has been so often stated by different writers and speakers. One of his duties was to collect outstanding debts in various parts of the Northwest. I remember hearing his father say in reference to this subject that 'Ulysses sometimes spent the amount he collected for horse and buggy hire,' and that he was not a great success as a collector."

Gen. Grant's entrance into service has been so fully described that nothing new can be added to the record.

While at Oxford, Miss., Dec. 15, 1862, the General wrote to his sister and thus described his duties:

"My plans are all complete for weeks to come, and I hope to have them all work out just as planned. For a conscientious person, and I profess to be one, this is a most slavish life. I may be envied by ambitious persons, but I in turn envy the person who can transact his daily business and retire to a quiet home, without the feeling of responsibility for to-morrow. Taking my whole department, there are an immense number of lives staked upon my judgment and acts. I am extended now like a peninsula into an enemy's country, with a large army depending for their daily bread upon keeping open a line of railroad running 190 miles through an enemy's country, or at least through territory embittered and hostile to us. With all this I suffer the mortification of seeing myself attacked right and left by people at home professing patriotism and love of country, who never heard the whistle of a hostile bullet. I pity them and a nation dependent upon such for its existence. I am thankful, however, that, although such people make a great noise, the masses are not like them."

Mr. Cramer devotes a chapter to "Office Seeking an Industry," and reproduces a letter of the General to his sister, the date of which is March 31, 1869:

"I received a note from you a few days since which ought to have been answered at once; the fact is, however, that I scarcely get one moment alone. Office seeking in this country, I regret to say, is getting to be one of the industries of the age."

The General's father had received some slight injury at Grant's inauguration, and was still suffering from the accident. The President writes: "He had but little peace while here. Office seekers were after him from breakfast till bedtime." Gen. Grant had had some experience about office seeking while in service, but was hardly prepared for the annoyances in Washington. "The whole business," he said, "was simply overwhelming." For each of the hundreds and thousands of appointments there were from ten to twenty, and even more, applicants. Of course the majority of office seekers had to be disappointed.

Mr. Cramer recites his own experiences when he was Consul at Leipsic:

"From the time it had been officially declared that Grant was elected President of the United States until the 1st of May following, that is, during less than five months, I received not less than 153 written applications for different offices, domestic and foreign, with the request that I should indorse and forward them to the President, accompanied by a personal letter from me to him."

All the General's relatives were besieged by office seekers, and just so long as the President held his office, in every American mail Mr. Cramer received letters from office seekers. Mr. Cramer tells, however, of Gen. Grant's great kindness of heart, where in certain exceptional cases he could give his help. One refers to a young man from Copenhagen, who coming to the United States and finding nothing to do, enlisted and sent all his money to his family at home, who were in want. A sister of the young man came to Mr. Cramer and explained the situation, and he advised the President in regard to it. "In due time I was informed that the President had ordered the discharge of Ingeborg's brother and had secured for him a position with a salary of $1,000. This affectionate son and brother made remittances to his mother of $50 every month."

Considering certain European political complications to-day, what Gen. Grant thought about the relations between Russia and Turkey is most worthy of repeating:

"He [Gen. Grant] thought it strange that though Russia began a war with Turkey and conquered it, the Turks regarded the Russians as about the only people in Europe from whom they can expect anything. The reason for this he thought he saw in the autocratic form of government of both countries, both being determined to repress all liberal sentiments, even at the expense, if need be, of the Christian inhabitants of Turkey."

Grant told Mr. Cramer "that often during the sessions of Congress, after a hard day's work and after having met the claims of society in the evening, he sat up till long after midnight to study the various cases

*ULYSSES S. GRANT: Conversations and Unpublished Letters. By M. J. Cramer, D. D., LL. D. New York: Hunt & Eaton.


*PUBLISHED TO-DAY BY*

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and questions that had been submitted to him for action. He fully felt the tremendous responsibility of his office."

"I asked him if he ever prayed for wisdom and guidance. He replied, 'Yes, I often prayed silently to God at night and during the day that He might aid me in the performance of my duties, though I said nothing to any one about it. I believe in the necessity of prayer, though I don't want to boast about it.'"

When the sad trouble came which wrecked the General's fortune, his letter of May 8, 1884, to a niece is touching:

"I presume —— has written to you, or will write of the great disaster to the firm of Grant & Ward. * * * We are all well, and are trying to be happy. Do not be the slightest uneasy."

Then the extent of the disaster Gen. Grant did not know. In his next letter to his niece of June 10, he writes:

"Your letter, with one from Aunt ——, reached me a few days since. I regret that I have not more cheerful news to write you than I have. Financially, the Grant family is ruined for the present, and by the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated."

Then came that heavy task imposed on himself of writing his memoirs. In January, 1885 he writes to his sister:

"I am busy on my book. * * * I hope to have it ready for the press by May next. But I may fail on account of weakness. My mouth has been very sore, but not so bad, I think, as some of the newspapers have made out, but it has been bad enough."

Mr. Cramer thus concludes his interesting volume: "Grant was a noble and heroic example of devotion to duty, to liberty, and to country."

## Fifty Best Books.

RETURNS MADE BY TWO HUNDRED LIBRARIANS IN THIS STATE.

In the middle of January the State Library issued a list of 489 of the leading books published during 1896. This list it submitted to 800 librarians, with a request for an expression of opinion respecting the fifty which would be the most valuable for a village library. The lists thus marked were to be returned by March 1. In many cases there was failure to comply strictly with the rules, officials naming too few or too many titles, and such lists were thrown out. Two hundred remained, and the results obtained from them have now been compiled. There is thus secured a list of the fifty volumes voted by trained judges to be the most important in the output of 1896, a list that is sure to be widely commented upon when it shall appear in the State Library's bulletin.

The list will then be as follows, the books being named in the order in which they are put by the votes they received. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," which heads it, received 162 out of a possible 200 votes:

1. BARRIE, "Sentimental Tommy."
2. WARD, "Sir George Tressady."
3. PARKER, "Seats of the Mighty."
4. MORSE, "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes."
5. SMITH, "Tom Grogan."
6. SKINNER, "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land."
7. BARRIE, "Margaret Ogilvy."
8. KIPLING, "Seven Seas."
9. KREHBIEL, "How to Listen to Music."
10. WIGGINS, "Marm Lisa."
11. EGGLESTON, "Beginnings of a Nation."
12. SHALER, "American Highways."
13. BROOKS, "Century Book of Famous Americans."
14. ANDREWS, "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States, 1870-95."
15. LANG, "Animal Story Book."
16. WATSON, "Kate Carnegie."
17. BEARD, "Outdoor Games of All Seasons."
18. JEWETT, "Country of the Pointed Firs."
19. STIMSON, "King Noanett."
20. CLEMENS, "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc."
21. SAINTSBURY, "History of Nineteenth Century Literature, 1780-1895."
22. GRAS, "Reds of the Midi."
23. STEVENSON, "Weir of Hermiston."
24. FIELD, "Songs and Other Verse."
25. STOCKTON, "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht."
26. PERRY, "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution."
27. WALKER, "International Bimetallism."
28. HARPERS, "Dictionary of Classic Literature and Antiquities."
29. WHITE, "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom."
30. DANA, "Plants and Their Children."
31. STEVENSON, "In the South Seas."
32. ABBOTT, "Christianity and Social Problems."
33. F. C. LOWELL, "Joan of Arc."
34. WILSON, "George Washington."
35. EARLE, "Colonial Days in Old New York."
36. DAVIS, "Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America."
37. ROLFE, "Shakespeare the Boy."
38. WATSON, "Mind of the Master."
39. SPENCER, "Principles of Sociology."
40. HEARN, "Kokoro—Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life."
41. MABIE, "Books and Culture."
42. WHITE, "Little Girl of Long Ago."
43. BOURINOT, "Story of Canada."
44. FORD, "The True George Washington."
45. MARTIN, "Story of a Piece of Coal."
46. GODKIN, "Problems of Modern Democracy."
47. CROCKETT, "Sweetheart Travelers."
48. FOLLETT, "Speaker of the House of Representatives."
49. BIGELOW, "History of the German Struggle for Liberty."
50. HENTY, "At Agincourt."

This list will repay careful study. As an estimate by trained judges of the best literary work of the year, it affords, on what will seem to most persons fair authority, a compilation of the fifty books out of the year's large product that are best worth having. And it does more, since by giving the volumes in the order of the votes they received, it measures proportionate values—not, to be sure, as an individual might measure them for himself, but by the larger standard of what is by experts adjudged to be the public need and taste. The list is of interest again because it names the authors whom librarians believe to have done the best work of the year. It may be noted with interest that there are only three, and all of them Scotchmen—Stevenson, Barrie, and Watson—who are credited with two volumes apiece, which seems to show that the librarians are not beyond the reach of the spirit of the hour. The works of only two poets—Kipling and Field—are mentioned, but to the former's "Seven Seas" a very high place is given.

Rearranged into groups of subjects, the list gains in value. Then one sees at a glance which of the year's volumes of fiction the librarians deem most valuable, which of the books of travel, which of biography and religion. The largest group is fiction, naturally enough, since a sixth of all the titles submitted to the librarians for choice were in that group. But they selected only twelve, which makes slightly less than a fourth of the whole list. Works of a juvenile character make up the second group, with seven titles; then come biography, with five; description and travel, with four; social science, with four, and religion and American history, with three each. The divisions seem, on the whole, to be fairly well proportioned. Were one asked to represent the relative public interest in these subjects, he would probably, after much thought, give it in similar figures.

Redivided into groups, which will be its most convenient form, and the titles in these groups arranged in the order of importance indicated by their respective votes, the list is as follows:

FICTION.

BARRIE, "Sentimental Tommy."
Mrs. WARD, "Sir George Tressady."
GILBERT PARKER, "Seats of the Mighty."
HOPKINSON SMITH, "Tom Grogan."
KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, "Marm Lisa."
JOHN WATSON, "Kate Carnegie."
S. O. JEWETT, "Country of the Pointed Firs."
STIMSON, "King Noanett."
CLEMENS, "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc."
FELIX GRAS, "Reds of the Midi."
ROBERT L. STEVENSON, "Weir of Hermiston."
FRANK R. STOCKTON, "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht."

JUVENILE.

E. S. BROOKS, "Century Book of Famous Americans."
ANDREW LANG, "Animal Story Book."
NORA PERRY, "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution."
W. J. ROLFE, "Shakespeare, the Boy."
E. O WHITE, "Little Girl of Long Ago."
CROCKETT, "Sweetheart Travelers."
G. A. HENTY, "At Agincourt."

BIOGRAPHY.

MORSE, "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes."
BARRIE, "Margaret Ogilvy."
F. C. LOWELL, "Joan of Arc."
WOODROW WILSON, "George Washington."
P. L. FORD, "The True George Washington."

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

R. L. STEVENSON, "In the South Seas."
Mrs. EARLE, "Colonial Days in Old New York."
R. H. DAVIS, "Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America."
LAFCADIO HEARN, "Kokoro."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

F. A. WALKER, "International Bimetallism."
HERBERT SPENCER, "The Principles of Sociology."
E. L. GODKIN, "Problems of Modern Democracy."
M. P. FOLLETT, "The Speaker of the House of Representatives."

AMERICAN HISTORY.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, "Beginners of a Nation."
E. B. ANDREWS, "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States."
J. G. BOURINOT, "Story of Canada."

NATURAL SCIENCE.

MRS. F. T. DANA, "Plants and Their Children."
E. A. MARTIN, "Story of a Piece of Coal."

POETRY.

KIPLING, "Seven Seas."
EUGENE FIELD, "Songs and Other Verse."

ESSAYS AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY, "History of Nineteenth Century Literature."
HAMILTON W. MABIE, "Books and Culture."

CUSTOMS, FOLK-LORE, &C.

C. M. SKINNER, "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land."

USEFUL ARTS.

N. S. SHALER, "American Highways."

MUSIC.

H. E. KREHBIEL, "How to Listen to Music."

SPORTS.

D. C. BEARD, "Outdoor Games for All Seasons."

RELIGION.

ANDREW D. WHITE "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom."
LYMAN ABBOTT, "Christianity and Social Problems."
JOHN WATSON, "Mind of the Master."

FOREIGN HISTORY.

POULTNEY BIGELOW, "History of the German Struggle for Liberty."

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

N. T. PECK, "Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities."

From this list it is possible to see at once where, in the opinion of the Librarian of the State of New York, the best work of the year was done, who did it, and in what work. Omissions which seem important, however, are Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," from the biographical group, any work of Howells or Henry James from the fiction, and Stevenson's "Poems and Ballads" from the poetry. That they are omitted in a competition so unprejudiced and expert must be considered significant. One other reflection is suggested by the list—the nationality of an English writing author has not been allowed to make any difference one way or the other in the judgment of his work. Despite conflicting claims of anglomaniacs and jingoes there is apparent a commendable republic of letters which is recognized by those who are fitted to judge of literature.

## At the Libraries.

AN UP-TOWN HOME FOR THE SOCIETY LIBRARY—NOTES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The up-town fever is growing very strongly among the members of the New York Society Library, whose fine old building at 109 University Place is familiar to book people generally. It is reported that a large majority of the shareholders strongly favor an up-town home, as most of the patrons of the library live at quite a distance from its present site, and the feeling that a more convenient locality is needed has reached such proportions that the Trustees are now giving it very serious attention—how serious may be judged from the fact that an eligible up-town site, with a building which, it is said, could be readily utilized for library purposes, has been under consideration. An offer has already been made for the present site, but the amount was not considered sufficient. Should the University Place property be sold, it would give the Society Library a comfortable sum for new quarters, and it is not at all doubtful that a handsome new building would be erected, for that would be far more satisfactory than remodeling an old building for library purposes.

The New York Society Library was the first public library in New York City, having been organized in 1754. It is not a public library now, however, a membership ticket being necessary to obtain books. In this respect its system is somewhat like the Mercantile, as members are allowed to have four works out at a time, and a specialty is made of all the current publications, several volumes of a popular work being secured for the use of the members whenever necessary. The library can boast of some fine old material in the shape of early New York newspapers, and many valuable book treasures. In a more favorable locality its reading rooms would be used much more than is the case at present. Frank B. Bigelow, recently of Columbia College, is the Librarian. Two vacancies on the Board of Trustees were lately filled by the election of Mr. C. C. Haight and Mr. D. Maitland Armstrong. The annual meeting will be held in April, and it is possible that the proposition to move may take some tangible shape.

The reading room of the Mercantile Library, over which presides Mr. Titus, the Assistant Librarian, is a delightfully cozy and comfortable place in which to spend an hour or two, and any amount of current literature is on hand to satisfy every taste. As members only have access to the room, the number using it is not so large as it would be if public; still, about 100 is the average daily attendance. About four hundred periodicals, including several daily newspapers, are kept constantly on hand. These consist of all the important English papers and magazines, and the best ones in French and German. Next to English, French works are mostly called for. The reading room is open until 9 o'clock every night except Sunday, but after 6 the Librarian states that it is very sparsely occupied. It opens at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, so the members who wish to avail themselves of its privileges surely have nothing to complain of in respect to the number of hours that the library may be consulted.

The thirtieth annual report of the free lending library of the Union for Christian Work in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, contains many instructive and interesting features. The collection of volumes is about 36,000, and last year the number of books used was 188,837, an average of a little over five times for each book. Access to the library is free to every resident of Brooklyn over twelve years of age, and the honesty of its readers is seen from the fact that there was a loss in unreturned books of only twelve. The new persons using the library last year were 2,344. Fiction held first rank in popularity, the favorite authors being Crawford, Ian Maclaren, Dickens, Barr, Barrie, Doyle, Phelps, Scott, and Weyman. History and biography were next in demand, with the works of Fiske, Meyers, Fisher, Bancroft, Higginson, and Prescott leading. Poetry and essays were in very steady demand; then followed religious works, fine arts, natural sciences, and sociology. The report shows the interesting fact that the changes in the weather produce hardly any appreciable effect in the reading abilities of those who use the library, the circulation each month being very uniform.

The valuable collection of genealogies in the New York Historical Society is being used more extensively all the time by persons who are anxious to trace their family pedigree, perhaps with the intention of joining one of the various patriotic societies that require some family distinction for membership. Ladies are frequent callers for genealogical investigation, and Librarian William Kelby says that fully sixteen outsiders use the books for this purpose to one member. In its collection of genealogies and local histories, the New York Historical Society is the richest in the city, the Lenox coming next. While the library of the society is not public, any

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| Relation of Literature to Life—C. D. Warner | $1.08 |
| The Principles of Sociology, vol. 3—Spencer | $1.48 |
| Mrs. Latimer's History of France, England, Europe, in Africa, Italy, and Russia, each | $1.87 |
| Farthest North—Nansen, (By express only; customer's expense) | $7.48 |
| The Standard Dictionary. (By express at customer's expense) | $9.48 |
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person introduced by a member is granted every possible privilege in the investigation of any particular subject, and even a total stranger may be assured of the courtesies of the library, provided he knows what he wants and shows that he understands his business.

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The Lenox Library statistics for the month of February are remarkable from the fact that notwithstanding it was the shortest month, the number of readers exceeded all previous months. There were only twenty-two days that the library could be used, as besides the four Sundays there were two holidays. The total number of readers was 1,801, and 4,486 books were called for from the desk. In January the readers numbered 1,714, but more books were used, 5,653. February also exceeded January in the whole number of visitors to the building, the shorter month having 4,035 against 3,972 in January. Of the books called for in February the Librarian's figures show some interesting features. American history was far ahead, 2,000 works being consulted. General literature, English and American, came next, with 434, and among the other principal subjects were art and architecture, 375; religion, 358; Continental literature, 332, and European history, 308.

## The Bierstadt Library.

THE SALE NEXT MONTH AT AUCTION —SOME OF ITS FINE FEATURES.

The catalogue of the Bierstadt collection of books, for which book-lovers have been looking with interest, is now ready. The library has been divided into two parts, the first of which will be sold at auction by Messrs. Bangs & Co., commencing on the 5th of April. A short preface to the catalogue has been written by Mr. Beverly Chew, ex-President of the Grolier Club, and a close personal friend of the late Mr. Bierstadt, who was for some years the club's Treasurer. Mr. Chew says: "The library of the late Edward Hall Bierstadt, which is now offered to the public, is not only the result of the work of a discriminating collector, but of a bibliographer and student of English literature."

This is strictly true, and the consequence is an extremely interesting assemblage of books. The catalogue has been compiled from Mr. Bierstadt's own notes, with Mr. Chew's revisions, and it is free from those expansive and misleading expressions which have disgraced more than one American sale catalogue That Mr. Bierstadt's tastes were catholic may be seen from a brief résumé of the books he possessed.

There are a number of books, mostly fine or scarce editions, by Daniel, Drayton, Bacon, Mrs. Behn, Benlowes, Butler, Chapman, Congreve, Donne, Fuller, Milton, Randolph, Shirley, and Wither. The modern English writers will also be found to be numerous, and include nearly all the great names of latter-day literature. In American authors, Mr. Bierstadt's library is rich, and includes very complete sets of the first editions of Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Holmes, and Whittier.

Collectors will find in this sale an excellent opportunity to acquire fine impressions of rare and desirable literary portraits. There is likewise a small but choice collection of autographs, and a selected lot of bookplates, including a number of rare proofs by Sherborn and French, as well as some very rare English and American plates. Mr. Chew says that most of the books are sound and clean, and, what is of great importance to the dilettante collector, they are in the original bindings. We note in the catalogue a complete set of the Aldine poets, published by Pickering; an unusually extensive series of the privately printed opuscula from W. L. Andrews's private press, a choice set of Matthew Arnold's works, all first editions; some scarce quartos of Aphra Behn, and many other curious and interesting books.

## The Dolomites.

A TRAVELER'S RECORD OF A JOURNEY FROM VENICE TO AUSTRIA.*

The season for guidebooks, which antedates the season of Summer literature, is approaching, and the happy people who are contemplating a season of European travel will find Mr. Robertson's admirable volume very stimulating to their imagination.

"Through the Dolomites" is a detailed description of the drive through the wonderful highlands that separate Italy from Austria; at almost every step one encounters an old historic town, memories of Titian surround one like an atmosphere, and the modern life of the inhabitants is filled with quaint surprises for the observant pilgrim. Mr. Robertson has spared no pains in collecting his material, and the result is astonishingly minute and interesting.

In spite of their beauty of coloring and charm of scenery, the Dolomites are treacherous hills, slipping readily from their foundations and tearing into the valleys with horrible results. The rocks, composed of magnesium limestone, decompose under the influence of rain and atmosphere and fall in "boas," or rivers, that may flow "not only for hours, but for days, covering, it may be, many hamlets, and turning the fruitful field into a wilderness." Sometimes these land-slips give rise to curious complications. At Belluno, a town dating back to the days of Pliny and Ptolemy, two cottages started down the side of a hill and slid some 700 feet to its base. The hilltop belonged to one proprietor, the hill foot to another. He upon whose property the houses had originally stood claimed them, and he upon whose property they had descended did the same, so that a lawsuit arose, the result of which Mr. Robertson failed to hear.

The land-slip may be so slow in coming that "a child three years old could walk before it," or it may sweep down so suddenly that no one has a chance to escape; in either case the land, Mr. Robertson says, is ever afterward good for nothing, and no vegetation seems to flourish on the fallen débris.

The main highway from Venice through the mountains is the old commercial route between Italy and Germany along the Pieve and Boite Valleys. The distance is only about 140 miles, but one may spend weeks or months on the way with pleasure and profit.

At Cornuda one breaks the journey to visit the Villa Barbaro of Maser, where are found the splendid frescoes by Paul Veronese. Near Perarolo one sees the Ansogne mill in which Titian had all his life an interest, and Mr. Robertson notes among the minutes of the commune of Pieve one to this effect: "June 18, 1566.—Deliberated to have painted in fresco by Tiziano Vecelli the vaulted roof of the Church of St. Maria for the sum of 200 scudi d'oro, to be paid in two years in wood of that value, the painter himself declaring that he is well pleased with the sum, the mode, and the time of payment." Then, nine months later, is the record: "There has been delivered to Titian fifty carts of wood in proportion to the labor already commenced." The region is still one of woodland and sawmills, although the painters of churches have passed away. Mr. Robertson found that the men whose dangerous business it is to disentangle the logs that are floated down the river are very poorly paid, even for a land where living is cheap. Their working day is nearly fifteen hours long, and their wages per day are from 25 to 35 cents. Something over $200 for the easy labor of painting a church would doubtless seem to them liberal remuneration.

Vallesella, an ancient little town of some eight houses, which is mentioned, Mr. Robertson says, as early as 925 in a document of the Emperor Henry the Birdcatcher, has its familiar story of the self-made man. A poor boy, Bartolomeo Carrera, so much loved knowledge that he left his mountains to become a woodsplitter in the big city of Treviso, where he could listen at schoolroom doors and windows to the lessons taught within. One of the masters took pity upon him and taught him for nothing, and he finally entered the priesthood and rose to be Canon of Treviso and Trent. "Like Titian and other distinguished Cadorini, he never failed each Summer to visit Cadore and to help his family and his village."

Cortina is a quaint little town, which has thriftily made provision for the tourist, containing seven large hotels and but seventy private houses. It has less than a thousand inhabitants, but it has over 16,000 visitors. Its men and women learn trades and do field work, regardless of sex, and the women are only just beginning to drop the custom of touching the hat in salutation.

It is by bits of anecdote and observation such as these that Mr. Robertson brightens the historical path through the mountains among which Titian was born and to which he tried too late to flee from plague-stricken Venice.

The practical value of the book is much enhanced by the careful tables giving heights of mountains, lists of guides as well as carriage excursions, and time tables, which we must hope do not change as rapidly as in newer countries. Under the title of each town are given the names of its hotels, with their prices, &c., in true guidebook fashion, and at the very end one finds the beguiling foreign advertisements of glass, old furniture, lace, photographs, and the rest.

*THROUGH THE DOLOMITES. From Venice to Toblach. By Alexander Robertson, D. D. Forty-two full-page illustrations and map. London: George Allen Ruskin House. Charing Cross Road, 1896. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $2.50.

## A Graceful Story.

THE NEW WORK, "MADEMOISELLE BLANCHE," BY JOHN D. BARRY.*

So perfectly has this graceful and pathetic story caught the spirit of Paris that, after reading a while, we turn to the title page to see whether it does not bear the words, "Translated from the French."

It takes us to the Cirque Parisien, to Mlle. Blanche, the acrobat, "a marvel—and beautiful—the most beautiful woman in Paris," who, clad in white silk tights, performs wonderfully on the trapeze, and concludes her performance by a backward dive from the roof of the great building into a padded net, 75 feet below. And withal Mlle. Blanche is a pearl among women, gentle, modest, shrinking, sincerely and devoutly pious. Her circus life is simply the business to which she has been trained from her babyhood. This wonderful creature in the white silk tights, who nightly risks her life in her terrible backward dive, is "a good girl—good to her mother, good to her sisters," and, afterward, a tender wife, an ideal of motherhood. Very delicately and sympathetically is her portrait drawn, without an exaggerated touch. She is not represented as having any aspirations for a different life, as being, in any way, "above her business." As she says, she has always been in the circus; she can imagine nothing else; but the circus does not touch the sweet, pure womanhood of the girl. Is this an impossible portrait? Who shall say? Can we deny beautiful possibilities to any lives, even the lives of the tinsel and the tights?

The character of Blanche's lover, afterward her husband, is admirably drawn; shallow, boasting, selfish; a good man of business, but, at the same time, a hanger-on of theatres, of easy morals, and with a passion for the celebrities of the Variétés and the Cirque. He thinks he loves Blanche; he really loves the éclat of that unrivaled dive. Yet he is not altogether bad, and for a while her exquisite nature awakens a responsive chord in his. How his love wanes when her shaken nerves no longer permit her to be the star of the circus, how his good-natured selfishness hardens into cruelty, and the supreme sacrifice with which she wins back his worthless love—all are portrayed with artistic and sympathetic touch.

We cannot recall a more interesting pair of old lovers than Mme. Perrault and M. Berthier. Mme. Perrault is lovable, in spite of the paint and the powder and her amazing fictions in regard to her daughter's fame. M. Berthier's patient devotion makes the middle-aged romance a very tender one. We are grateful to an author, "may his tribe increase," who remembers that "there is no such thing as heart old age."

The English couple, the Tates, are as well drawn as the French characters; and, by the bye, after making their acquaintance, we did not think the book translated from the French—for what French writer can portray the English? Mrs. Tates is best described in her husband's words to the family physician: "For heaven's sake, Broughton, I wish you'd give my wife something to keep her from feeling for other people. If you don't she'll go mad, and I shall, too. She wants to regulate the whole universe. I have a horrible fear that she's going to get round to me soon." Such a woman must of necessity have an enthusiasm for the gentle and lovely acrobat. What comes of it recalls Mr. Howells's sorrowful and "ower true" saying: "It looks as if we ought to think twice before ever trying to do any good in this world."

Readers of "Mademoiselle Blanche" will thank Mr. Barry, not only for a charming story, but for a real contribution to literature; for a novel that widens our sympathies and teaches us a new lesson of the possible triumph of character over circumstance.

*MADEMOISELLE BLANCHE. By John D. Barry. 12mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

## Magazines Received.

THE GROWTH OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE AS SHOWN IN A THREE WEEKS' RECORD.

Every one knows how vastly the number of magazines has increased in late years. THE NEW YORK TIMES finds its tables constantly laden with these periodicals. Rare is the month that does not bring forth new ones. Below will be found the record which the present month of March down to the 23d day of the month has to its account in this office:

ART.—The Architectural Review, quarterly, New York, 14 and 16 Vesey Street. The Art Amateur, New York, Union Square. The Art Interchange, New York. The Magazine of Art, New York, the Cassell Publishing Company. The Art Student, New York, 132 West Twenty-third Street. The Arts of America, Chicago. The House Beautiful, Chicago. The American Amateur Photographer, New York, The Outing Company. The Photo American, New York. The International Studio, New York, John Lane.

JUVENILES—The St. Nicholas, New York, the Century Company.

LITERARY—The Arena, Boston, the Arena Company. The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Arthur's Home Magazine, New York, 208 Front Street. The Bachelor of Art; University Interests and General Literature, New York. The Bookman; New York, Dodd, Mead & Co. The Book Buyer; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. Book Reviews; devoted to new and current publications; New York, the Macmillan Company. The Cosmopolitan; Irvington, New York, The Contemporary Review; New York, Leonard Scott Publication Company. The Century Magazine; New York, the Century Company. The Cosmopolis, an international review; New York, the International News Company. Current Literature, a magazine of contemporary record; New York, the Current Literature Company. The Clack Book; Lansing, Mich. Donahoe's Magazine; New York, the Donahoe Company. Demorest's Family Magazine; New York, Demorest's Publishing Company. The Educational Review; New York, Henry Holt & Co. The Forum; New York, the Forum Company. The Fortnightly Review; New York, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. The Globe, quarterly review, literature, society, religion, and politics; New York, Decker Building. Godey's Magazine; New York, the Godey Company. Harper's Magazine; New York, Harper & Brothers. The Humanitarian; New York, Brentano. The Harvard Graduate's Magazine; Boston, the Harvard Graduate Association. International Illustrated Magazine; Chicago, the Union Quoin Company. Longman's Magazine; New York, Longmans, Green & Co. Literary News, an eclectic review; New York, Duane Street. Ladies' Home Journal; Philadelphia, the Curtis Publishing Company. Lippincott's Monthly Magazine; Philadelphia, the Lippincott Company. The Month, a journal of cultivation; New York, the Critic Company. The Menorah, devoted to Jewish literature, science, and art; New York, the Menorah Publishing Company. Macmillan's Magazine; New York, the Macmillan Company. The Nineteenth Century; New York, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. The North American Review; New York, 291 Fifth Avenue. The New Illustrated Magazine; New York, the International News Company. The National Review; New York, Edward Arnold. Our Day; Chicago, Our Day Company. Pall-Mall Magazine; New York, the International News Company. The Pocket Magazine; New York, Fred A. Stokes Company. The Parisian Monthly Magazine; New York, 853-5 Carnegie Hall. Peterson's Magazine; New York, the Peterson Company. The Philistine; East Aurora, New York. The Quiver; New York, the Cassell Company. Review of Reviews; New York, Review of Reviews Company. Valkyman; New York, C. K. Johansen. Sothorn's Magazine; Philadelphia, Penn., the Sothorn Magazine Company. Short Stories; New York, the Current Literature Publishing Company. Sunshine; Los Angeles, Cal. Scribner's Magazine; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. The Strand Magazine; New York, the International News Company. The Southern States; Baltimore, Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company. The Westminster Review; New York, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. The Yale Review; New Haven, Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor.

MEDICAL.—The Sanitarian, New York, 222 West Twenty-sixth Street. The American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Philadelphia, Lea, Brothers & Co. Modern Medical Science, New York, 466 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

MUSIC.—The Strand Musical Magazine, New York. The International News Company. The Etude, Philadelphia, 178 Chestnut Street.

SCIENCE.—The American Journal of Archaeology, Princeton, N. J. Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, New York, D. Appleton & Co. Cassier's Magazine, New York, Cassier Magazine Co. The Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, University of Chicago Press. Engineering Magazine, New York, 120-122 Liberty Street. Gunton's Magazine, New York, Political Science Publishing Company. The Geographical Journal, London, the Royal Geographical Society. Current History, Buffalo, Garretson Cox & Co. The Hypnotic Magazine, Chicago, the Psychic Publishing Co. The Metaphysical Magazine, New York, the Metaphysical Publishing Company. New Occasions, a Magazine of Social Progress, Chicago, C. H. Kerr & Co. The Phrenological Journal, New York, Fowler, Wells & Co. The Telephone, Chicago, the Telephone Company.

SPORT.—The Badminton Magazine of Sports and Pastimes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Outing. New York: 239-241 Fifth Avenue. The Sportsman's Magazine. New York: The Sportsman's Magazine Company. Yachting. Illustrated magazine for yachtsmen, the Navy and Naval Militia. New York: The World Building.

THEOLOGY.—The Catholic World. New York: 120 West Sixtieth Street. The Homiletic Review. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. The Open Court. Chicago: The Open Court Company. The New World. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

And there are others!

MISCELLANEOUS: The Bankers' Magazine. New York: Bradford Rhodes & Co. What to Eat. Minneapolis: Pierce & Pierce. Gallery of Play and Players. New York: The Illustrated American. The American Kitchen Magazine. Boston: The Home Science Company. The Green Bag. Boston: The Boston Book Company. The Looker-on. New York: The New York Publishing Company. The Postal Record. Washington, D. C. The Journal of Military Science, Governors Island, New York Harbor.


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## Books and Authors.

For its vigor and direct speaking, The Globe, a quarterly review of literature, science, religion, art, and politics, takes a decided stand. The editor, Mr. William Henry Thorne, writes strong and sturdy English, and is never afraid to call a spade a spade. If arbitration fails, and there is a recurrence to war, Mr. Thorne thinks that "nations cannot help the natural results of their actions any more than individual men." There is a remarkable article by Mr. J. E. H. Williams on Catholicism under Elizabeth, and excellent reviews, on particular books, such as often are overlooked. The publication office of The Globe is now in New York.

"The Ape, the Idiot, and Other People," by Mr. W. C. Morrow, is to be published in the coming Lippincott, and may be Mr. Bangs has a rival in the idiotic line.

Messrs. Lemcke & Buechner of 812 Broadway, New York, publish the Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde, which is an organ for book lovers. It is edited by F. von Zobeltitz.

In Current Literature for April, now under charge of Mr. George W. Cable, there will appear a new depatment under his supervision, with the title, "Editor's Symposium." For this number Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie continues his article on excessive newspaper and novel reading, but nevertheless and notwithstanding Mr. Mabie, Current Literature will contain much fiction.

Messrs. Broaker & Chapman of 150 Nassau Street, New York, have ready "The American Accountant's Manual." This manual is the first contribution of a technical character published by Americans on accountancy in the United States.

For Lenten reading the New Amsterdam Book Company announce "Death, and Afterwards," by Sir Edwin Arnold.

A work of much importance will be Mr. W. H. Hadow's "History of Music in England and On the Continent," which will be published by the Oxford University Press. Prof. Woolridge deals with musical culture in the mediaeval period. To Mr. Fuller-Maitland has been assigned the age of Bach and Handel. Dr. Parry will write on the music of the seventeenth century, Mr. Hadow on the Viennese masters, and Mr. Dannreuther on the romantic school.

The Season is a publication devoted to the fashions, and as Easter is fast approaching there is the opportunity for fine feathers. The International News Company is the agent for The Season.

For the April number of The Month Gen. Greely will write a review of Nansen's "Farthest North."

In The Critic for this week will be found a most appreciative notice by T. Bentzon on M. Ferdinand Brunetière, and the conclusion of the article is: "M. Brunetière is, before all else, powerfully and intrepidly individual. He is a moralist, a thinker, a philosopher, a historian, a writer, a lecturer. He is (and every one agrees on this point as well as on his talents as an orator) a critic of the highest order. But first and foremost he is a character."

One may question whether the rascal of the Vidocq period might not have sat at the feet of the scoundrel of to-day. In military science the offense is always up to the defense. Superintendent Benjamin P. Eldridge of the Boston Police Department, with Mr. W. B. Watts, in command of the detectives of Boston, has written a book with the title, "Our Rival. The Rascal." The work is published by the Pemberton Publishing Company of Boston, and can only be had by subscription. Bank Presidents and safe deposit officers and everybody else will be interested in a work of this character.

The Saturday Review of London never will forget that Mrs. Pennell said that having taken a trip off the coast of Scotland she never saw that coast on account of the fog. The Saturday, reviewing the "Tantallon Castle, the Story of the Castle and the Ship," thus pokes fun at Mr. and Mrs. Pennell: "'My dear,' I seem to hear Mrs. Pennell saying to her husband, 'I pray you, look at that marble bath!' 'Observe,' murmurs Mr. Pennell, half-closing his eyes, 'the noble curve of that hot-water tap!' 'Cold and hot water!" cries Mrs. Pennell, making a note. 'Observe,' continues Mr. Pennell, 'the high-light on that white enamel!' 'Whiter than Athian snow on steep mountain side!' exclaims Mrs. Pennell. 'Smooth as well-mowed lawn in Cathedral Close!' So do the hours pass pleasantly for all concerned—Mrs. Pennell rhapsodizing, while Mr. Pennell tittivates his little drawings." Then again, the Saturday is not likely to pardon Mrs. Pennell for having described English cathedrals better than any Britisher.

McClure's Magazine for April contains letters written by Gen. Sherman hitherto unpublished. It seems some young girl was interested in an officer in the General's command, and wrote to Sherman, and it became evident in this correspondence that there was but a small amount of romance in his character.

Other features in McClure's are the Drumtochty story of Ian Maclaren, and a new chapter of Kipling's "Captains Courageous."

Messrs. Truslove & Comba of 65 Fifth Avenue have ready S. Baring Gould's "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." The volume, a large 4to, contains 450 illustrations and 12 photogravure plates. Among these photogravures are copies of the works of Prudhon, Baron Gros, Philippoteaux, Isabey, David, Meissonier, Gerard, and the portrait of the King of Rome, after Sir Thomas Lawrence. The work is a superb one in every way.

"The Life Saving Service," "The Canadian Girl and Her Brother," "The California Indian on Canvas," "Rutgers Colleges," and one of a series of articles on Gen. Lee, are a few of the subjects found in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April.

"Domesday Book, and Beyond," three essays on the early history of England, by Frederick William Maitland, Downing Professor of Cambridge, is published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston.

"Via Coeli," the mass, and a collection of prayers, compiled from various sources by A. E. Kenney and Elvira Quintero, is published by Pakenham & Dowling of New York. The little volume is issued under the permission of the Censor Librorum, and bears the imprimatur of his Reverence the Archbishop of New York. The little book is beautifully made up, and has many fine illustrations, and it is complete in every way. For the coming Lenten season "Via Coeli" will be found the highest authority.

From time to time in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES the excellence of the translations of Balzac, a literary work carried out by Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley, has been noted. The Messrs. Roberts Brothers now offer a sumptuous edition of the great master's work, published in forty royal octavo volumes, including the memoirs, illustrated by 280 original Goupil-gravures designed by many of the leading French artists, and printed on Ruisdael hand-made paper, remarkably flexible and soft, with antique finish, and bound in a handsome library style. The complete set was ready for delivery in February, 1897, anticipating every other edition in the market by some twelve months or more. It is strictly limited to 250 numbered sets. If, then, Balzac is better known to American readers it will be due to the intelligence of Miss Wormeley.

Messrs. R. H. Russell & Son of 33 Rose Street make the interesting announcement that they will soon publish a new volume by Richard Harding Davis entitled "Cuba in War Time." It will contain twenty-four full-page illustrations from drawings by Frederic Remington. In this book will be given Mr. Davis's admired story of the death of Rodriguez.

The question, "Why do we not have a book devoted to American war songs?" finds its answer in a work published by the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, which has for its title "American War Ballads and Lyrics." The little volume is edited by George Cary Eggleston. Here are 145 soldiers' and sailors' songs, beginning with the ante-Revolutionary ballad and ending with the last lyric of to-day. "The American War Ballads" is not sectional, for brave men sang battle songs, both North and South, and all these find a place in the volume.

The Messrs Putnam have in preparation for publication this season the following works, in addition to others already issued or announced: "Authors and Publishers—a Manual of Suggestions for Beginners in Literature," by G. H. P. and J. B. P., seventh edition, rewritten, with new material; the second series of American Lectures on the History of Religions, 1896-97, entitled, "The Religions of Primitive Peoples," by Daniel G. Brinton; the third series, entitled "Religious Thoughts and Life Among the Ancient Hebrews," by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D.; "The Life of Abby Hopper Gibbons," by her daughter, Sarah Hopper Emerson; the eighth volume of "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson," edited by Paul Leicester Ford; the fourth volume of "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D.; "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," being the series for 1897, described by Elbert Hubbard; "Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates," the narrative of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia, in the years 1888-90, by John Punnett Peters, director of the expedition, two octavo volumes; the series of "The Writings of the Fathers of the Republic," "The Life and Correspondence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton," edited by Kate Mason Rowland; a translation of George Pellissier's "The Literary Movement in France During the Nineteenth Century," by Anne G. Brinton; "A Young Scholar's Letters," being a memoir of Byron Caldwell Smith; edited by D. O. Kellogg; "Chronicles of a Kentucky Settlement," by William Courtney Watts; "Sketches Awheel in Modern Iberia," by Fanny Bullock Workman and William Hunter Workman; a third, revised, and enlarged edition of Bernhard Berenson's "Venetian Painters of the Renaissance"; the second and third parts of "The English Dialect Dictionary"; "Stephen Lescombe, Bachelor of Arts," a story by Julius H. Hurst; "Selections from the Poems of Timothy Otis Paine," with an introduction, by George Benedict; "The Lovers of Arenfels, and Other Tales of the Rhine," by C. Ellis Stevens.

## Book and Art Sales.

Recalling the fact that a portrait of Lawrence's sold a fortnight ago in London for 2,300 guineas, or thirty times more than the same picture brought in 1863, there are many other enhancements of prices which are just as remarkable. In 1894 Gainsborough's "Lady Mulgrave" was sold for £10,500. In 1860 this same picture was sold for £1,050. Some half a century ago Rembrandt's "Nicholas Ruts" was sold for £283, and two years ago it fetched £4,935. There is an ascending scale for Turners. His "Sheerness" was worth $2,885 in 1848, and sold in 1890 for a round $37,250. The Constable worth $2,885 in 1855 was sold three years ago for $35,550. But all pictures do not rise in value. Some of the works of the R. A.'s of the past show heavy declines. Here is a case of a tumble: A picture eagerly bid for in 1872 at £3,772 sold in 1894 for £493. If all the Corots had been bought as they were painted the profits on them today would have been marvelous.

Old jewels, plate of the last century, or before it, bring excellent prices in England, and the figures quoted at sales are in an ascending scale. At a recent sale in London a lady with powdered hair and white dress, by R. Cosway, in gold locket, brought £40; a portrait of a young lady in white dress and blue sash, by Cosway, £50. Silver-gilt—A nautilus shell cup, richly mounted in the style of Van Vianen, with silver-gilt bands beautifully chased as marine deities, with the Utrecht hallmark of the early part of the seventeenth century, 9½ inches high, £250; a large two-handled Monteith, chased with a lion hunt and stag hunt in high relief, 19 inches high, 293 ounces, at 10s. per ounce. Silver—A set of four tall spirally fluted column candlesticks, by Thomas Gilpin, 1745-6, £122 10s.; an epergne, with pierced and chased boat-shaped centre basket, with eight branches bearing four circular pierced dishes, 1768, 227 ounces, at £1 per ounce; a plain Queen Anne two-handled strap cup, at 47s. the ounce; a fluted two-handled cup, (William III.,) at 58s. the ounce; an antique beaker, dated 1688, at 70s. the ounce.

The total sales of the Goncourt collection will amount to some 1,200,000f, which is very much less than was expected.

At a recent sale in London the prices for the following books are given: T. F. Dibdin's "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," with the "Aedes Althorpianae" supplement and catalogue of the Cassano Library, 1814-23, complete set of the seven volumes, £24, and Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron," 1817, £14 10s.; Dickens's "Sketches by Boz," fine copies of the first editions of the two series, 1836-7, £29 10s., and Charles Lamb's "Elia" and "Last Essays of Elia," 1823-33, first editions, £23.

A fine collection of engravings of the early English school brought large prices at a recent sale in London. A set, "Gathering Nuts," "Bird-nesting," "Juvenile Navigators," and "Blind Man's Buff," by W. Ward, went for 74 guineas. Among a series after Reynolds were the following in colors: The Hon. Mr. Leicester Stanhope, by F. Bartolozzi, £25, and Jane, Countess of Harrington, and her children, by Bartolozzi, £50. There were also sold: "Alinda," by W. Ward, in colors, 50 guineas; a complete set of twelve, finely printed in colors, of "The Months," after Hamilton, by Bartolozzi and Gardiner, framed, £175, and "The Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland," after J. Hoppner, by W. Ward, a fine proof before all letters, with the title in the engraver's handwriting, £280.

Many art objects of a decorative character were disposed of lately in London, the property of the late Baron Hirsch. Among these were a silver centrepiece on an oak plinth, with two figures of Highlanders, £190; an oblong-shaped table from the Watson Taylor collection, 300 guineas; a Chelsea porcelain helmet-shaped ewer and dish, 310 guineas; a fine oviform vase and cover of old Chelsea porcelain and two vases en suite, 150 guineas; a set of four Louis XV. parqueterie encoignures, 150 guineas, and a Louis XV. ormolu bracket clock, by André Furet, formerly the property of the Duc de Montebello, 135 guineas.

In old silver, at a recent sale in London, a Jacobean Apostle spoon, 1607, with figure of St. Jude, brought £17; a pair of Elizabethan Apostle spoons, 1574, £33 10s.; a pair of Queen Anne rat-tailed tea-spoons, 1702, and one other spoon, at £2 10s. per ounce, £3 5s.; a Queen Anne poringer, repoussé with corded band and spiral fluting, 1705, by John Sutton, at £2 12s. per ounce, £28 9s.; a William III. cylindrical sugar-caster, eight inches high, by Adam Sowt, Dublin, 1693, £3 5s. per ounce; an eighteenth century English chiming watch, with enamel dial, and an elaborate mechanical arrangement of figures, in a metal gilt case, enameled and inlaid, taken from the Emperor's Summer palace in Pekin, £31 10s. At this same sale a point d'Alençon lace flounce three and a half yards long, twenty inches deep, brought £58.

## Art and Artists.

Arthur Davies has on his easel an unfinished nude resembling in tone and treatment his "Goddess"—now owned by Col. Chapman of Brooklyn—which is being applauded by all who have seen it.

Mr. Henry Mosler is busy with a portrait of Mrs. Max Blieman, wife of the Herald Square Theatre manager. It is a splendid combination of brush and subject.

The Art Students' League's monthly concours will be held this morning, and an exhibition of the work of students in the life classes and the advanced antique class will be arranged for friends of the pupils until 12:30. It is under advisement to next season make of these exhibitions features for the further attraction of the public.

Several artists are chuckling over what to them is a stupendous joke. A picture accepted by the Academy the other day, submitted by a painter well known for his delight in tonal effects, has been given a conspicuous place. This same painting was refused a year ago, and it was the first time its painter ever had a canvas sent back as discarded. He vows that he has not put the brush to it since its former rejection.

The story recently published that George De Forest Brush is the prime mover in advocating the establishment of a colony where art would always be spelled with a big A, with no rude jars from the outside world to disturb the beatific contemplation of the Beautiful, the True, and the Good; where the worshippers were not doing chores, partakes of the elements of a joke.


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His studio, at 50 East Eighty-sixth Street, breathes little of such renunciation. He is generally credited with having made three sales of pictures during the last twelve months, aggregating $39,000, and the paintings went to public collections—one to Boston.

It looks as if the dedicatory ceremony and the exhibition of pictures which are to signalize the occasion of the opening of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences would hardly take place as expected on April 15 next. Every resource is being called into play, however, and the mechanics—the real occasion of the delay—are being spurred on vigorously.

With the completion of the new Library of Congress, mural painting has gained a marked impetus in this country. Elihu Vedder, Charles Sprague Pearce, Kenyon Cox, and a score of other American artists have contributed to the superb decorations of that building. This movement in American art is now distinctly recognized as a movement. More than a year ago Curtis & Cameron of Boston began their work of reproducing what is good in American art in their series of Copley Prints. The new subjects added to the series include all the decorations in the new Library of Congress, and a number of notable paintings in public and private galleries. Among the additions made this Spring are these: Mural decorations in the new Library of Congress, by Elihu Vedder, Charles Sprague Pearce, Kenyon Cox, Edwin H. Blashfield, H. O. Walker, Gari Melchers, Robert Reid, Walter Shirlaw, and others; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, practically a complete set of the notable paintings, including canvases by Whistler, De Forest Brush, L'Hermitte, Van Dyck, Moroni, Copley, Stuart, Boticelli, and Reynolds; other subjects, including John La Farge's "Christ and Nicodemus," "Mary at the Foot of the Cross," "St. John at the Foot of the Cross," "Kuwannon," "The Wolf Charmer," and "Suonatore"; Edwin A. Abbey's "Quest of the Holy Grail," (in the Boston Public Library;) Elihu Vedder's "Lazarus" and "Diana"; Puvis de Chavannes's new panels in the Boston Public Library, and philosophy, astronomy, physics, chemistry, history, pastoral poetry, epic poetry, and dramatic poetry; works by Edwin H. Blashfield, "Springtime," "Classical Music," and "Terpsichore." The same publishers have issued a handbook of the new Library of Congress, compiled by Herbert Small, with essays on the architecture, sculpture, and painting, by Charles Coffin, and on "The Function of a National Library," by Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress.

## Book and Magazine Topics.

### Sources of Gutta Percha.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Gutta percha, like india rubber, is obtained from the juices of certain trees and climbers. The best is produced by a tree, the Isonandra gutta, of the order Sapotaceae, which formerly abounded at Singapore and in all Malaysia, but which now tends to disappear under the ravages committed by gatherers. Gutta, in Malay, signifies gum or lime; percha signifies scrap. Incisions are made in the bark, as on rubber trees, and the liquor flows of perfect whiteness, darkening at contact of air. Coagulation takes place spontaneously in a short time. Like rubber, the liquid forms a film on top. This cream is removed, kneaded into a large lump, and plumped into boiling water. Under the action of a high temperature it softens and forms the cake usually found in commerce. Other trees in Malaysia and Farther India, in Cambodia and Cochin China, produce good gutta. In Hindustan different grades are mixed by the natives. Chinese merchants, in their depots, mix and manipulate to give a good superficial appearance to the product, as the price is constantly advancing. As the gatherers also do not scruple to add vegetable débris, earth, or sand, it has become difficult to secure a pure article. An inferior quality is obtained from trees and climbers in Africa and Madagascar, and, with the development of those countries, more may be expected.

### Diseases of Cattle.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Texas fever, an infectious disease of cattle which prevails as an endemic disease in certain regions in the southern portion of the United States, has been shown, by the researches of Theobald Smith and other bacteriologists belonging to the Agricultural Department, to be due to a blood parasite belonging to the protozoa (Pyrosoma bigeminum of Smith.) In this disease the tick has been shown to be the intermediate host of the parasite. The ticks which fall from infected animals give birth to a numerous progeny in the pastures frequented by them, and these young ticks attach themselves to other animals which subsequently feed in the same pastures and transmit to them the fatal infection. The tsetse fly disease of Africa has recently been shown by the researches of Bruce to be due to a flagellate infusorium which is found in the blood of infected animals. This disease is fatal to the ox, the horse, the dog, the sheep, and the ass, but not to the indigenous wild animals in the region infested by the tsetse fly. The researches of Bruce indicate that the fly acts as a carrier of the parasite from diseased to healthy animals. He has shown by experiment that after feeding on the blood of an infected animal the tsetse fly can communicate the disease to a healthy animal by its bite. After a short period of incubation the hæmatozoa appear in the blood concurrently with the development of fever, and followed by rapidly progressive anæmia, dropsy, and death.

### De Man and Six Poached Eggs.

From The Journal of American Folk Lore.

Once a man go travelin' an' he get hungry, so he stop at a tavern an' order something to eat, so dey bring him six poached eggs. He eat dem, but he did not hab any money, so he say he would come back an' pay. In six years—or maybe it was more—he come back an' pay sixpence for de eggs. But den de tavern keeper say dat if he had not eaten de six poached eggs dey might hab been chickens, and den de chickens would hab grown up and hatch more chickens, an' dey more—an' more—an' more—an' tell de man he must pay six pounds instead of sixpence. An' de man say he would not. So dey go to de Judge. An' while dey was conversin' a boy come in wid a bundle under his arm. An' de Judge say: "What you got in de bundle?" and de boy say, "Parch'peas, Sa!" "What you goin' do wid dem?" "Plant dem, Sa!" "Hi!" say de Judge, "you can't plant parch'peas; dey won't grow!" "Well, Sa, an' poached eggs won't hatch!" So dey dismiss de man, and he neber pay a penny!

Dis story show dat you mus' neber count you' eggs before dey hatch!

### What Is a Gentleman?

From The Cornhill.

The old story about the French Marquis, who opined that the Almighty would think twice before damning a gentleman of his quality, doubtless finds an echo in all genuinely "armigerous" bosoms; but there is another tale in Evelyn's Diary which puts what I believe to be the English position as pointedly as the other does that of the ancien régime: "March 10, 1682.—V. told a friend of mine who accompanied him to the gallows and gave him some advice that he did not value dying of a rush, and hoped and believed God would deal with him like a gentleman"; i. e., with courtesy and consideration. Everybody would admit that breeding has not a little to do with gentle instincts, but three generations may be trusted to do as much as thirty.

### When Bess Was Old.

From The Cornhill.

Queen Elizabeth's scheme of life required that she should neither feel nor look her years, and the shifts to which she had already been driven to conceal their external ravages would excuse a smile in any weaker woman's history. In hers they almost justify a tear. When she appeared in public many coats of paint—Ben Jonson says the color was often vermilion—smeared not only her face, but her neck and breasts. A wig of bright red hair covered her head. Under her personal directions her Sergeant Painter published a flatteringly unfaithful portrait of her, and her subjects were forbidden under heavy penalties to prepare or circulate any other pictorial representation. Within little more than a year of the end a special embassy visited her from France. She rose from her throne to dance a gallard, and showed her naked leg to prove that her charms were unimpaired. Some months later gout seized her fingers. She pretended insensibility to the pain, and turned a deaf ear to all suggestions of remedy. But despite her strength of will the facts could not under every condition be suppressed. When she paid her last visit to Sir Robert Cecil he offered her his hand as she stepped into her barge. She haughtily declined it, and, stumbling, bruised herself.

### Feeding the Birds.

From The Contemporary Review.

You can no more fill a sparrow up with crumbs than you could Jumbo with buns. A robin is soon satisfied, and, satisfied, goes away. A sparrow is nothing if not excessive. The fat boy in "Pickwick" might preach temperance to it. Like time, it is edax rerum and insatiable. Besides, it has not the remotest idea of good taste or manners. It has neither self-respect nor gratitude. So, though its little graceless necessities must be duly respected, its excesses of appetite may be becomingly, and in a Christian spirit, outwitted.

### The Clear Air of Attica.

From The London Truth.

One requires the medium of the clear air of Attica to see the frieze of the Parthenon as it should be seen. I do not admit that modern Greeks have any right to own the Elgin marbles; but I should be for sending them back to the place from whence they were taken, if they were to be kept for the gratis enjoyment of the whole world, and if Athens were more accessible to persons of small means living in far-off countries. Should they ever be sent back, they should be placed under international protection as a guarantee against any blood-and-iron Minister, or crowned lunatic, or any power or group of powers bombarding the Acropolis under any pretext whatsoever. The pellucid atmosphere in which the characters of Euripides moved is their proper milieu. They are sad exiles in the smutty fog of Bloomsbury. What message from heaven can they deliver there? At the same time they are safe there, and a student with the insight of genius may now and then penetrate their original meaning. At Athens they would not be safe in the present state of things.

### The French Peasants.

From The Contemporary Review.

On Sunday morning they turn out, old and young, the strong and the halt, dressed in their best, to attend church. Only "works of necessity and mercy" keep them at home. The attendance at early morning mass during the week is limited to the elderly woman—the less active members of the community. Our curé is very severe, but he has to make the spiritual side of things fit in with mundane interests, which are very strong at certain seasons of the year. For instance, he cuts the sermon and the service short during hay-making and harvest, so that the people may work. Unless he were accommodating in this respect it is possible that his worshippers would diminish. On the other hand, he doesn't encourage such frivolities as dancing. If any of his enfants de Marie dance at the village fête they can sing no longer in the choir, and their names are removed from the tableau of the congregation. He is a severe moral censor, Monsieur le Curé. There is no record of illegitimacy at the Mairie, except of one offender, who is ostracised, and lives in an isolated house near a wood—looked down upon as much as Scarlet Woman ever was under the sternest Puritanism.

### The Outdoor Church.

The carven pillars of the trees,
The flowered mosaic of the grass,
The green transparent traceries
Of leaf on leaf that lightly lies
And lightly move when breezes pass,

The anthem of the waterfall,
My chorister the blackbird's lay,
And mingling with, suffusing all,
Borne by the wind and still let fall,
The incense of the new-mown hay:—

This is my church, my altar there;
Here Earth the kindly mother kneels,
Her mighty hands outspread in prayer,
While o'er her brow the sunny air,
A south wind full of blessing, steals.

She wraps me in her mantle-fold,
I kneel and pray beside her there
As children do whom mothers hold,
And living air, and sunlight-gold,
And wood and meadow, pray with me.

—EVA KEANE in The Spectator.

### The Sleeping Beauty.

Earth, like a princess charmed asleep
By wizard spells in years of old,
In Winter's cavern lies a-cold,
And round her still the snows shall sweep
And roaring winds their watches keep,
Till dawns the joyous hour foretold,
And fairy Spring with wand of gold
Exulting from the skies doth leap.
Then like a prince of gay romance,
Hot-footed on his sweet emprise,
The happy poet shall advance
To where the dream-bound beauty lies,
And woo with his enraptured glance
The wonder of her waking eyes.

—Arthur Austin-Jackson, in The Spectator.

### The Dingley Tax on Education.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the discussion already in progress concerning the Dingley bill I am surprised that more mention is not made of some of the most odious and least defensible provisions of this odious bill. I refer to the extension of the duty of 25 per cent. to all books, old or new, in any language, and to the withdrawal of the long-established regulations permitting colleges, libraries, and institutions of learning to import, duty free, books, maps, apparatus, and works of art necessary for their educational work.

In view of these provisions imposing a tax on higher education, the title of the Dingley bill should be changed to "A bill to discourage the diffusion of knowledge in science, literature, and art." In these respects, as compared with the McKinley act, the new bill fairly out-Herods Herod, for the McKinley act left on the free list all books more than twenty years old, all books in other languages than English, and left public libraries and institutions of learning undisturbed.

To say that the Dingley bill is a conception worthy of the brain of a Hottentot or Fiji Islander would be an insult to the intelligence of the savages. Its passage, in its present form, should be enough to damn the Republican Party forever. Surely vigorous protests will be made from every quarter to prevent, if possible, the disgrace to the country which must follow the enactment of such barbarous legislation.

INDEPENDENT.

## Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Farthest North. Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship Fram, 1893-1896, and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen. By Fridtjof Nansen. With an appendix by Otto Sverdrup, Captain of the Fram. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 2 volumes.

A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. 18mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1606-1623. Edited from the original texts by Edward Arber. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Hero Tales from Sacred Story. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

A History of Canada. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 8vo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

Memories of Hawthorne. By Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Ulysses S. Grant. Conversations and Unpublished Letters. By M. J. Cramer. 18mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 90 cents.

About Catherine de Medici. By H. de Balzac. Translated by Clara Bell. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Jesus Christ During His Ministry. By Edmond Stapfer. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. Revised by William Wallace. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Vols. III. and IV.

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers. Vol. IV., $3.50.

The Historical Development of Code Pleading in America and England. By Charles M. Hepburn. 8vo. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson & Co.

Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime. By William P. Trent. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

FICTION.

The Strange Romance of a Palace Car. By A. B. Auker. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50c.

The Spirit of an Illinois Town and the Little Renault. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 18mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Last of the Barons. By Lord Lytton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Glamour: a Romance. By Meta Orred. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Yellow Kid in McFadden's Flats. By R. W. Townsend and R. F. Outcault. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50c.

Twice-Told Tales. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 24c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

English Versification. By E. Wadham. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

American War Ballads and Lyrics. Edited by George Cary Eggleston. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Through Unknown African Countries. By A. Donaldson Smith. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold. $5.

Art of Phonography. By James E. Munson. 12mo. New York: Munson Phonographic Publishing Company. $2.

The Man Who Wins. By Robert Herrick. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.

First Aid in Illness and Injury. By James R. Pilcher. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

An Ambitious Slave. By Reginald Rowland. 18mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. Paper.

The Heaven of the Bible. By Ida C. Craddock. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50c.

Pocket Manual of Ready Reference. Compiled and arranged by P. J. Haltigan. New York: Excelsior Publishing House. 50c.

Contributions to the Science of Mythology. By the Right Hon. Prof. F. Max Müller, K. M. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 2 volumes. $8.

Hypnotism and Its Application to Practical Medicine. By Otto Georg Wetterstrand. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

How to Read the Bible. By Walter F. Adeney. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

More "Copy." A second Series of essays from an editor's drawer on religion, literature, and life. By Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Book and Heart. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

## Nansen's Book and His Voyage.

Nansen's book, published a week ago, may still be called the book of the Spring season. For this reason and, moreover, because it has a lesson for him who is interested in arctic matters, it invites further comment from THE TIMES.

It is not an unusually brilliant work, as arctic narratives run. But for the author's poetic reveries upon the beauty of arctic scenery, much of it might be rather dull; nor will those descriptions supplant the splendid pictures in our American arctic classics, the books of Kane and Hayes. As for stirring passages, this is among the least exciting of arctic tales. There are no such hairbreadth escapes from smashing icebergs and stormy seas as are narrated by Kane and Hayes and the other explorers upon the American side of the world. There is none of the breathless anxiety in seasons of ice pressure recorded by the crews of the Tegethoff and the Jeannette. There is none of the pathos of starvation such as is set down so simply and sternly in those two journals, the saddest of books, kept by De Long and Greely. The crew of the Fram, well-fed and healthy, drifted a lazy voyage, without disaster, without adventure, without even disagreement. The most painful emotion Nansen has to record in his first book is regret that the drift toward the North was not faster. And of this very placidity the Norwegian explorer may well be proud. For his safety in the ice pressures indicates his sagacity in preparing for them and the comfortable, happy life on board indicates his sagacity in selecting companions and in dealing with them.

The question whether he could carry the Fram safe again across the Arctic Ocean is perhaps worth but slight consideration, inasmuch as he is not going to try. But others may, and it is well for them to consider that the forces of the Arctic have a little knack of baffling, by unexpected phenomena, explorers who are elate with successes, and this Lockwood and Brainerd and Peary among others discovered. Undoubtedly the Fram sustained severe pressures, but undoubtedly she had moderately good fortune in finding a secure berth at the first nip. That there is no such thing in the arctic ice pack as a combination of pressures that would crush her, Nansen himself would probably not assert. But she was not crushed, and she accomplished a great voyage and no one would have her glory abated, or take away from the credit of her designer.

It is more profitable to dwell upon the charming camaraderie which prevailed aboard the Fram. The enthusiasm of a crew is a most important factor in an arctic expedition. It depends, like other human emotions, upon a mixture of the material and the spiritual. Good things to eat, warm clothes, dry, warm quarters, light through the arctic night are great inspirers to polar research, and these Nansen had the good sense to provide for his men. Na arctic leader can afford to let his men have even an excuse for complaint of food, lodging, or clothes while they are at headquarters. This has not been realized by all recent explorers. Enthusiasm also depends upon the confidence of the men in their leader, and this Nansen evidently held in a high degree.

The demands upon a leader's powers have increased of late. Up to 1892 arctic exploring parties consisted of a rather large number of men commanded by an officer, and subject to strict army or navy discipline. The officer and his scientific corps were educated men and kept to themselves. The rank and file were usually seamen; upon the Lady Franklin Bay expedition they were soldiers. They had their own quarters and deemed it a compliment when, upon Christmas Day, the Captain came out of his cabin to be present at their sports. The system suited large expeditions. But just now, for various reasons, large expeditions are out of fashion. A leader determines to capture the pole, announces his intention in the papers, receives forthwith from 300 to 800 applications from men eager to join his party, and picks out eight or ten companions. They must be men of talent and education, for part of their duty is to take scientific observations. But such men are usually both ambitious and critical. The leader must live among them. It was not so hard for a bright naval officer, quartered apart from his men, known to them only by his conduct in emergencies, to keep every one's respect. But to be the every-day companion of a dozen men, some alert, some stupid, throughout an arctic Winter, which is the most trying to the temper of all seasons, in all climes, and still to retain their respect, is no small achievement. This Nansen did, and this every leader of a small party must do. If he cannot, in constant intercourse, prove himself steadily the superior in knowledge, sagacity, and self-control of those he leads, he is unfit to be a leader. It will be well for our coming explorers to take a leaf from Nansen's book.

## A Measure of Stultification.

If the gentlemen in Washington could only be induced to look in a dictionary, say The Century, they then might appreciate the difference between an object which is an antiquity and another which is a curiosity. An antiquity is "that which is ancient or belongs to old or ancient times; something left by or peculiar to the ancients, as Greek or Roman antiquities." "Antique" means about the same thing, only it has become more specific, and relates only to examples of Greek or Roman art. A curiosity "is an object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing, or deserves to be seen as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange."

If, then, those who are to debate on the Dingley tariff could only understand that there are differences between the Venus of Milo in the Louvre and the albino in the circus, a great step in human knowledge would be made. The character of the curiosity may be subject to change, and what was not extraordinary to-day about an object may be remarkable to-morrow. For instance, Horace Walpole tells of a Chinese vase of not much value which a London shopman had for sale. There was the tremor of an earthquake in London, and the vase fell down and was cracked. Then the shopman asked 50 guineas for the vase, which was not worth before 10 shillings, "because it was the only vase in England that had been cracked by an earthquake." That vase was then "a curio."

Bric-à-brac must never be confounded with antiques, but bric-à-bracs may be curios. Such work never had claims to rank as do serious works of art. Generally bric-à-brac has limitations as to size or dimensions and is portable, and this compound word of most uncertain origin is often used in a deprecatory sense.

The antique has its limitations as to period, and this should be impressed on legislators. An antique might begin, regardless of any aesthetic quality, in prehistoric times, but should end with the fall of the Roman Empire. To clap a duty "for revenue only" on antiques, whether they be statues, mummies, or coins, is human stultification and a bar on education. The permission granted to public institutions to import antiquities free of duty is an example of want of acquaintance with the matter. It is the private citizen who spends his money in collecting antiquities who is the real founder of the museum, for in process of time he gives his treasures to the public institution.

One might suppose that with the growing interest for art, conspicuously evident in the West, help would be given to those public-spirited citizens who are heart and soul in the new movement of general education.

Perhaps it would be waste of time to advocate the free importation of pictures, say the works of former masters, because the time limit of execution would be more difficult to specify. We pride ourselves on being a singularly independent people, and are of course indifferent as to the opinions of others, but the embargo likely to be passed on antiquities, or the including of antiquities as among dutiable articles, will make us the laughing stock of Europe. It is a measure more Chinese than American, and evinces on the part of our tariff makers a degree of dullness which those who come after us will be ashamed of.

## George Brown Goode.

In a separate publication, Science records the Goode Memorial meeting of last month, which commemorated the life and services of the late Director of the United States National Museum at Washington, George Brown Goode. Prof. Cyrus Adler, in his comments on the meeting, tells of the letters of condolence, received from the many men of science in Europe, all expressive of their regret at the loss of this estimable man, and Prof. Adler says:

"It is expected that all of these addresses, together with a narrative of Dr. Goode's life, an account of his contributions to museum administration, a bibliography of his writings, and possibly a chapter on his work in National and international expositions will be fittingly published in a memorial volume, and it is also likely that a permanent memorial will be established."

Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, paid a just tribute to that unselfishness which was the predominant trait in George Brown Goode's character. "He lived not for himself, but for others." When the duties of the museum devolved on Dr. Goode he gave it his untiring care. In the nine years of his management the number of specimens increased from 200,000 to over 3,000,000. Its scheme and arrangement were distinctive, and as he made it it became "a nursery of living thought."

It was Dr. Goode's manysidedness and that thoroughness of comprehension of an endless variety of subjects which made him so remarkable. He was a born naturalist, but in addition had a complete acquaintance with literature, art, and music. In such scant moments of leisure, for his time was fully engrossed, he sought recreation in not alone the reading of books but the making of them. An excursion of Dr. Goode's, and cited by Prof. Langley, was "the most pathetic and yet in some respects the most consolatory." It was a work on the literary advantages of weak health. He had collected from various sources "the accounts of literary work done in feeble health," which he brought together under the title "Mens Sana in Corpore Insano." Prof. Langley's conclusion was "on the road where we are all going there has not preceded us a man who lived more for others, a truer man, a more loyal friend."

If it were possible, a tablet erected within the United States National Museum might help in the time to come to signalize his assiduous care and intelligence, for George Brown Goode was indeed the true founder of that great museum.

## Colonial Newspapers.

### INTERESTING AND CURIOUS PHASES OF THE EARLIEST PAPERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Early American newspapers possess a distinct individuality, and one need not be an antiquary or a deep student of history to appreciate the crude little sheets which furnished our pre-Revolutionary ancestors with foreign and home news. It was not daily news, by any means, for the colonists never knew the luxury of a daily paper, and it was not until well after the Revolution, in 1786, that the first daily newspaper in America was established. Of course, this did not include the Sunday edition, for that is a product of more modern years. The colonists had to be satisfied with a paper once a week, although some of the progressive journals, as they became more popular, issued two papers a week, and sometimes three. But it took time to reach this point, for the pathway of the early editor and publisher was not strewn with gold, and he was fortunate if he could gather enough shillings to meet his expenses and leave enough for a tolerable living.

The complaints of some of the pioneers in the American journalistic field are pitiful, even though they do force a smile. John Campbell, the Postmaster of Boston, made more fame than anything else out of his celebrated little paper, The Boston News Letter. This was the first real newspaper published in this country, and the initial number appeared April 24, 1704. What by some has been called an attempt at a newspaper occurred in Boston in 1690, when a single sheet, printed only on one side, and styled "Public Occurrences," was printed by Benjamin Harris, a printer from London. The Boston magistrates, however, did not think a newspaper, even on so humble a basis as this, any aid to the growth of the colony, and promptly suppressed it. Only one copy is known to be in existence, and that is in London. Postmaster Campbell, probably bearing in mind the fate of his predecessor, was careful to add under his headpiece the words "Published by Authority."

The announcement of this first American newspaper is decidedly interesting, as it appears in the first number: "This News-Letter is to be continued Weekly and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, &c. to be Sold, Lett; or Servants Run away; or goods Stoll or Lost may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings, and not to exceed: who may agree with Nicholas Boone for the same at the shop next door to Major Davis's Apothecary, Boston, near the old Meeting House. All Persons in Town or Country may have said News-Letter Weekly upon Reasonable Terms, agreeing with John Campbell, Post Master, for the same."

At the time this little paper was started there were but eleven colonies, for Georgia was not settled until 1732, and the division of North and South Carolina took place only a few years previous to the latter date. The facilities for conducting a newspaper were, indeed, of the most primitive kind. For years not enough domestic news appeared in The News-Letter to fill a page of one of our dailies. The London papers furnished the foreign news, but communication was so slow that the Boston merchant read in December of events which took place in the Old World the previous August. There were no distinguishing marks or head lines to attract attention to important news features. Everything was practically bunched together, and what was important or not was left to the judgment of the reader. And this is true, in the main, of all Colonial newspapers. The news was generally prefaced with the name of the town or place from whence it came, but little else, and very often references to the most important events are found buried with a mass of other matter. If the early newspapers themselves are crude, the methods of getting news and displaying it are also of the same order.

It is not apparent that Campbell's News-Letter created any great stir among the colonies. He himself appears more than once to have been on the point of abandoning his enterprise. "The undertaker," he says at one time, "is money out of pocket, and unless some encouragement be given for the future, it must drop." And as late as 1719 he bewails the sad fact that he cannot sell 300 copies, although some ignorantly conclude he sells upward of a thousand. For fifteen years he held undisputed monopoly of the newspaper business in the country, but in 1719, when a new Postmaster succeeded him, more troubles were added, for the new Postmaster, William Brooker, started The Boston Gazette, and in 1721 James Franklin brought out The New England Courant, and it was in the office of this paper that Benjamin Franklin served his apprenticeship. The rival editors engaged for a while in a hot newspaper war, but The News-Letter outlived them all and continued to be published up to the Revolution, in 1776. Copies of The News-Letter are very rare, and one of the best collections of its early years is in the New York Historical Society, which has not only a perfect copy of the first number, but every number thereafter through the year 1707.

Philadelphia was the next city after Boston to publish a newspaper and the third one in the colonies appeared there Dec. 22, 1719, just one day after the second Boston paper. This was The American Weekly Mercury, published by Andrew Bradford, son of William Bradford, who six years later started the first paper in New York City, The New York Gazette. This continued until about 1742, when it was merged in James Parker's New York Gazette and Weekly Post-Boy. Bradford's paper was the fifth in the colonies. The Lenox Library possesses a very good collection of this first New York paper, and so does the New York Historical Society. They, however, have no copies of the first year, but some of these will be found in the New York Society Library. It will undoubtedly seem strange to learn that not one word of New York City news appears in the first-year issues. The population of our city was barely 10,000, and everything of any importance was probably talked over so thoroughly in the taverns that it evidently was not considered worth printing as news. In 1733 a second paper claimed the attention of New Yorkers—The New York Weekly Journal, published by John Peter Zenger, famous for his great trial and subsequent triumph for the liberties of the press.

Benjamin Franklin's celebrated Pennsylvania Gazette was started in 1728, but Franklin did not assume charge until No. 40, in 1720. For many years previous to the Revolution this paper was the most influential and most widely circulated in the colonies. In 1748 Franklin sold out to his partner, David Hall, although his name still continued to appear as publisher. It was the best paying paper in the country, as is evident from the terms of sale, Hall agreeing to pay Franklin £1,000 a year for eighteen years, and then to become sole proprietor. Probably the only perfect file in existence, including the rare first numbers printed by Samuel Keimer, is owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia, which has all the copies from 1728 to 1804. The Lenox Library has almost a complete file from 1729 to 1785.

Maryland appeared early in the journalistic field, with The Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, in 1727. Rhode Island and South Carolina both fell in line in 1732, the printing press having been established in the former State by James Franklin, whose Boston paper had proved a failure, and he met with no better success in his new home. Virginia published her first paper at Williamsburg in 1736, North Carolina and Connecticut in 1755, New Hampshire in 1756, Delaware in 1762, and Georgia in 1763. New Jersey was the only one of the thirteen colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution still without a newspaper of its own. The first one published there was The New Jersey Gazette, at Burlington, in 1777. So, up to the time of the war, the newspaper press had been well established in twelve colonies. Of course, all of the original papers were not living at the time, but in 1775 there were throughout the colonies thirty-seven separate newspapers, all weeklies. Of these Masachusetts had seven, Pennsylvania six, one being in German, and New York and Connecticut four each. After the Revolution, editors and journals became more plentiful, and by 1800 it is estimated that over 150 papers were in existence. They increased in much greater ratio than the population, which was a trifle over 5,000,000 at the end of the century, with Virginia the most populous State. Pennsylvania was next, and New York third, a jump for the latter from fifth place in ten years.

The first daily paper to which reference has been made was The American Daily Advertiser, published in Philadelphia by David C. Claypoole in 1786. This was the first paper to print Washington's Farewell Address, which appears in the number of Sept. 19, 1796. Washington allowed Mr. Claypoole to retain the original manuscript, and this is now in the Lenox Library, as it was purchased in 1850, after Mr. Claypoole's death, by Mr. James Lenox, for $2,300.

The New Hampshire Gazette, published at Portsmouth, and the first one to be started in that State, has the honor of being the oldest newspaper in continuous publication in the United States. The first number came out in August, 1756, and its subscribers have received it every week from that time up to the present.

The most complete collections of Colonial newspapers in this city are in the Lenox Library and the New York Historical Society. Other notable collections are those of the Philadelphia Library Company and Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Mas-

sachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and the British Museum.

## The Week in the Art World.

HOMER MARTIN'S WORKS AT THE CENTURY CLUB—LANDSCAPES AND WATER COLORS

It has been again a week of more than usual interest and incident in the New York art world. Two sales, following exhibitions of the collections formed by Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball and Mr. Prinz, have interested the dealers and the picture-buying public, while the exhibitions at the Century Club of the works of Homer Martin—whose recent death in Minneapolis was such a loss to American art—of a small selection of the works of C. Melville Dewey, at the Klackner Gallery, and of the water colors of Bertha D. Sanders, at the Kraushaar Gallery, have been well attended and warmly commended. In addition to these incidents must be mentioned the "press view," and "varnishing day" of the Society of American Artists' annual exhibition, yesterday, and which is one of the most important events in New York's art year.

The memorial exhibition of the works of Homer Martin, at the Century Club, which began last Saturday and was continued through the week, was a timely and deserved tribute to the memory of a painter who only began to receive the recognition that was at all adequate to his merit and ability shortly before his death. Whatever may be the varying opinions as to his exact or relative place in the foremost rank of American landscape painters, dead and living, there can be no exaggeration in the assertion that he will in the near future be classed, as he already is classed by many of the best artists and critics, with Inness, Wyant, and Minor. His place in this great quartet could not well be questioned by any art lover or student who was fortunate enough to see the recent exhibition at the Century Club. There was not an inferior canvas among the forty-four finished pictures, the fifteen or more sketches, and the dozen or more water colors which made up the exhibition—not one that did not give abundant evidence of a poetic soul and mind, permeated with an intense love of the more rugged and sombre moods of Nature and of a hand that had the skill and the training to interpret these moods in an original, forceful, and most artistic manner. It is impossible, even were it necessary, to describe the canvases shown at the Century Club in detail. Several of them are well known to the art public, and with a few exceptions all are familiar to the comparatively small band of art lovers and enthusiasts who long ago recognized Martin's ability and worth, and who have been his admirers and supporters ever since. The recent exhibition—the largest, and, in fact, the only satisfactory one ever made of his works—was, however, a revelation in some ways even to his best friends and admirers, for it disclosed a versatility in subject and treatment which it was not generally known he possessed. His name has been chiefly associated with the portrayal of rugged mountain scenery or of widespreading marshes and rock-fringed beaches stretching away under the gray sky of Autumn, of our northern Atlantic coast. At the Century Club there were shown a number of sketches and some finished pictures, several in water color, of scenes in Normandy and Brittany, all painted in a low key with the most delicate and delicious color scheme, and with a tonality and sentiment rarely, if ever, found in American landscape work. There were also two or three little woodland scenes, one, particularly, of a brook, clear-aired, and with the effect of sunlight filtered through the leaves upon the water's surface, indescribably charming. Of the larger and more important works, perhaps the best were those loaned by Messrs. T. B. Clark, W. C. Brownell, George A. Hearn, G. Thompson, and the Union League Club. The Clark landscape, a recent work, and presumably an early Autumn scene in the Adirondacks, is one of the most powerful canvases ever painted by an American artist—a small lake lying in a hollow of the hills, the foreground sloping down to it, and on the other side hills rising again to meet a mass of stormy wind-clouds which hide their tops. The brush work in this picture is strong and broad, and there is a superb sweep of air and sky and magnificent distance effect. The Union League canvas is that large and well-known study of a mountain lake, luminous in color, and with the sunset hues of the sky reflected in the water beneath. The canvas loaned by Mr. Hearn, "Sand Dunes on Lake Ontario," is dramatic in conception and treatment, the gray, forbidding waste, uncheered by human life, stretching away into the distance with sentinel trees lifting their bare limbs as if in mute protest against the icy blasts from the lake. The most delightful of the sketches shown was loaned by Mr. Montgomery Schuyler—a simple little study of a mountain lake with a wash, rich brown strip of beach in the foreground and a luminous atmosphere, white clouds reflected in the pearly-gray, still waters below. Homer Martin has gone, but has left behind him in these canvases an interpretation of the American landscape which will make his name honored for all time to come.

Mr. Charles Melville Dewey, who shows a small and carefully selected little exhibition of eighteen of his landscapes at the Klackner Gallery, is a painter of unusually refined sentiment, and one who has a most delicate sense of color and tone. These attributes have won him a deserved and high place among younger American landscape painters. His present display is a satisfactory and delightful one, and establishes his individuality and skill. Mention might well be made of all the eighteen pictures, for all have their merits and their charms. "Wave After Wave," a sunset study of the water surface beyond the breaking waves of the foreground, and with "sails in the distance drifting slow," is altogether charming in color tone, distance, and atmosphere. The "Return With the Tide," in which the colors of the sunset sky are reflected on the upper portion of the sails of a fleet of fishing boats, is almost Turneresque in color and imagination. Very effective is the treatment of the crimson disk of the setting sun and its reflection on a landscape in "The Darkening World." There is a sky in the landscape, "October," which might have been painted by Monet. Soft and tender are the sentiment and color in "The Gray Robe of Twilight," and the color scheme of green in "The Silent Night" is cleverly managed. "New England Fields" is noticeable for its rich color and clear air, and the golden glow through a frosty air of an Autumn moon is well shown in "The Hunter's Moon." "The River at Night," a view of the opposite shore of the Hudson from an up-town pier, with the electric lights of the Weehawken Heights, done in pearly grays and blues, is vague in treatment, but charming in sentiment and feeling.

A love for the sunny moods of Nature and a cheerfulness of sentiment, with skillful treatment and a rarely good sense of the picturesque, are the chief characteristics of the thirty-one water color paintings by Bertha D. Sanders, now on view at the Kraushaar Gallery. Miss Sanders's "Sunny Day at Capri" was noticed in this column when shown at the recent water color exhibition. It was one of the best pictures in that display, well composed and full of air and tropic sunlight. Very charming and with delicate treatment of feathery foliage is "A Spring Moon." There are good composition and rich color in the "Hills of Crecy," and the "Villiers Road at Sunset" has a remarkable effect of sunlight filtered through the trees. There is lovely color in the "Old Well of Ferrolle," and "Sunny Morning at St. Lutin" is very joyous in feeling and atmosphere. "The Harvest Field" has a delicate color scheme and is full of air and light, and there is rich, full color in "Boats and Doorway, Capri." Miss Sanders's work is in every way deserving of praise. It has a sense of spontaneity about it which makes it unusually attractive.

## Henry Stevens's Hulsius.

SOLD RECENTLY IN THIS CITY—THE SET IN THE LENOX LIBRARY.

One of the richest sets of rare books ever secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. has recently been obtained, but as the set has been sold it will soon leave their rare book room to adorn the library of a private collector. The purchase price has not been definitely stated, but the valuation was $10,000, so that will give a close idea of what was paid for it. It is a complete set of all the famous Hulsius voyages, in twenty-seven volumes, and increased to sixty-five by rare extra editions and variations. It is said to be the most perfect set of Hulsius ever gathered together, and is the identical one formerly owned by Henry Stevens, who secured so many of the rare treasures for Mr. Lenox's library.

In his "Recollections of James Lenox" Mr. Stevens speaks of two or three of the rarest of these Hulsius books which Mr. Lenox had long been anxious to possess, but it was not until after the latter's death that Mr. Stevens succeeded in getting hold of them.

The collection of Hulsius in the Lenox library contains nearly as many volumes, that and this Stevens set each including some which the other did not have. These voyages are reprints in German of travels to different parts of the world, including the East Indies, America, and the Arctic regions. They are chiefly translations from original Dutch accounts. The books are illustrated with maps and curious copper engravings. John Smith's "New England" forms one of the series. The first one was published in Nuremberg, 1598, and the last about 1663. Levinus Hulsius was their publisher and printer, but he died before the series was complete, and the work was carried on by his son. Some were published in French, English, and Latin. There was only one in the English language, and this is excessively scarce. One of the rarest in this set is the fifth edition of what is known as Part 5. The Lenox Library lacks this, and only two other copies are known, in the British Museum and the Hamburg City Library. Henry Stevens was over forty years getting this set together. They are all beautifully bound by W. Pratt of London.

In and around Wall Street is not the best place for a book stand, as far as financiers are concerned. Though there may be some few who are literary brokers, books do not satisfy them. We might repeat Charles Lamb's joke, his essay on the back of an "Interest Table," and how the "further you went the greater the interest," and still the broking gentleman would not be attracted by literary wares. If he is in luck he will buy a lot of jewelry, a box of Rena Victorias, confectionery, even flowers, but rarely a book. A bookseller of Beaver Street makes his plaint in The Bookseller and Newsman of his want of patronage: "There is scarcely a day passes some one does not come in to inquire who wrote and when such a book, where lived and died and to what country belonged such a man, encyclopedias, &c., are freely placed at disposal, some wish to copy extracts or short poems, which privilege is also granted, clearly showing that while in this locality a book store may be starvation to one it is education to many." Yes, he is a martyr to the cause, for he disseminates learning, yet does not gather in any tangible harvest.

## Darwin's Missing Link.

VIRCHOW'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE STRANGE CREATURE'S REMAINS FOUND IN JAVA.

Two years ago considerable space was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES to an account of certain remains found by Dr. Dubois in Java. In 1893 Prince Krapotkin directed much attention to this discovery, and the subject was fully discussed by the anthropological institutes of Great Britain and Ireland.

At the beginning, when Dr. Dubois's statement was sent to Europe, that eminent authority Virchow was unwilling to give any opinion until all the facts were cleared up, but as the evidences have been further presented, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES at the time, Virchow has changed his mind, inasmuch as he inclined to the belief that the fossil remains show that they belonged to some creature who might have been the forerunner of man—or, say, an animal half way up in the scale of humanity.

We leave aside the difficult question as to the antiquity of man, for to-day adhesion either to Prestwich or Croll is by no means as general as it was even ten years ago. That general destruction followed the glacial age is, we think, untenable to-day. Prestwich's 30,000 years ago as marking the time when man appeared on this earth is no more capable of fixation as to date than is Croll's 150,000 years. We should still say that the general consensus of geologists as to curtailing the years from the beginning to the end of the glacial age and the lapse of time from its conclusion up to to-day is in opposition to Dr. Prestwich.

Ideas as to man's antiquity were, strangely enough, subjects generally tabooed prior to 1847. It was deemed irreverent to make man's presence on this earth a day older, or more remote, than 6,000 years ago, as if that lessened our ideas of God's creative power. M. Boucher de Perthes's discoveries of implements made by human hands which were found under certain geological conditions plainly indicating that the 6,000-year limit was impossible, were at first treated with scorn.

It was perfectly right at first, in a scientific sense, to insist that the bones or the remains of man must be found first before the facts of his remoteness from us should be insisted upon, and Sir John Lubbock was of this idea when he wrote of the stone implements described in France: "No trace has ever been found of any animal as small as man." Even if there had been no finds, anthropologists argue that we do not readily come across the bones of remote man, because his osseous parts were much more destructible than those of the larger animals. Mr. Croll advances certain arguments, one of which is that man did not swarm, as he does to day, in the very long past, and that if there were some of the remains of 3,000 large animals found the proportion would be that there would be only those of one man.

Then, too, the man who was dead might have been devoured by the innumerable hyenas of those days. As it is, what we do discover of man's poor remains are only such portions of him which show the greatest resistance, as his skullcase. Returning now to the objects found in Java by Dr. Eugene Dubois some time in 1891. In the first place, Dr. Dubois is a geologist, and was sent to Java by the Dutch Government to investigate the fossil remains on the island. It may be remarked that the most ignorant digger can with his spade or pick make a wonderful find, but he discovers what he knows nothing about, and with a second blow of his pick may shatter the rarest Etruscan vase.

Where Dr. Dubois was at work was very far below the level of a river in Java, which stream was quite dry at certain seasons. From the top of a slight elevation to the fossil strata the distance was about thirty-five feet, and here were found on two occasions a skull, two teeth, and a thigh bone.

These four parts, Mr. W. K. Marschal


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writes in The New Illustrated Magazine, "are all we have to reconstruct the missing link from, but they are sufficient for the purpose." That they belonged to some creature resembling man who lived in the tertiary time, from positive geological evidences, cannot be questioned.

Where the element of luck came in was in the finding of that thigh bone. It just so happens that with that bone we can reconstruct better than with anything else the skeleton, and then clothe this skeleton with flesh.

The skull is less important than is the thigh bone. We may become satisfied that the owner of that thigh bone could stand erect, and never positively went on all fours. The proportions of the limbs then approximate ours. It is just like a human bone.

As to the skull, there is this about it, it has room for a brain of 1,000 cubic centimeters, which is less than the average of the brain capacities of Americans or Europeans. This Java skull follows the Australian pattern of to-day, but it is twice the size of the brain of any anthropoid ape's. But brain capacity does not mean everything.

There is a curious question raised as to the sex of the original owner of this thigh bone. Owing to the construction of a woman's anatomy her thigh bones have a certain obliquity. This bone, then, is not straight up and down, and so the probability is that the Java bone once belonged to a female being.

The two teeth are quite human in construction, not tusklike, such as are found in the mouths of gorillas and chimpanzees. A study of the skull about the lower portion of it shows this conclusively. Whether the creature could talk or not has not yet been decided upon, but the probability is that she, as a representative of her sex, could express herself and fluently.

The name given by Dr. Dubois to this creature is Pithecanthropus erectus.

There is one more curious fact which must be cited in connection with this bone: There is on it the sign of some disease—a false growth—which is unmistakable. The owner of it must at one time or another have felt acute pain, and we can think, then, if this be the remains of something approaching humanity, how long there must have been suffering on this earth!

## Yorkshire Pen Pictures.

J. S. FLETCHER'S MOOD SOMBRE THROUGHOUT HIS NEW VOLUME.*

The yearning of an unfortunate girl, in the confusion and wickedness of the great city, for the calm and peace of the village in which she was born is the theme of the first short story in the new volume by the author of "The Wonderful Wapentake." But the reader who has finished the fifteenth and last sketch in the book lays it aside with a sigh for humanity and the conviction strong upon him that the worst part of London at night, with all its "glare and horror," in spite of its "jests and blasphemies," cannot be much worse than this particular riding of Yorkshire which Mr. Fletcher has made the subject of his studies of humanity.

"God's Failures," notwithstanding the prettiness which is, after all, the essential characteristic of Mr. Fletcher's style, is rather dismal. The meaning of the title, of course, will not be misapprehended except by scoffers. Mr. Fletcher is reverent, and doubtless orthodox. The "failures" are God's only in the sense that all the unfortunate, the maimed, the halt, the blind, and the lowly poor are His.

As we noted in reviewing his first volume, Mr. Fletcher's comprehension of his subject is perfect. He has all the knowledge and all the sympathy required to describe the simple lives of Yorkshire peasants, and plenty of facility. He is also a tasteful writer. Thus he pictures the smiling country in apple-blossom time or when the hawthorn hedges are most fragrant with admirable skill. He has the poet's and the painter's feeling for the blue-gray mists of early morning and the soft tints of twilight. He loves the fragrance of the fresh soil turned up by the plowshare, the odors of the grass and new-cut hay, the sound of village bells, and the sylvan prospect dotted with windmills, spires, cottages, and farmstead roofs. The coppice, the fold, the stable, and the kennels he knows as well as the city man knows his doorstep and the scant rooms within his four walls.

And human character has not escaped Mr. Fletcher's study. His rustics, in their way, are as true as Hardy's. But surely this dwelling upon the woes of the old woman who is waiting in dumb anguish for the cart that is to jolt her to the workhouse is a trifle wearisome.

Mr. Fletcher tells us in this book how Yorkshire good folks hound a girl to death when she has fallen; how cruel and grasping and ungrateful they may be, and unsympathetic in the sight of affliction. There is surely too much of meanness and sorrow, of the churchyard mold, and the shuffling of feet as they pass through the lych gate; of the chatter of witchers by the deathbed of poverty; of love astray, and murder and the black flag in it to make it enjoyable reading.

*GOD'S FAILURES. By J. S. Fletcher. New York: John Lane. (The Bodley Head.) $1.25.

## Books of the Spring.

CLASSIFIED LISTS FROM THE GREAT PUBLISHING CENTRES OF AMERICA.

In the publishing business perhaps nothing has been more marked in late years than the increase in Fall at the expense of Spring business. More and more do the publishers crowd their new ventures into the late months of the year. As a consequence the Christmas trade becomes each year a still greater centre toward which the business of the year converges.

But it still remains true that the Spring output is large, and it must always remain large. The tendency toward the Autumn can scarcely be carried beyond a certain point. Spring business there must still be, and the normal wants of mankind will forever make sure a large business.

The Times presents in the following columns classified lists of the various undertakings by the houses of this country. If not an absolutely exhaustive list, it is at least the largest ever yet undertaken in the Spring by a daily newspaper.

### American Baptist Publication Society.

HISTORY.

A History of Anti-Pedobaptism. By Prof. A. H. Newman, D. D., LL. D., of MacMaster University. $2.

A History of the Baptists in the Western States East of the Mississippi. By Justin D. Smith, D. D. $1.25.

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The Inspiration of History. By James Mulcahey, S. D. T.

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## The Palatines.

GERMANS WHO CAME TO THIS COUNTRY AND SETTLED IN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA—THEIR MOVING STORY.

Many German Geographical names now scattered along the Hudson, Mohawk, and Schoharie Valleys came from immigrants whom the wars of Louis XIV. had forced out of the valley of the Rhine. Seeking an asylum in America, these men struggled here against hardships and injustice such as fell to the lot of few American pioneers in the early days of the settlement of the Atlantic seaboard States. Of their history not much has been written and far less is known. To the making of the fortunes of two great States they made important contributions, but their services have been inadequately recognized. The terms "Pennsylvania Dutch" and "Schoharie Dutch" have been applied to pioneers who did a conspicuous work in the formation of the political and economic character of the middle colonies.

A paper on this topic by the Rev. Sanford H. Cobb of Albany has been read before the Wyoming Historical Society of Wilkesbarre, and recently published. It makes a record at once clear, authentic, and interesting, as the subjoined passages from it will show:

Their home across the sea was the Lower Palatinate, or the Palatinate of the Rhine. Situated on both sides of the noble river, between Bavaria and Elsass, and extending from above the City of Spires northward to near Cologne, the Palatinate was as fair a land as all Europe can show. The situation of the Palatinate, the highway from France into the heart of Germany, together with its beauty and fertility, made it a Naboth's vineyard to Louis XIV., whose ambition was colossal, whose absolutism could ill brook denial, and whose rapacity recoiled from no extreme of cruelty.

The invasion took place in Winter. The French went through the length and breadth of the country, destroying cities, burning villages, stripping the people of their possessions, compelling them to pull down their walls, to stand by and see their wealth perish in the flames, killing such as endeavored to save anything from the ruins, and then driving them into the fields to there perish with hunger or cold. In the following Spring the peasants were forced to plow under their crops. The whole land was filled with mourning. Many thousands were killed. Many were starved or frozen to death. In one day the Elector, standing on the wall of Manheim, counted twenty-three villages in flames. The ferocity of the war and the sufferings of the people cannot be adequately described. To this day remain their monuments in the ivy-covered ruins, which give so much of beauty and charm to the hills among which flows the Rhine.

There is no space to discuss the mooted question as to what turned their eyes to America. It is sufficient to note that in 1708, the year after the last French invasion, the movement began. This emigration began in the early Spring of 1709, and before the end of April about 5,000 reached London. Each month of the following Summer brought additions to their number, until by October the aggregate had amounted to no less than 15,000. The incoming of this large number of people was to the London of that day a most serious matter. The more question of accommodation was a grave one. There were not inns enough to lodge them, and, had these been found the people had not money to pay the reckoning. The Government had to take very active measures. A thousand tents from the army stores were pitched on Blackheath and the Surrey side of the Thames for the shelter of a large number. Others were lodged in empty warehouses and barns. In some of the suburbs houses were built for them, and to this day, or until very recently, four such houses have remained, known to the vicinage as the Palatine houses.

Meanwhile, a committee composed of the highest personages of the realm, among them the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor, was charged with the question of the future disposition of these people and the supervision of whatever measures should be devised. Confessedly, the people could not be maintained in London for any great length of time. The apparently happy solution of the perplexing problem was suggested by Col. Robert Hunter, who in November, 1709, had been appointed Governor of New York, to succeed Lovelace, the latter's tenure of office having been cut short by death after but a few months. The proposition made by Hunter to the Lords of Trade was to the effect that he should take with him to New York the balance of the Palatines, and employ them in the manufacture of naval stores—tar, pitch, turpentine, and resin—in the vast pine forest of that province. It had long been both a great expense and a humiliation to the English Government that for such supplies its navy, which affected to be mistress of the seas, should be dependent upon the forests of Russia and Scandinavia.

While these people were in London, waiting the disposition of the Government, there arrived a notable embassage from America. Col. Schuyler, in planning his mission, conceived the happy thought that, if he could induce some Indians to accompany the embassy, their presence would arouse public interest and have an influence toward the success of his errand. The story runs that these Indians observed the poor Palatines in London, and, being moved with pity for their destitute condition, gave to the Queen 20,000 acres in the valley of Schoharie on which to settle them. Of this offer there is no record in the official documents, the report coming to us only through the avenue of Palatine statement.

About the 1st of January, 1710, the expedition left England. The number of the Palatines was about 3,000, the largest single emigration to this country in the Colonial period. They were embarked in ten ships, two or three of which were war vessels, and on one of which was Gov. Hunter. By the middle of July, 1710, all the survivors of the Palatines, about 2,400 in number, were encamped on that island in the Harbor of New York which is now called Governor's Island, but which was then named Nutten.

Having settled the Palatines on Nutten Island, Hunter at once dispatched a commission to discover a proper place of settlement in which the people could be employed at the destined occupation, and it is significant that this commission went at once, under the Governor's orders, to inspect the valley of the Schoharie. Pending the return of the prospectors, the Governor was compelled to resort to a measure which, however proper and just, entailed much bitterness of feeling among the Palatines. This was the apprenticing of Palatine children. One of these apprenticed children afterward became famous and conferred upon his adopted country a blessing the value of which cannot be overestimated. This was John Peter Zenger, who was apprenticed to William Bradford, the New York printer.

When the prospectors returned from their trip to the north, they reported to Hunter that, while there was plenty of land and of pine at Schoharie, yet the difficulty of carriage of the hoped-for naval stores was such as to forbid the settlement of the people in that valley. So the Governor was perplexed, until he fell in with Robert Livingston of the Manor, who proposed to him the purchase of 6,000 acres of his own lands on the Hudson, about 100 miles up the river. There is not time to dilate on the details of Palatine experience on the manor. Their woes began promptly. An inclement Winter fell upon them, unhoused and ill-clad. Livingston, who had taken the contract for their sustenance, was more particular about his percentages than about the quality of food and clothes supplied. For two years the people suffered miserably, and were in a perpetual state of revolt against those whom they regarded as oppressors. The dream of Schoharie, which had charmed them in London, reasserted its attractive invitations.

About one-third of their number on the manor settled permanently in that neighborhood, progenitors of the citizens of Germantown and contiguous villages. Some of this third went south of the manor, because Livingston refused titles to their lands, wishing to keep them in tenancy, and founded the town of Rhinebeck. The others on the manor, about two-thirds of all, determined for Schoharie. They first sent a delegation of their so-called "chiefs," of whom John Conrad Weiser was the leader, to visit the valley of their choice and bring back a report. This mission was accomplished in the Fall of 1712, and the chiefs returned with enthusiastic descriptions of a spot which for beauty and fertility is not surpassed by any region in the State of New York. They reported also that the Indians of the neighborhood had received them kindly, and had given them a deed for the land. At once preparations for removal were begun, and the journey through deep snows and over forest-covered mountains undertaken. Early in March, 1713, the two companies into which the emigrants had been divided were united again in the valley of their hope.

The Governor was intensely angry when he learned that the people had taken their way to the Schoharie to which for months they had been clamoring he should send them. He allowed his anger to obscure his usual sense of justice. Seeing the departure from the field of the workers by whom alone he could hope, by a possible resumption of the work, to retrieve his broken fortunes, and smarting under the wrongs received from the English Ministry, whom he could not touch, he determined to revenge himself upon the poor Palatines, who equally with himself were victims of the Government's broken faith. Unable to bring them back by proclamation or by force, he was resolved that, wherever else they went, the beloved Schoharie should not be theirs. The method pursued was as cruel as it was perfidious. It must be noted that when the Palatines entered the valley not a claim was made by any white man to a single acre of its upland and meadow. Obtaining a deed from the only owner, the Indian, they set themselves to building houses and breaking the soil. But by reason of their entrance there had gone abroad a rumor of the great beauty of these fertile flats, and there were men of sufficient cupidity to seek from the Governor patents to the valley. He was all too ready to grant them.

The story of the struggle between the Palatines and the patentees, with many amusing and many pathetic passages, is too long for recital here. It continued for ten years, a constantly losing battle for the people, with all the power of the Governor and all the authority of the courts against them. Gov. Keith of Pennsylvania learned of the troubles of the Palatines and offered them an asylum in his province, assuring them of secure houses and kindly treatment, instancing also the happy fortunes of a small band of Germans, who had recently come to Philadelphia and had settled about sixty miles west of Philadelphia. Thus two avenues were opened. But each involved a third removal and the surrender of all the labor of ten years. About one-third of the people, concluding that to compound with their oppressors was better than such removal, made terms either by lease or purchase of the lands which already were their own. The remainder were about equally divided, one part for the Mohawk and the rest for Pennsylvania. The former settled themselves along that river, and for years constituted a strong frontier against Indian and French attack, and founded flourishing communities, whose names, such as Herkimer, Palatine and German Flats, still preserve the memory of those sturdy pioneers, who loved liberty and refused to submit to wrong.

Of those who made choice of Pennsylvania, Conrad Weiser was easily the chief. During the Schoharie struggle, his father, John Conrad, had gone to England to make a fruitless appeal to the Crown. He returned, after five years of much suffering, broken in health and spirit, and the son, Conrad, succeeded to the leadership. The Pennsylvania contingent left Schoharie in two parties, one in 1722 and the other in the following year. Following up the stream southward for a few miles, they struck an Indian trail over the mountains to the upper waters of the Susquehanna. There they constructed canoes and batteaux for the carriage of the most of the company and their goods, while some of the men, keeping near the river, drove before them their horses and cattle. A Schoharie legend recites that, in the following year, twelve of these horses found their own way back to the Schoharie, their souls lusting after the rich clover of its meadows. Having made their boats, the greater portion of the company embarked upon the peaceful river and quietly floated down its course through the wildness of lower New York, unpeopled, save by wandering Mohawks and Delawares, through the beautiful Wyoming Valley, forty years before Connecticut made its first token of occupation and settlement; until just beyond the site of the present City of Harrisburg, they entered the Swatara, and so upward to the Tulpehocken and the lands secured from the Indian Sassouan. Here they founded Womelsdorf and Heidelberg, and in the next two decades, with their children and thousands of their kinsmen from the fatherland, spread themselves abroad through the counties of Lebanon and Berks.

It is reasonably clear that the immense tide of German immigration which, after 1720, set into Pennsylvania, was largely Palatine, and was controlled as to its destination by the reports of kindly treatment received by its forerunners at the hands of the Quakers. The movement was organized on a large scale. A committee on transportation was formed at Rotterdam, between which port and Philadelphia the ships, bringing constantly increasing numbers, plied with almost the regularity of a ferry through nearly every Summer down to 1750. It is amusing to observe that they avoided New York as though it was the home of pestilence. Over that province, in Palatine imagination, hung the cloud of cruelty and sorrow. In all the period noted but one of their ships, compelled by storm, entered the mouth of the Hudson; on which vessel, it needs to be mentioned, was the emigrant Erghimer, who gave his son Nicholas Herkimer to New York and to the Nation. So great and continuous was the stream of people from the Palatinate that the Elector became alarmed lest his dominions should be depopulated, and denounced death on any who should attempt migration, a threat that had small effect. The people stole away as in the night.

## Unknown Millionaires.

FEW AMONG THIRTY-TWO OF THEM THAT WERE EVER HEARD OF IN AMERICA.

The millionaires of England, reckoning from the statistics of wills, which deal with personalities only, to the exclusion of real estate, die on an average at the rate of three each year. There were thirty-two who died during the decade 1887-1896, their combined estates making a total of £51,670,000 personalty, or an average of over £1,500,000 each, which in dollars would be about $7,500,000.

To well-read Americans, whose familiarity with eminent names in England may be said to be not inconsiderable, the most striking fact in the list of these opulent

thirty-two is their obscurity. With the names of dead statesmen, soldiers, authors, and artists, familiar to us, here are men of note and potency the most of whom Americans never heard of at all. Robert Louis Stevenson, Coventry Patmore, Lord Leighton, and Sir John Millais, pass away and the newspapers of this Continent are filled with the news and with sketches of them, followed by reminiscences. Meanwhile, on this list of millionaires appear not more than half a dozen men whose death aroused the slightest interest among us, even if it received so much as a mention in this country. We take the list from an article by Hugh S. Maclachlan in The Contemporary Review for March:

| Name and Source of Wealth. | Will Proved. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Baron Hermann de Stern, financier. | 1887 | £3,544,970 |
| Hugh McCalmont, stockbroker | 1887 | 3,191,921 |
| Sir A. B. Walker, Bt., brewer | 1886 | 2,856,781 |
| John Ryland, Manchester trade | 1889 | 2,574,188 |
| Sir Robert Loder, Bt., inherited from Russia merchant | 1888 | 2,500,000 |
| Junius S. Morgan, banker | 1890 | 2,022,000 |
| Andrew Montague of Ingmanthorpe, land owner | 1895 | 1,982,656 |
| Frank Clarke Hills, chemical manufacturer | 1892 | 1,942,000 |
| Sir Charles Booth, Bt., distiller | 1896 | 1,907,107 |
| Lord Wolverton, Glyn's Bank | 1888 | 1,820,000 |
| Earl of Derby, Liverpool ground landlord | 1893 | 1,802,204 |
| W. H. Smith, news agent | 1892 | 1,764,490 |
| G. H. Strutt, cotton spinner | 1895 | 1,621,261 |
| Duke of Cleveland, mineral royalties | 1891 | 1,440,880 |
| C. R. M. Talbot, mineral royalties | 1891 | 1,390,173 |
| Baron de Hirsch, financier | 1896 | 1,372,162 |
| Nathaniel Clayton, engine builder | 1891 | 1,344,496 |
| Duke of Sutherland, mineral royalties | 1892 | 1,275,088 |
| Roger Cunliffe, bill discounter | 1895 | 1,184,089 |
| Samuel Fielden, cotton spinner | 1890 | 1,170,113 |
| Algernon Peckover, banker | 1894 | 1,163,280 |
| S. H. Thompson, banker | 1886 | 1,139,792 |
| Christian Allhusen, chemical manufacturer | 1889 | 1,128,852 |
| John Bullough, machinist | 1891 | 1,091,535 |
| Henry Page, maltster | 1894 | 1,078,491 |
| Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, Bt., dyer | 1894 | 1,077,235 |
| Sir William Pearce, Bt., ship builder | 1889 | 1,069,000 |
| Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., land owner | 1891 | 1,055,780 |
| H. A. Brassey, contractor | 1891 | 1,042,611 |
| Sir John Hardy, Bt., ironmaster | 1888 | 1,023,000 |
| Sir William Miller, Bt., merchant | 1887 | 1,023,000 |
| Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bt., brewer | 1894 | 1,018,375 |

Berthold Auerbach's collection of letters, which numbers 3,000, has been transferred to the Suabian Schiller Society. In this collection are letters addressed to the novelist, written by the late German Empress Augusta, the Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia, (the Emperor Frederick,) the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, and Herren Dingelstedt, Fontane, Gustav Freitag, Freiligrath, Geibel, Gneist, Gutzke, Lasker, Menzel, Mommsen, Ruckert, Strauss, Scheffel, Sybel, Uhland, Vischer, Virchow, Zeller, and others, all of whom are most distinguished men of letters and of science. If ever Auerbach's "Lebenserinnerungen" or reminiscences are published, it will be found that he was in relationship with the most notable of his contemporaries, whether engaged in science, politics, art, or literature.

## Private Libraries.

### AMERICANS WITH INTERESTING COLLECTIONS—THEIR CHARACTER OUTLINED.

From Leipzig comes an interesting pamphlet—an alphabetically arranged and classified list of private libraries in the United States. It is published by G. Hedeler, and there are 600 collections described. The information from which the lists were prepared was apparently derived at first hand, and may therefore be taken as authentic. In the editorial use of it, however, not enough descrimination was shown. The real value of a collection has not always determined the amount of space that a description of it should have. The library of Robert Hoe, for example, one of the finest collections in America, whether we regard the interest of the books or their market value, receives only eleven lines. Below will be found described some of the most interesting collections named in the catalogue.

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PROF. R. B. ANDERSON, Asgard, Madison, Wis. 4,000 vols. More than 2,000 vols. are in the Scandinavian languages, particularly Icelandic and Old Norse. About 500 German vols., mostly on Scandinavia. The collection of works on the Eddas and Sagas, with text editions, is particularly complete. Nearly every Edda ever published. Mr. A. is author of many valuable works on Scandinavian subjects.

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## The Society of American Artists

### ITS NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION—CLEVER WORK BY YOUNGER AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Cleverness is the essential and manifest characteristic, as usual, of the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists—the nineteenth—which will open to the public Monday morning in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Yesterday the artists and critics were admitted to the galleries, and to-day will be held the annual reception and private view. The exhibition will remain open until Saturday, May 1.

There are 340 pictures, including 11 or 12 miniatures, hung in the five galleries, and 34 pieces of sculpture which are scattered through the galleries. The display is rather more comprehensive in scope than usual, and is full of good and especially of clever work. It marks a decided advance on the exhibitions of the last four or five years, in that there is more originality displayed, and a comparatively small number of pictures which are reflections, if not direct copies of the works of the French impressionists, and which until this year and since 1890 have so largely preponderated in the society's annual displays. While some of the strongest men in the society are this year unrepresented or send comparatively few examples, their absence is not severely felt in the multitude of good canvases shown by new or infrequent exhibitors. Landscapes and figure works are about evenly balanced; there are many good portraits and a fair sprinkling of marines. The annual varnishing day and press view of the society's exhibition has come to be the most important event of the art year in New York to the majority of the artists and art students resident or studying here, and so the galleries were filled all day yesterday with a representative throng of painters, students, and art writers, who manifested their enjoyment at the opportunity afforded them of studying the pictures and to exchange opinions regarding their merits or faults.

The two prize pictures were of course centres of interest. They both hang in the Vanderbilt Gallery, and were at all times surrounded by groups of interested spectators. "Signs of Spring," the landscape by Bruce Crane, to which was awarded the Webb prize of $300 for the best landscape in the exhibition, may be considered a good choice. Its subject is rather a departure from Mr. Crane's usual studies of Winter landscapes under slaty skies. It is lighter in key, very delicate and refined in color, and has all the artist's wealth of sentiment and sympathy, with the poetic side of nature. The marine by George W. Maynard, "Sport"—a group of mermaids playing with flying fish amid the crestine surges of a blue sea—to which was awarded the Shaw prize for the best composition in oil of one or more figures, is not as good a selection as the Crane landscape. While the figures are well drawn and the picture has much movement, the color is hard and cold, and is somehow reminiscent of a Delft plate. Juries of artists are only human, however, and Mr. Maynard's work is, as a rule, so strong, conscientious, and artistic that his prize winning, even with a canvas that does not do him entire justice, will probably meet with general satisfaction.

Of the pictures in the large Vanderbilt Gallery this year there are so many superior works that it is difficult to even note the best or to award them their full meed of praise. Perhaps Edwin A. Abbey's large decorative panel, "A Pavane," owned by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, should be awarded the first place. A finer piece of decorative work it is difficult to imagine. The scene is an old Italian terrace rising from a garden on which four figures, two male and two female, in the effective and decorative costumes of the fourteenth century, are moving to the slow and stately measures of the old dance. In loftiness of sentiment, nobility of conception and treatment, richness of color, movement, expression, and gracefulness of the figures and ease of drawing, this superb work is altogether delightful. One almost hears the tinkling of the mandolins played by the group of musicians at the right, and one almost feels the coolness of the late afternoon and the refinement of the atmosphere and scene. It is a work that would of itself establish Mr. Abbey's reputation, were not that already fixed. Two portraits by Sargent, one of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and one of Miss Dunham, come next in importance to the Abbey panel. The former is rather more smoothly painted than is usual with Mr. Sargent, and is somewhat more dignified in treatment. The likeness is admirable, with fine light effect upon the face, and the pose is restful and easy. It is inferior, however, in artistic merit to his other portrait of Miss Dunham, which is much more characteristic. The pose of the latter is unusual. The figure bends forward, with hands in her lap, clasped as if under a nervous strain, and with an intense expression on the face. Loosely and broadly painted are the white house gown, the arms and hands, the latter not carefully modeled, but the painting is instinct with life and action, and, in fact, is almost dramatic in effect.

John W. Alexander's "Woman in Gray" is essentially clever. It is painted on burlap. The brush work is broad, and the drawing most virile. One red ribbon in the hair is the only note of high color, but the grays of the dress and the mauve of the ribbons are lovely in tone and wonderfully well rendered. It is by far the best work from Mr. Alexander's brush that he has yet shown us. There are strong modeling, good flesh color, and remarkably clever rendering of the sheen of an iridescent silk in Carrol Beckwith's rather awkwardly named portrait, "Shot-silk." Samuel Isham's portrait "A Southern Girl," who might be a Northern, Eastern, or Western girl as well, is also strong in drawing and treatment. The expression is excellent, and there is markedly good painting of details. There are good expressions and some fine painting in Howard Butler's portrait of "W. B. F.," and Carrol Beckwith's portrait of Lawrence Hutton is a charming little outdoor work, very easy in pose, an excellent likeness, and full of air and light. Other good portraits in this gallery are Kenyon Cox's portrait of his wife, very clever in pose and rich in color; William M. Chase's "Dieudonnee," a portrait of a rather pretty-faced young maiden, with a clever black and gray color scheme, well worked out; A. V. Tack's portrait of a little girl, "Maid Marian," broadly handled and full of life; Alfred L. Collins's full-length of "Dr. Rainsford," in his Oxford gown, and with his most characteristic bulldog expression—a strong piece of work, and Lydia Emmet's portrait of Mrs. Arthur Sherwood and her little son, in which the likenesses are well caught and the expressions are excellent. One could wish that Miss Cecilia Beaux would chose other subjects than the hopeless-looking and carelessly dressed Philadelphians which she always seems to favor, and which, it must be confessed, she paints so well.

One of the cleverest figure pictures in this gallery is Albert Herter's "Le Soir," owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, an interior with two figures, a young man and woman, half reclining on a divan and gazing into an open fire, in which the figures are easy and well posed, and there is a fine effect of reflected light on the faces. There are coolness and breeziness in W. A. Ingram's "Moonlight, Quisett, Mass.," and a fine burst of light through stormy clouds on the gloomy sea in the distance. Louis P. Dessar's "Elizabeth," an interior with female figure, is the best work he has yet produced, very delicate and refined in color, the figure graceful and well drawn, and with a charming effect of light filtered through curtains of white lawn. Thomas Eakin's "'Cello Player," is, of course, strongly drawn and full of character, and Charles C. Curran's "Children on the Sand" is sunny and bright, but a little hard in color. Alex. Harrison's "Le Grand Miroir," a marine, with superb distance and infinite light and air, with a spent ripple broadening out on the beach, imagined but not seen, in the foreground, while it lacks his usual delicious color scheme, and is a little gray and cold, has that abounding sentiment and love of the sea which have made his fame, and as one looks far off to where "the blue of heaven on bluer waves shuts down," one feels that the artist has caught the sense of the majesty and power of the sleeping ocean. H. R. Butler's little marine, "The Sea," which hangs near by, is remarkably fresh in color and clear in atmosphere. Winslow Homer's "The Lookout," a half length of a sailor on a steamer's deck, while hard in color, is intensely dramatic. Peculiarly effective is the white spot seen just over the bulwarks where a wave breaks under the stars of a cold midnight.

There is clever painting and much religious sentiment in Guy Rose's "Joseph Asking Shelter for Mary," and Clarence M. Gihon's "Winter Landscape" has nice feeling and tone. A "Red Evening," by John Lambert, Jr., is a good impressionistic canvas, with much sentiment. Winslow Homer's "Saco Bay," a study of a wave breaking on the Maine coast, is cold and hard in color, with an unnatural strawberry sky, but full of power. The tone and quality in George H. Bogert's sketch, "Manomet," are notable, and William M. Chase's interior, with figure, a woman sewing, entitled "For the Little One," has very tender sentiment, and charming air and light. Robert Reid shows a large decorative panel, "The Finale," with a well-drawn nude figure and a characteristic, vague, and tenuous color scheme. There is nice feeling in E. P. Hayden's landscape, "Early Winter," and W. T. Smedley's "A Mountain Lake," is a good illustration, but too metallic in atmosphere and color. The greens in Charles A. Platt's landscape are well managed, and it has good air and distance. "A Hunting Nymph," by Kenyon Cox, has good action and clever foreshortening of the legs, and there are soft and lovely tones in Ben Foster's "All in a Misty Moonshine." W. A. Coffin's "Calm of Evening" is one of the best landscapes he has ever painted, tender in sentiment, rich in color quality, with fine distance effect, and luscious greens of verdure in the foreground. Elizabeth Curtis shows an excellent Monet in "Connecticut Hills," and George R. Barse, Jr.'s "The Surprise" is a well-drawn, if somewhat stiff, study of the nude. Mary F. Macmonnies sends three charming little outdoor studies of the nude, which recall Zorn. Irving R. Wiles's "Russian Tea," a group of young women around a table, lit by candles under paper shades, while well composed and with some good drawing, is inharmonious and unrefined in color. Mr. Wiles should be more careful as to his color. He has abundant cleverness and much promise, so that his lapses in color treatment, which have been quite frequent of late, are presumably due to carelessness.

Of the canvases in the South Gallery, the most notable are W. A. Coffin's "Passing Shower," Julian Story's picture of a French soubrette, "Polly," a stunning piece of work, full of life, splendidly drawn, and with the sheen of the silk dress admirably rendered; the same artist's sketch for a larger portrait of the Prince of Wales; a good little still life, by Emil Carsen; "Wild Fowl," a dainty and cunning little portrait of a child, by W. H. Hyde; G. H. Mosler's "Noonday," with good sunlight effect, but somewhat hard in color; Kenneth Frazier's figure group, "Soap Bubbles," which is not pleasing in color, and in which the baby looks like a wooden pannikin; Albert Sterner's classical rendering of a scene from Poe's "Fall of the House of Usher"; W. H. Hyde's portrait of Miss Cora Randolph, one of the beauties of New York society, remarkably well drawn, very refined in treatment, and an excellent likeness; Hugh H. Breckinridge's somewhat bizarre "Lantern Globe," a nude female figure bathed in the warm glow of two orange-colored paper lanterns, with a clever effect of diffused light; Joe Evans's "In Ellen Terry's Garden," with nicely managed greens; Frank Fowler's portrait of a lady, strongly painted and very effective; Edward A. Bell's decorative figure group, "Music," with its delicate color scheme, but stiff figures; Robert Reid's impressionistic and strong landscape, "Flying Shadows"; W. A. Ingrams's charming little marine, "A Dream of Summer"; Francis C. Jones's excellent study of an uninteresting subject, "The White Porch,"; W. H. Palmer's characteristic ice-cream rendering of a Winter landscape, "Midwinter's Bloom"; L. E. Van Gorder's "Evening in the Village," with its lovely tone; J. Appleton Brown's delicately colored landscapes, "Cloud Shadows" and "Springtime," in the first of which the sky is too ragged, and Leonard Ochtman's "In the Month of May," with its delicious color scheme.

The pictures in the Central Gallery which call most loudly for mention are Winslow Homer's large and fine marine, full of dash and power; E. N. Taber's "Mount Mansfield in Winter," a remarkably strong work, with rich color quality and fine distance, although a little metallic in atmosphere; Gustave Wiegands's very delicate little landscape, "Springtime"; F. A. Bridgman's "Greek Girls on the Seashore," in which the figures are somewhat carelessly drawn, but with fine action, and Maxfield Parrish's fine piece of decoration for a bulletin board, with rich color and well-drawn figures.

George Burroughs Torrey is to the fore in the West Gallery, with a well-drawn and colored recumbent nude figure, "Psyche," which, however, recalls too vividly Collin's well-known painting of the same subject, and a portrait of a lady, which is strongly drawn and well painted in every way. Fernan's picture of "A Winter Wedding—Washington Square," while it has good color in the sky, is almost too photographic, though it is an evident illustration of the outdoor scenes at the wedding on Washington Square last January of Mr. Sydney Smith and Miss Fannie Tailer. This gallery contains one of the best landscapes of the exhibition—George H. Bogart's "September Morning," which has superb distance, lovely tone and quality, but is a little too spotty in the foreground. There are good sentiment and soft and natural color in E. M. Bicknell's picture of a Cunarder crossing the Banks, entitled "At Sea." Edward Gordigiani's portrait of a child, "Edith," is after Sargent's well-known portrait of little Beatrix Goelet, which is in its turn after Velasquez. E. H. Barnard's "Summer Rain" has lovely tone and quality.

## Pictures at Berlin.

### NATIVE AND FOREIGN PAINTERS IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

BERLIN, March 15.—The desire to perpetuate the glories of the house of Hohenzollern and to honor Prince Bismarck has been the cause of a very notable encouragement of sculpture in North Germany since Wilhelm II. began to reign. Painting has not been so powerfully supported, although in truth it has not much to complain of. His Excellency, little Herr Menzel, received last year a tremendous apotheosis—and a title, while the Court favorites, Koner, Count Harrach and Anton von Werner have had many successes. The marine painters, Salzmann, Sturm, and Bordt have had reason to bless the partiality for the ocean which is one of the many tastes of the Emperor. Foreigners who have enjoyed imperial favor are Angeli of Vienna and De Martino of Italy, a marinist who works for the most part in London, but is often asked to join the Emperor when at Kiel or in Norway.

Until recently this potent furtherer of the arts has been averse to the newer movements in painting; the National Gallery has had hitherto hardly a single example of the impressionists and plein-airists. There is no fund for the purchase of works by foreigners; the money that is appropriated through a committee of the Reichstag is to be spent only on works by Germans, among whom Hans Makart and other Austrians have sometimes been included; so that what the National Picture Gallery can show in the way of foreign art is the result of gifts by individuals or societies formed for the purpose of buying and presenting works of art. The Barbizon School, the later Holland masters who followed, and the still more recent "Glasgow," or Scottish painters, not to speak of impressionists of the Manet-Monet sort, have glittered by their absence.

But a change has come to the National Gallery with the advent as Director of young Herr von Tschudi, son of the famous Swiss traveler of that name, who did much for South American antiquities. With him the ban has been broken. He has known how to dispose the Emperor to greater leniency, and the National Gallery is now no longer exclusively German and historical in its make-up.

Fritz von Uhde, the South German, is represented now by a Holland interior, which, if not representative of his best, makes an agreeable interruption to a somewhat melancholy array. Liebermann, a painter who is, perhaps, the best in genre that North Germany offers just now, but enjoys no favors from the Court in the way of commissions, medals, or titles, appears with an interior and figures painted in the finest style for tone and atmosphere, drawing, and expression. Skarbina of Berlin, who exhibits and works a good deal in Paris, is also admitted. But the most striking infringements are a large picture by the late M. Manet and a charming river scene by Claude Monet. The former's is merely a couple conversing, out of doors, the lady seated by a garden table, the gentleman leaning over the back of a bench. It is broad and strong in workmanship, calling attention across the hall in which it hangs, but its chief charm lies in the natural attitudes of the couple, and their look of earnest thought as they converse. What is there rarer than to see a picture that, without the slightest attempt to be dramatic, without a gesture in the figures, or an accessory that calls for remark, makes the onlooker curious as to the topic discussed? Are they talking politics or philosophy? Is it a family matter that makes them so absorbed, or is it something tenderer? The picture suggests what is best in modern French acting—simplicity, yet point; naturalness, yet nothing nude.

The National Picture Gallery has no example of Israels of Holland, but from one of the younger men, Farazin, a little interior with woman bowed down over a table, and a child seated on the floor, looking up at her in surprise—"The Widow." It is dully rich in color, beautifully modeled as to the figures, and the room is fine in perspective and atmosphere. Of Mathieu Maris, there is a good river and bridge view, and of the young French landscapist Billotte a pleasing work, a trifle cold, like Cazin. More impressive than any of these newlings, unless it be the Manet, is the Dutch family by the American, Gari Melchers, which was shown at the annual Art Exhibition here, and now exerts a useful influence at the National Gallery. Apart from the extraordinary strength and justness of its tones, apart from the cleverness of its grouping, and from the subject, which appeals to the domestic instinct, there is a faint suggestion of humor about the big Dutch peasant and his small child that has its own subtle influence in predisposing one in its favor.

Anders Zorn, the Swede, has found entrance here with one of his rocky coast pieces, and a naked woman climbing down to the sea. There are some small Constables to represent England a hundred years ago, and a series of his careful, dry little landscape sketches in colors, together with pencil sketches of places and things. Italy, Spain, and Portugal have minor work by living men. These foreign things have earned for Director von Tschudi the strenuous, not to say guttural, wrath of the local brethren of the brush, who are wedded to their academic idols in a way that brooks no parley with other gods.

The Berlin artists have been for years collecting money for a new home, and already own a valuable but dilapidated building on one of the choice residential streets near the Thiergarten. Efforts are to be made this year to increase the fund to the point where they can begin to build. The mystery that always surrounds artists in great modern cities, the mystery how they all manage to exist, is perhaps deeper in Berlin than elsewhere. At least it is safe to say that there is not here so large and liberal a purchasing public as in London, Paris, or New York. It may be that with the National cautiousness in matters of finance, fewer persons who have nothing else to depend upon venture into the struggle for existence in the fine arts, or, what amounts to the same thing, more families expect to aid financially a member that goes in for art until he can make his mark. This is certainly true of the French.

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There never was such impetuosity in print. There is no imbroglio or romantic tangle he cannot unravel. Studied plot there is not in "The Green Book." The main idea is of some huge conspiracy which existed in Russia in 1824, the members of which belonged to all ranks. To kill the Emperor was their end, but his death came about through natural causes. The conclusion is that Nicholas becomes the Czar.

Are we to suppose that Jokai has exaggerated the conditions of the Russian Court in 1824? If not, there never could have been a worse one, for, as the novelist describes it, it was steeped in vice. Jokai's satire is of the keenest as he presents a sketch of the Russian censorship. We should hardly think that this romance would find free admittance in Russia. Perhaps no Hungarian ever will forget the part played by Russia in the "pacification" of Hungary. One noticeable fact about Jokai is this: that he never indulges in any slurs directed toward Poland.

Maurus Jokai's works will be as revelations to many, particularly to those novel readers somewhat sated with the prosaic, cut-and-dried, matter-of-fact fiction of to-day. Mrs. Waugh's translation is excellent.

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In this story M. Philippe de Brousson, who had followed Turenne and the Prince Condé, was accustomed to hard knocks. When he went to Moscow on a secret mission he had a precious rough time of it, and his henchman, Pierrot, had his share of fights and broils. Philippe follows every lead, and works his way in and out of Boyards' houses in the most remarkable way. The Frenchman is madly in love with Zenaide Ramodanofsky, and she, being an orphan, has for guardian a murdering old uncle with an unpronounceable name, who wants her to marry a man whom she despises. Fortunately for Philippe, Zenaide's governess is an old Frenchwoman who had been once Philippe's nurse. Boyards, the Streltsi, the Moscow rabble, and everybody else are always fighting one another, and so the Frenchman never has his sword in its scabbard. Mr. M. Imlay Taylor has written a story of adventure, describing chaotic Russia. It takes all the talent of a Hungarian or Polish romance writer to handle a Russian historical story in an intelligible way, and even then much of it escapes the most patient of American readers. There is, however, a natural antipathy which rises spontaneously in one's mind when you have to ponder over the actions of a character whose name is Fedor Sergheievitch Ramodanofsky. How could such a man exist and not be a villain?

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"Penhallow," the rather long tale which gives this volume its title, was originally printed in Harper's Monthly, with elaborate illustrations. The impression of grotesquerie one derived from it then is made anew by a second reading. There is good descriptive power in the story and some ingenuity, but the subject is fantastical, and the queer romance of the wretched old pauper and her morphine-eating descendant is not likely to be taken very seriously by Miss Robinson's readers.

This same grotesquerie is in some of the other and shorter tales. In one a Professor of Philology has a strange attack of atavism and makes love in Romany to a gypsy girl; another tells the tragic story of a full-blooded Sioux educated to the ministry, who lapses to the habits and beliefs of his ancestors, and still another is a pretty tale of a gentleman troubled by a Presence. Well, there is a public appetite for horrors, and Miss Robinson's book may appeal to it.

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*THE GREEN BOOK; OR, FREEDOM UNDER THE SNOW. A Novel. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by Mrs. Waugh. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*ON THE RED STAIRCASE. By H. Imlay Taylor. Chicago: McClurg & Co.

*PENHALLOW TALES. By Edith Robinson. Boston: Copeland & Day.

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### Origin of the Word "Gazette."

Some curious things are found in early newspapers. The Pennsylvania Packet of Jan. 5, 1786, publishes the following amusing item, which gives a highly original and ingenious definition of that word used so frequently as a newspaper title, gazette. The letter was occasioned by a previous article in The Packet, endeavoring to explain the origin of the word. The definition might be appropriately applied to some of the features of base modern journals:

"Messrs. Printers.

"In your paper of Tuesday last you entertained your readers with the various supposed etymologies or derivations of the word "gazette," and why newspapers are called by that name. But, gentlemen, you are all wrong, for after all your learned inquiries what language the word comes from, whether from the Latin or the Italian, or from any other language, ancient or modern, the plain case of the matter is, that the word is all English, and nothing else, as I shall prove.

"When newspapers were first published, as they contained all the news, so, of consequence, they contained all the wisdom and knowledge there was in London, and all the scandal, too, and every morning, as soon as they came out, all the news-mongers and politicians, and wits and wise men, women and all, collected in heaps, not so properly to see the news as to gaze at it, and ponder and wonder at the wonderful things it contained, and so, Messrs. Printers, as newspapers were things which everybody ran to gaze at, came the name gazette, which, you see, is all English, as I told you, and neither Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or Italian."

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### Original Bronte Manuscripts.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have just secured four little volumes of manuscript which are as interesting as they are scarce. Two are original manuscripts by Charlotte Brontë, one being a story, "Julia," which was never published, and the other being a collection of poems, most of which are unpublished. The writing is very fine, most of the letters being formed separately. The "Julia" is signed at the end "C. Brontë, June 29, 1837." One of the other volumes consists of poems and songs by Annie Brontë, and the last is an unfinished story by Patrick Bramwell Brontë, their brother. It is signed Oct. 20, 1837, and consists of twenty-six closely written pages. The story is called "Percy," and he was about twenty years old at the time. It is not known that he ever did any writing after that time.

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Mr. G. Fauvel Gouraud introduces to American readers "Ballads of Costerland," (New York: Herald Square Publishing Company.) We have here but a partial acquaintance with the London east end hawker who corresponds with our fakir, minus the donkey. Mr. Albert Chevalier gave us the best idea of the character. One of the peculiarities of the east end in the way of speech is "garn" for go on. "Donah" for a woman is a corruption of the Spanish donna. "Nipper" means a small boy. "Bloke" is common to both countries. The introductory ballad, "Ow Bill, 'e Got the Chuck," savors of irreverence. In "Awkins in New York" the contrasts are drawn between London and New York slang, and "Awkins" naturally falls into the very lowest and most debased company.


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OF THE

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OF

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Portraits of Gen. Horace Porter, President; Horace B. Fry, Chairman of Library Committee; Walter C. Gilson, John R. Van Wormer.

**Justices of Appellate Division.**

Group of portraits of the seven members of this branch of the Supreme Court—Charles H. Van Brunt, Edward Patterson, Pardon C. Williams, William Rumsey, Geo. L. Ingraham. Morgan J. O'Brien, George C. Barrett.

**J. Wells Champney.**

His studio illustrated and described. Illustrations of some of the paintings of notable New York women soon to be exhibited at the Academy.

**Engines of War.**

Elaborate description of the famous Maxim guns, profusely illustrated, together with a portrait of Maxim.

**Commodore Vanderbilt.**

Portrait of his statue to be placed in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn.

**Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.**

Reproduction of his bust recently placed in the Post Office at New York.

**Speaker James M. E. O'Grady.**

Portrait of the Rochester Assemblyman who now presides in the Assembly at Albany.

**The Metropolitan Stage.**

Illustrations from scenes from "Never Again" and scenes from "The Mayflower."

**In Opera Circles.**

Illustrations of scenes from the latest production of the Bostonians, "The Serenade," and portraits of MacDonald, Barnabee, Alice Neilson, Marguerite Lemon, and Lillian Blauvelt.

**Public School No. 15 of Brooklyn.**

Various pictures of this institution, with portrait of Principal William L. Felter.

**A Page of Humor.**

**The News Pages**

of THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday will contain the usual attractive features. Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, Rowland Strong's letter from Paris, and letters from Washington, Albany, and other cities will be presented.

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